REPORT

ON THE

SCARCITY AND RELIEF OPERATIONS

IN THE

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH

DURING THE YEARS

1877-1878 AND 1879.

ALLAHABAD:

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH GOVERNMENT PRESS.

1880.

No. 206A. OF 1880.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT;

Dated Naini Tal, the 15th August, 1880.

READ—

"Report on the scarcity and relief operations in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh during the years 1877, 1878 and 1879."

OBSERVATIONS.—This report, which has been compiled to a great extent from proceedings recorded and correspondence conducted during the scarcity, and from reports called for on the close of operations from the several district officers, shows the extent to which distress prevailed throughout the provinces, in consequence of the great failure of the rains in 1877, and the measures taken to relieve the suffering.

2. The relief measures adopted were those which had been gradually matured as the result of the experience gained in the more recent periods of drought in these provinces, and were in accordance with the general principles that had received the approval of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council. The principal features were—

(1) work for the ablebodied:

(2) food for those who were unable to work from infirmity, or old age: with special arrangements for women of the higher classes: and

(3) special measures for the relief of landholders and cultivators.

3. It is beyond doubt that the measures taken were ample for the relief of all in distress, if they had availed themselves of them; and it is equally certain that where they failed to reach those actually in need, the fault lay with the sufferers themselves rather than with the system. On this point the report contains abundant evidence given by those who had the fullest and best opportunity of forming a reliable opinion.

4. It may hereafter be found possible—and the result would certainly be a very desirable one—to take such steps as shall ensure the relief of all in distress, however backward they may be in accepting it; but looking back at the operations of 1877 and 1878, Sir George Couper is fully satisfied of one thing, *viz.*, that no effort was spared to provide relief for the distressed. To all officers concerned the time was one of grave anxiety, of onerous responsibility, and of great labor. The duty of devising, organising and controlling operations scattered over different parts of large districts was in itself one of no ordinary difficulty and demanded great physical and mental exertion on the part of the officers in charge, and of their assistants; while the climatic conditions—intense heat in the autumn of 1877 and the summer of 1878, with an inclement winter intervening—were trying in the extreme. It is with very great pleasure, therefore, that Sir George Couper is able to acknowledge the cheerful and unwearied exertions of the officers in charge of operations to alleviate to the utmost the sufferings of the people.

5. Besides the measures of relief which have been already mentioned, there was yet another which may fairly be said to have contributed as much as any of the rest to the mitigation of the sufferings attendant

on the drought and famine of the year. The widespread irrigation from the Government canals of the North-Western Provinces not only enabled the agricultural population of the districts protected by it to follow their ordinary pursuits, thereby reducing largely the number of applicants for relief, but also added very considerably to the food supply and the purchasing power of the community. The necessity for direct measures of relief was least felt in the Meerut Division, of which the canal-irrigated bears the highest proportion to the cultivated area. The total area watered during the year 1877-78 from the Government canals in these provinces amounted to 1,461,429 acres, very nearly 2,300 square miles, while the estimated value of the crops raised on this large area was more than 600 lakhs of rupees; and it is not too much to say that not one-tenth of these crops could have been matured without the aid of the artificial irrigation afforded by the canals. But these highly satisfactory results were not attained without great exertions on the part of the canal officers, entailing on them an amount of constant exposure and self-denial quite equal to that involved in the supervision of relief works, and to one and all of these officers also, the Lieutenant-Governor offers his hearty thanks for the manner in which they discharged their duties.

6. In the Agra, Rohilkhand, Lucknow, Rae Bareli and Jhánsi Divisions, and in the Basti, Gorakhpur, Dehra Dún and Tarái districts, the pressure upon the divisional and district staff was both severe and unremitting. To the following officers upon whom the control and supervision of relief measures mainly devolved or who took part in carrying them out, the well-earned thanks of Government are hereby accorded :—

COMMISSIONERS OF DIVISIONS.

Agra ...	... Mr. H. B. Webster, C.S.
Rohilkhand	... ,, R. M. Edwards, C.S.
Benares ...	... ,, C. P. Carmichael, C.S.
,, ...	... ,, C. A. Daniell, C.S.
Jhánsi ...	... ,, J. W. Quinton, C.S.
Rae Bareli	... ,, J. F. Lumsden, C.S.
Kumaun ...	... General Sir H. Ramsay, C.B., K.C.S.I.
Lucknow ...	... Colonel J. Reid.
Fyzabad ...	... Mr. E. Jenkinson, C.S. (retired).

In Agra, the exertions of the late Mr Charles Currie, C.S., merited the very cordial thanks of Government : Mr. H. J. Sparks, Secretary to Government for Oudh and now Commissioner of Lucknow, also rendered valuable assistance in several divisions to which he was deputed to visit with the special duty of advising in the organization and carrying out of relief measures.

DISTRICT STAFF.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Dehra Dún ... Mr. H. Ross, C.S.

AGRA DIVISION.

Muttra ... ... Mr. T. B. Tracy, C.S., and Mr W. M. Tidy, C.S.
Mr. R. S. Whiteway, C.S.
,, J. J. D. LaTouche, C.S.
,, W. Holmes, C.S.
Major C. W. E. Harrison, R.E., Irrigation Department.
Mr. W. G. Bligh, Asst. Engr., Ditto.
,, W. Good, ditto, Ditto.
,, J. Blandford, Overseer, Ditto.

Agra	...	Mr. A. J. Lawrence, C.S.
		„ R. S. Aikman, C.S.
		Surgeon-Major A. H Hilson, M.D.
		Dr. J. W. Tyler, F.R.C.S.
		Captain Pulford, R.E.
		Lieutenant H. A. Yorke, R E.
Farukhabad	...	Mr. C. W. P. Watts, C.S.
		Surgeon R. Reid.
Mainpuri ...	...	Mr W. Young, C.S.
		Captain J. C. Ross, Irrigation Department.
		Mr. W. P. Vonder Horst, Assistant Engineer.
		Mr. L. Taylor, C.S.
		Surgeon W. A. D. Fasken, M.D.
Etáwah ...	...	Mr. W. R. Burkitt, C.S., and Mr. J. Smith, C.S.
		„ R. E. Hamblin, C.S.
		„ A. E. Staley, C.S.
Etah ...	...	Mr. J. C. Leupolt, C.S.
		„ H M. Bird, C.S.
		ROHILKHAND DIVISION.
Bijnor ...	...	Mr. A. Colvin, C. S.
		„ F. L. Petre, C.S.
		„ H. B. Punnett, C.S.
		Surgeon E. Mair.
		Pandit Ratan Lál, Munsif.
		Mr. G. H. List.
Moradabad	...	Mr. G. J. Laidman, C.S.
		Major C. H. Cantor, District Superintendent of Police.
		Mir Imdad Ali, C.S.I.
		Mr. M. E. Meares, District Engineer.
		Thakur Jagmohan Singh, Tahsíldar.
Budaun ...	...	Mr. M. W. Sandys, C.S.
		„ A. Robinson, C.S.
		Surgeon E. B. Ruttledge.
		Mr. F. W. Court, District Superintendent of Police.
		„ W. C. Wright, District Engineer.
		Lala Nittanand, Tahsíldar.
Bareilly	...	Mr. C. W. Mellor, C. S.
		„ R. G. Hardy, C. S.
		Surgeon-Major A. P. Tomkyns (deceased).
		Surgeon-Major J. H. Loch, M. D.
		Mr. J. W. Alexander.
		Lieutenant-Colonel H. M. Stanley Clarke, District Superintendent of Police.
		Mr. E. A. Phillips, Head-Master, Bareilly College.
Sháhjahánpur	...	Mr. W. Duthoit, C. S.
		„ J. Kennedy, C. S.
		Surgeon-Major E. B. Gardner.
		Major G. F. I. Graham, District Superintendent of Police.
		BENARES DIVISION.
Basti	...	Mr. T. M. Sullivan, Civil Surgeon.
Gorakhpur	...	Mr. R. D. Spedding, C. S.
		„ W. Crooke, C. S.
		„ E. Berrill, District Superintendent of Police.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

Jhánsi	....	Mr. J. S. Porter, C. S.
		„ T. Knight, Executive Engineer.
Jalaun	..	Mr. P. J. White.
		„ R. H. Story.
		Babu Puran Chandar Chakarbati.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

Lucknow	...	Major F. M. Newbery.
		„ N. M. T. Horsford.
		„ D. G. Pitcher.
		Colonel H. E. Whish, Superintending Engineer.
		Mr. J. A. Willmore, District Engineer.
		„ H. W. Gilbert, Sub-Engineer.
		Hong. Lieutenant G. Richards, P. W. D.
Bara Banki	...	Mr. R. F. Gibbon, C. S.
		Babu Chandrá Mohan Ray, District Engineer.

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

Rae Bareli	...	Mr. W. C. Benett, C. S. This officer did specially good service, of a very responsible nature, and at a very trying time.
		Captain E. E. Grigg.
		„ C. S. Noble.
		Surgeon E. Mulvany.
		Mr. W. D. Brockman, Executive Engineer.
		„ G. Roberts, Headmaster, District School.
Sultanpur	...	„ G. B. Maconochie (deceased).
		Captain T. R. Cowie.
		Mr. G. R. Bird, District Engineer.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

Tarái	...	Mr. J. C. Macdonald.

At public Darbars held at Lucknow on the 13th of November, 1878, Allahabad on the 27th of January, 1879, and Agra on the 10th of February, 1879, the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner acknowledged, in suitable terms, the services of those landlords and native gentlemen who, by dealing leniently with the cultivators and laborers on their estates, or by active co-operation in the administration of charitable and other relief, had rendered valuable assistance to the people and the State during the scarcity. On these occasions special marks of approval were conferred by the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner personally on the following gentlemen:—

List of native gentlemen and others who received khillats at the Lucknow Darbar on the 13th of November, 1878.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Brief record of services.
Rája Nawab Ali Khan Bahadur (represented by his son Shaban Ali Khan).	Talukdar of Salempur.	Lucknow ...	Started a large house at Salempur on which he employed hundreds of laborers. Also gave doles of food to the blind, the halt, and those too old or too crippled to work.
Pandit Raj Narayan ..	Pleader and zemindar.	Ditto ..	Started the excavation of a tank, and granted advances to his tenants; gave doles to the indigent on his estate, and aided the poorhouse funds.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Brief record of services.
Munshi Fazl Husain ...	A resident of the city of Lucknow.	Lucknow ...	Gave his services gratuitously and carried out efficiently the supervision of the two poorhouses in Lucknow.
Rai Abhi Ram Balli Bahádur.	Talukdar of Rampur.	Bara Banki ...	Gave assistance in the administration of relief.
Rani Harbans Kunwar (represented by her son, the minor Rája Surpal Singh).	Talukdar of Tiloi,	Rae Bareli ...	Relieved a total of forty-six thousand persons at relief works and poorhouses at her own expense.
Thakur Bishnath Bakhsh ..	Talukdar of Hasnapur.	Ditto. ...	Relieved a very large number of persons at relief works and poorhouses.
Rája Jagmohan Singh Bahadur.	Talukdar of Atra Chandapur.	Ditto ...	Relieved a total of ten thousand persons by relief works and a poorhouse.
Rája Hanwant Singh Bahádur.	Talukdar of Kali Kankar.	Partabgarh ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Mir Bákar Husain Bahádur (represented by Mír Ghazaffar Husain).	Talukdar of Pirpur.	Fyzabad ...	Treated his tenants very generously and assisted in relief measures.
Mir Gházaffar Husain ...	Talukdar of Pirpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Rája Muhammad Amir Hasan Khan Bahádur Amir-ud-daula Sayyid-ul-mulk Mumtaz Jang.	Talukdar of Mahmudabad.	Sitapur ...	Was extremely liberal in the distribution of gratuitous relief, and gave liberal advances to his tenants.
Rája Tilak Singh Bahádur.	Talukdar of Katíari,	Hardoi ...	Subscribed liberally to the district relief funds, distributed alms to those who could not work, and made liberal advances to his tenants.
Chaudhri Khaslat Husain Bahádur.	Talukdar of Kakrali.	Ditto. ...	Subscribed liberally to district relief fund, made liberal advances to his tenants, took an active part in the supervision of the relief works at Sandila, and was in sole charge of the relief to partlahnashins in that town.

The khillats for the following were sent to the Commissioners for presentation, as the recipients were not present at the Darbar.

Subadar-Major Ranjit Singh.	Zemindar ..	Bara Banki ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Babu Ram Sahai.	Talukdar of Morawan and Banthar.	Unao ..	Built a large pucka tank, a pucka well, and excavated 12 tanks for cattle, subscribed liberally to the poorhouse fund, and distributed alms. He advanced takavi for seed, and threw open his khadir lands for grazing.
Thakurain Shagu Nath Kunwar.	Talukdar of Dasratpur.	Partabgarh ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Babu Azim Ali Khan ...	Talukdar of Deogaon.	Fyzabad ...	Treated his tenants very generously, and assisted in relief measures.

List of native gentlemen and others who received certificates at the Lucknow Darbar on the 13th of November, 1878.

Sayyid Wazir Ali ...	...	Lucknow ...	Gave his services gratuitously and carried out efficiently the supervision of the two poorhouses in Lucknow.
Har Parshad ...	Talukdar of Lilauli,	Bara Banki ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Rája Farzand Ali Khan Bahádur.	Talukdar of Jahangirabad.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Kazi Ikram Ahmad ...	Talukdar of Satrik,	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto.
Naunihal Singh ...	Talukdar of Muhamdabad Gopal Khera.	Unao ...	Distributed 7,762 maunds of grain, dug numerous tanks and wells, and gave liberal charity to the poor.
Thakur Bhagwan Bakhsh ...	Talukdar of Udrehra.	Rae Bareli ...	Relieved a total of more than 21,000 persons by relief works and a poorhouse.
Thakur Rudr Partab Singh,	Talukdar of Siwan,	Ditto ...	Relieved nearly 9,000 persons by relief works and a poor-house.
Sukhmangal Singh ...	Talukdar of Shahmau.	Ditto ...	Relieved nearly 6,000 persons by relief works and a poorhouse.
Rana Shankar Bakhsh Bahádur.	Talukdar of Khajurgaon.	Ditto ...	Opened relief works on his estate.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Brief record of services.
Rája Ajit Singh Bahádur ...	Talukdar of Tirol ..	Partabgarh ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Khan Bahádur Dost Muhammad Khan of Parhiawan.	...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Babu Udrez Singh, (represented by his brother Babu Chandrez Singh).	Talukdar of Meopur Dharna.	Fyzabad ...	Treated his tenants very generously and assisted in relief measures.
Thakurain Raghunath Kunwar, (represented by her nephew Bisheshar Bakhsh Singh).	Talukdar of Sehipur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.

The certificates granted to the following were sent to the Commissioners for presentation as the recipients were not present at the Darbar.

Wazir Ali ...	Talukdar of Barauli.	Bara Banki ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Nasar Ali Khan ...	Talukdar of Neora.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto
Fateh Bahádur Singh ...	Talukdar of Saroea.	Unao ...	Aided his tenants by liberal takavi, constructed a house for the accommodation of laborers and distributed much alms.
Lachhman Singh ...	Zemindar of Usmanpur.	Ditto ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.
Thakur Baldeo Bakhsh ...	Zemindar of Kardaha.	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ditto.
Babuain Anant Kunwar ...	Talukdar of Usah ...	Rae Bareli ...	Relieved more than 21,000 persons by relief works and a poorhouse.
Babu Sarabjit Singh ...	Talukdar of Tikari.	Ditto ...	Relieved between 5,000 and 6,000 persons by relief works.
Mithan Kunwar ...	Talukdar of Pahrauli	Ditto ...	Opened relief works on her estate.
Thakurain Ajit Kunwar ...	Talukdar of Patti Saifabad.	Partabgarh ...	Assisted in carrying out relief measures.

List of native gentlemen and others who received khillats at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar at Allahabad on the 27th January, 1879.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Record of services for which khillats were given.
Rája Bansrat Singh Bahádur.	Talukdar of Barah,	Allahabad ...	Advanced Rs. 500 as takavi without interest, fed 500 poor people, and materially assisted the Collector by managing the branch poorhouse established at Shankargarh.
Rája Tajbal Singh Bahádur,	Talukdar of Daiya,	Ditto ...	Advanced Rs. 1,500 takavi on interest, fed many poor, and constructed a tank at a cost of Rs. 1,000.
Shaikh Nasir-ud-din ...	Malguzar of Mau Amra.	Ditto ...	Advanced Rs. 1,800 as takavi without interest, and for feeding the poor; advanced 1,000 maunds of grain for seed and food without interest.
Madan Gopal Rai ...	Rais of Padrauna ...	Gorakhpur ...	Maintained several thousand persons at work during the worst months on a large tank and road near Padrauna. He also allowed the poor the free use of all the mangoes in the "Sakram Bagh." He further contributed liberally to the Gorakhpur charitable fund and expended some Rs. 10,000 on charitable objects.
Babu Durga Parshad ...	Honorary Magistrate of Gorakhpur.	Ditto ...	Afforded work to poor people on a tank at his village of Patra and was Secretary to the Gorakhpur Charitable Committee. He himself contributed and collected subscriptions for the fund, and took an active part in supervising the poorhouse at Elahi Bagh and in checking the accounts.
Babu Guru Das Mittra ...	Honorary Magistrate of Benares.	Benares ...	He was the only man in Benares who did anything towards relieving distress during the scarcity. He also contributed Rs 1,000 to poorhouse purposes although by no means the wealthiest man in Benares.

List of native gentlemen and others who received commendatory certificates at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar at Allahabad on the 27th of January, 1879.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Record of services for which commendatory certificates were given.
Thakur Mahabir Parshad ...	Rais of Baraon ...	Allahabad ...	Advanced 400 maunds of grain for seed and food without interest. Has been a good and lenient landlord.
Shaikh Muhammad Bákar ...	Rais of Handia ...	Ditto ...	Advanced Rs. 180 in cash and 75 maunds of grain without interest. Is a comparatively poor man and of high character, and did more according to his means than others.
Lala Moti Lál ...	Rais of Rosari ...	Allahabad ...	Advanced Rs. 1,000 takávi without interest.
Babu Priya Nath Mittra ..	Deputy Inspector of Schools, Basti.	Basti ...	Was out on relief works throughout the recent operations. When relief camps were formed he was put in charge of those on the Basti-Bansi road works, and managed them with a zeal, intelligence and success which attracted the admiration of all the inspecting officers, and they were many, who visited the works.
Saligram ...	Mahájan of Rasra,	Gházipur ...	Employed relief labor in constructing a ghât at a public tank, in construeting a tank, well and enclosure wall, and in forming enclosures for shops, &c. He is said to have expended Rs. 3,220 in this way.
Dharam Chand ...	Sonar in Gházipur,	Gházipur ...	Expended about Rs. 1,000 in employing relief labor in digging a tank.
Shankar Lál ...	Rais of Gola ...	Gorakhpur ...	Had a tank dug and thereby afforded employment to several people at the time of the scarcity. He was also one of the leading men in Gola who gave a gram dole to a certain number of poor people daily for some time.

List of native gentlemen and others who received khillats at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar at Agra on the 10th February, 1879.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Brief account of services for which khillats were given.
Shaikh Elahi Bakhsh ...	Rais of Meerut ...	Meerut ...	From his own resources, unaided by others, Shaikh Elahi Bakhsh maintained a poorhouse at Meerut for the time it was necessary to keep up such a charity. He expended a sum of Rs. 1,186-13-6 in this way.
Nawab Muhammad Mahmud Ali Khan ...	Talukdar of Chitari,	Bulandshahr ..	Displayed great liberality throughout the scarcity. He spent daily some two hours at least personally superintending the distribution of food and clothing to the distressed. He in fact maintained at his own private expense a poorhouse which otherwise it might have been necessary to start at the public cost.
Rana Pitamber Singh ...	Rais of Saháranpur.	Saháranpur ...	Expended between six and seven thousand rupees in the purchase of seed-grain and bullocks, which he distributed among his tenants. In some cases he advanced money to his tenants.
Seth Narayan Das ...	Manager of the Seth's firm at Muttra.	Muttra ...	Rendered very valuable assistance to the district officers in all matters connected with the management of the Muttra poorhouse and the work of relief generally.
Munshi Sheonaráyan ...	Assistant Secretary to the Municipality.	Agra ...	Labored assiduously and efficiently at relief operations and was most useful to the authorities during the distress.
Nowal Singh (Gújar) of Anandipur.	Zemindar ...	Agra ...	Borrowed money to assist his tenants and allowed them to cut down and use or sell all his wood.

Name.	Designation.	District.	Brief account of services for which khillats were given.
Debi Din Ethak ...	Zemindar of mauza Ramayan, pargana Bhartuá.	Etáwah ...	Assisted the authorities in every way by giving his services at the poorhouses, &c. He made himself generally useful by his local influence and supported starving persons from his own funds.
Mumtaz Ali Khan ...	Pensioned tahsildar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.
Rája Lachman Singh ...	Rais of Karauli ...	Mainpuri ...	Treated his tenants with great leniency and exerted himself very successfully to carry out the experiments for the relief of the weavers by employing them at their own houses.
Gur Bakhsh Singh (Rajput),	Landholder of Junaul Kaimganj.	Farukhabad ...	Is a crippled zemindar who sold even his household ornaments to help the tenants, not only of his own, but also of some other of the surrounding villages.
Rája Jagat Singh ...	Rais of Tajpur ...	Bijnor ...	For enlightened liberality to his tenants during the distress and judicious management of his estates.
Rája Maharáj Singh ...	Rais of Haldawar,	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto
Kunwar Budh Singh ...	Ditto ditto,	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto
Pandit Ratan Lál ...	Munsif of Bijnor,	Ditto ...	Rendered great assistance during the distress and devoted himself heart and soul to the work.
Rai Kishen Kumar ...	Rais of Sahanspur,	Moradabad ...	For enlightened and judicious liberality towards his tenants.
Chaudri Báldeo Singh ...	Rais of Narauli...	Ditto ...	Showed an excellent example of unstinting liberality to his tenants throughout the distress.
Ram Kishori Kunwar, widow of Rája Gur Sahai.	Ditto ...	Moradabad ...	Displayed great liberality during the distress and managed her estate well. Placed Rs. 900 at the Collector's disposal for relief of pardahnashin women.
Sheikh Sharf-ud-din ...	Rais of Shaikhupur,	Budaun ...	Assisted his tenants, exerted himself in the management of the poorhouse, and visited it daily.
Jagannath Singh ...	Mahájan of Pilibhit.	Bareilly ...	Aided his tenants and gave valuable assistance to the district officers.
Babu Girdhari Lál ...	Rais of Aonla ...	Ditto ...	Aided his tenants to the utmost of his ability, and frequently went among them doing good, and granting relief.
Angad Shastri ...	Sanskrit Teacher, Pilibhit Municipal School.	Ditto ...	Did most excellent work at Amuria among the relief labourers during the severe cholera epidemic. Aided and ministered with his own hands to the sick and dying. Calmed the fears of the people, and prevented a general flight from the works. Set a bright example to the other Hindus, and persuaded many to receive and provide for orphan children, showing the people that he, a Brahman, did not consider them to have lost caste.
Lala Ram Parshad	Rais of Azizganj ...	Shahjahánpur ...	Very good to his tenants both during and after the distress. Opened a poorhouse at his own place, at which all who came were fed. Was of very great assistance at the Government poorhouse after it was opened.
Brij Kishore, late treasurer, since deceased, represented by his nephew Lala Kishore Lál.	Ditto	Ditto ...	Contributed largely to the District famine fund and was of great assistance to the Collector in relief operations. Fed the helpless and starving at his own house until the Government poorhouse was opened.
Maulvi Muhammad Tahir *alias* Moti Miau.	Special Magistrate,	Ditto ...	Was good to his tenants and of great assistance in poorhouse arrangements.

List of gentlemen who received commendatory sanads at the Lieutenant-Governor's Darbar at Agra, on the 10th February, 1879.

Name.	District.	Brief account of service for which sanads were given.	Remarks.
Rai Muhammad Ali Khán, Rais of Sakranda.	Saháranpur ...	He gave some four or five thousand rupees worth of grain as also money as takavi without interest to his tenants. He also helped them with plough cattle.	
Thakurain Mehtab Kunwar of Katela.	Agra ...	These ladies freely advanced money to their tenants in difficulty, and assisted them to tide over the worst times.	These certificates were sent to the Commissioner for delivery to the recipients.
Thakurain. Jasoda Kunwar of Jatan.	Ditto ...		
Shaikh Rahim Bakhsh, Honorary Magistrate and Municipal Commissioner.	Etáwah ...	Assisted efficiently at poorhouse operations.	
Pandit Lachmi Narayan, Banker and Honorary Magistrate.	Farukhabad ...	Rendered untiring aid to the Collector as a member of the city relief and poorhouse committee and was one of the most conspicuous of an excellent committee.	
Fida Husain Khán, landholder and Honorary Magistrate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.	
Mathra Dás, Mahájan of Kadirganj, Aliganj tahsíl.	Etah ...	From the beginning of the scarcity he fed large numbers of starving people at his own expense, and secretly sent assistance to people of his village who were too proud to seek for it.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Mathra Dás.
Jewan Ram Khatri, retired Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto ...	Employed weak, sickly and inefficient people at work, the contract for which was obtained for him by the Collector from the Public Works Department He suffered some pecuniary loss from this transaction, but was the only native contractor who gave work to such persons.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner, for delivery to Jewan Ram.
Rai Umrao Singh ...	Bijnor ...	Assisted his tenants liberally throughout the distress.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Umrao Singh.
Mir Azim Ali, Vakil in Bijnor.	Ditto ...	Was of the greatest possible use to the district officers in carrying out the laborious arrangements connected with the poorhouse.	These certificates were sent to the Commissioner for delivery to the recipients
Mr. E. LeMaistre ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.	
Sayyid Afzal Ali, landed proprietor.	Moradabad ...	Conduct to his tenants very meritorious notwithstanding pressure of debt and family troubles.	
Mazhar Hussain, Municipal Commissioner, Moradabad.	Ditto ...	Conduct to his tenants very meritorious. He is one of the few landlords in Moradabad tahsil who lent a helping hand to their tenants in 1877.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Mazhar Hussain.
Mir Mazhar Ali of Sahaswan.	Budaun ..	Greatly assisted the Collector in carrying out relief works in the town of Sahaswan, also assisted his tenants	
Lala Janki Parshad of Ujhani.	Ditto ..	Is a leading member of the Municipal Committee of Ujhani and aided the Collector in distribution of relief.	
Munshi Narotam Singh, landed proprietor and Municipal Commissioner, Bareilly.	Bareilly ..	Assisted his tenants to the utmost and also gave great assistance in the management of the large poorhouse.	
Munshi Jiwan Sahai, landed proprietor.	Ditto ..	Ditto ditto ditto ...	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Munshi Jiwan Sahai.

Name.	District.	Brief account of service for which sanads were given.	Remarks.
Nawab Kifayat-ulla Khán of the family of Kháu Bahadur Khán.	Bareilly ...	Did excellent work in the management of the poorhouse and spared neither time nor labor in the duty.	
Yakub Ali Khan, late Deputy Inspector of Schools.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto.	
Shaikh Intizam-ulla, landed proprietor and Municipal Commissioner.	Ditto ...	He is the brother of Shaikh Ikram-ulla, since deceased, who liberally and judiciously assisted his tenants.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Shaikh Intizam-ulla.
Lala Ramparshad, Sahukar and landed proprietor of Bareilly.	Ditto ...	Did excellent work in the management of the poorhouse and spared neither time nor labor in the duty.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Lala Ramparshad.
Hakim Inayat Hussain, a respectable physician in Bareilly.	Ditto ...	Exerted himself greatly in relieving the very poor of the city, and did good work also in the management of the poorhouse.	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Hakim Inayat Hussain.
Lala Dwarka Das, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Shahjahánpur.	Sháhjahánpur ...	Good to his tenants and of great assistance in poorhouse management.	
Malik Kifayat-ulla Honorary Magistrate.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Malik Kifayat-ulla.
Seth Barathi Lal, Banker and Honorary Magistrate, Shahjahánpur.	Ditto ...	Ditto ditto ditto ...	This certificate was sent to the Commissioner for delivery to Seth Barathi Lál.
Gaukarn Singh, zemindar of Paraur.	Ditto ...	Good to his tenants and started relief on his own account.	

By order of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner,

C. ROBERTSON,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

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CHAPTER I.

GENERAL NARRATIVE.

THE year 1877 will long be memorable in these provinces as one of great drought —more severe and more general, perhaps, than any similar calamity from which these provinces have suffered during the current century. The immediate result of the drought was an almost complete failure of the kharíf or autumn harvest, the loss of which caused severe and widespread distress, marked in parts by an intensity of suffering almost approaching actual famine.

The nineteenth century furnishes a record of four great drought periods through which these provinces have passed. In 1803, hailstorms, followed by a scanty monsoon and a failure of the cold-weather rains, plunged the most opulent districts of the lower Doab and Rohilkhand into bitter distress. Again, in 1837-38, five successive bad years culminated in a famine which laid waste the greater part of the Doab and Rohilkhand and carried off not less than 800,000 lives. In 1860-61, a serious failure of the monsoon in a country impoverished by the occurrences of 1857 produced severe and widespread distress. Its traces yet remained when in 1868-69 the pressure of dearth was again felt. A series of abundant harvests followed, resulting in a fall in the value of every kind of agricultural produce; till, at the commencement of 1877, the large demand for export to Europe and the famine-stricken tracts of Madras and Bombay caused a reaction which, though at first confined to wheat and barley, extended eventually to all descriptions of food grains.

The improved state of the market tempted cultivators in the belief that the demand would soon cease to part with the small stores of grain retained by them for home consumption, and dealers, glad of the unexpected opportunity of realizing high prices for their stocks, poured all the grain they held into the markets where agents from Bombay and Madras were ready to take it at the current rates. Export became so brisk that the strain on the resources of the several railways was greater than they could meet, and serious blocks occurred in the traffic on the lines. That exportation was maintained at this pitch for several months clearly indicates how large were the stocks which had been accumulated in the provinces, and it cannot be doubted that but for their depletion the drought of 1877 would have found the people well able to withstand the loss of one kharíf harvest. Had the drain caused by the export been to any extent counteracted by a good spring harvest, the distress would, in all probability, have been confined to a very small area.

Unfortunately, the spring of 1877 was marked by a superabundance of moisture; mists, heavy rain, and a succession of hailstorms, causing serious damage to the ripening crops; and, even after the crops had been cut, continuous rain during harvest time injuriously affected the outturn and reduced it far below the average. This was specially the case in Rohilkhand, and had a not inconsiderable influence on the position of that division a few months later when the crisis came.

The combined influence of a short harvest and brisk export can be traced in the following table of prices ruling from the 30th November, 1876 to the 1st June, 1877:

District.	Wheat							Barley.						
	30th November, 1876.	31st December, 1876.	31st January, 1877.	28th February, 1877.	31st March, 1877.	30th April, 1877.	31st May, 1877.	30th November, 1876.	31st December, 1876.	31st January, 1877.	28th February, 1877.	31st March, 1877.	30th April, 1877.	31st May, 1877.
Meerut	26½	26	25½	24½	25	23	26	36	36	35	38½	40	36	38
Agra	24	23	23½	23¾	22 9/16	20	19 15/16	34½	34	34 9/16	33 15/16	31½	30¾	28½
Bareilly	21½	20	20	20	22½	20 15/16	20	32½	30	27½	33¾	37½	30	28⅝
Bijnor	23⅝	21⅜	21 15/16	21⅜	19 11/16	23 1/16	21¾	28½	27⅝	27	32⅝	36	38½	37 11/16
Budaun	24	21⅞	22 13/16	21½	21	25 3/16	27 9/16	34 3/16	33⅝	33⅝	34¾	37½	36	32⅜
Moradabad	24 1/16	24⅝	24 1/16	24 1/16	21⅞	23¾	22 3/16	40	35	35	35	35	40 5/16	37½
Shâhjahânpur	25½	23¾	23½	22½	22⅜	22	22¼	39½	39½	40½	40	40½	41⅞	38½
Cawnpore	22	20	20½	20½	19	15	18½	35	38	40	35	32	29	28
Allahabad	21⅛	19⅞	17	16½	20	16¾	17	30½	33	29 1/16	29	33	30	29
Benares	21⅜	19 9/16	19	18½	17½	...	17	29⅜	28½	27⅜	2	25	...	20
Jhánsi	23½	23 5/16	22 3/16	21 1/16	21	22⅜	21½	33 3/16	32½	31	30	30	30	30
Lucknow	22⅜	22⅝	21	19½	23½	20¼	20¾	33	34	33	33½	36⅛	30	30 5/16
Sitapur	26¾	25 3/16	23 11/16	24⅝	22¾	25¼	24 1/16	41½	48 5/16	47⅛	41	35	42	29 3/16
Fyzabad	22⅝	21½	19½	19	22½	20¼	18¾	34½	32	31½	29½	38	31½	29
Rae Bareli	25½	23	21¾	21	24⅝	19	20¼	37½	35	35	34	36¼	28½	25⅞

District.	Common Rice.							Bájra.						
	30th November, 1876.	31st December, 1876.	31st January, 1877.	28th February, 1877.	31st March, 1877.	30th April, 1877.	31st May, 1877.	30th November, 1876.	31st December, 1876.	31st January, 1877.	28th February, 1877.	31st March, 1877.	30th April, 1877.	31st May, 1877.
Meerut	18	18½	18½	17	16	17	16	29	30	30	27	26	20	20
Agra	13½	14	14	14	13⅜	13	13	29	28	28	27¾	24⅞	21 5/16	19 11/16
Bareilly	20	20	18¾	17½	17½	17 3/16	15	32½	30	29½	25	20⅝	17½	17½
Bijnor	20½	19 11/16	18	18	18	16⅞	15¾	28½	26 7/16	27 9/16	25 5/16	25 5/16	20¼	21⅜
Budaun	19 3/16	19 3/16	18	16⅝	16 13/16	15⅝	15 9/16	33	27⅝	28 13/16	28¼	20⅜	19 3/16	18
Moradabad	20⅝	21¼	19⅜	17½	18½	16⅞	15	32½	30⅝	31¼	28 1/16	28½	27½	18¾
Shâhjahânpur	20	21¼	18½	18½	19	18½	17	32½	33¼	34½	32¼	...	..	...
Cawnpore	17	17	16	17	16	15½	15	29½	32	32	28	25	21	20
Allahabad	23½	22	22	20½	20	19 1/16	18½	30	32½	32½	30½	27½	25¼	22½
Benares	21¾	21¾	19 9/16	18½	17	...	16	29 11/16	28½	27 3/16	24¾	23½	...	19
Jhánsi	17	17	17	17	17	17	16	32¼	29½	29	29	26	...	...
Lucknow	18¾	19¾	19	18	18	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	24	17 1/16	18	17	16	16	16 5/16	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	20	19½	18¼	17½	17¾	16	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	23½	21¼	22½	21	20	15	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

District.	Juár.						
	30th November, 1876.	31st December, 1876.	31st January, 1877.	28th February, 1877.	31st March, 1877.	30th April, 1877.	31st May, 1877.
Meerut	34	32	32	32	32	25	25
Agra	31½	32¾	33	33	31	27½	24
Bareilly	37½	31¼	31¼	26¼	22½	25	25
Bijnor	32	30 15/16	30 15/16	30⅜	32⅝	27	28⅛
Budaun	36	30	30	30	24	21 9/16	19 3/16
Moradabad	32½	35	32¼	32½	31¼	31¼	23¾
Shâhjahânpur	37½	34	35½	32½	...	...	...
Cawnpore	35	33	33	32	27	24	25
Allahabad	37½	35¾	35	34	28⅜	25½	23½
Benares	30 7/16	32⅛	31½	27¾	25⅛	...	27
Jhánsi	33¾	32 3/16	31	31	27	27	26⅛
Lucknow	34	34	34	30	29	27	31
Sitapur	...	45¾	37½	40	...	...	...
Fyzabad	40	39½	35	34	35	...	...
Rae Bareli	40	36	37½	33	30	...	...

The rainy season commences generally between the 10th and 20th of June; and in 1877, though somewhat later than usual, the monsoon showed itself in a fall of rain at the beginning of July, more or less general over the provinces. But after hanging for three days over the country the clouds again cleared off, and during the rest of the month very little rain fell except in the eastern districts. The absence of rain in July is not in itself calculated to create anxiety—such delay of the rainy season being not infrequent in these provinces—and alarm was allayed in the first week of August when a fall of rain permitted of agricultural operations being resumed and pushed on with considerable spirit. Unfortunately, a change of wind occurred on the 6th, driving off the clouds that had gathered; and, a few days later, there raged a high scorching blast, effectually checking all agricultural operations and threatening even the young crops on irrigated land.

As August advanced and the rains still held off, the situation became more serious. Periodical reports by district and divisional officers had warned the Government of the suspension of agricultural operations; and it seemed advisable to ascertain with some degree of accuracy the probable position of each district, should the kharif be a failure, as there was then every ground for fearing it would be. Commissioners were at once directed to make local enquiries as to the area under cultivation, the prospects and estimated outturn of the crops, the amount of grain in stock, the condition of the people, &c. In the conduct of these enquiries, they were requested to visit personally the several districts in their jurisdiction; to confer with Collectors on the above and other matters; to conduct the investigation in a manner not calculated to excite alarm and thus lead to a general rise in prices; and to give particular attention to the very important question of how far the existing supply of food grain in the hands of dealers or others would suffice to meet normal demands till the spring harvest of 1878 should become available.

While apprehensions were thus being felt for the kharif, and it seemed only too probable that the very indifferent rabi would be followed by a total failure of the autumn crop, export was kept up briskly. The people were daily becoming more alarmed at the abnormal character of the year, and prices continued steadily rising, till by the end of August it became difficult for the poorest classes to purchase their daily meal of grain, a difficulty to which the suspension of agricultural operations and the complete cessation of the demand for labor of any kind largely contributed. A sudden and somewhat serious outbreak of grain robberies occurred at this time; showing unmistakeably that the crisis was now rapidly approaching, when it would be desirable for Government to intervene. This outbreak of lawlessness, occurring as it did among an ordinarily peaceful and law-abiding people, was partly the work of bad characters who availed themselves of the despair of their ignorant neighbours to induce them to join in expeditions planned to gratify either personal enmity or desire for plunder: but to a great extent it was simply the result of the dread of impending famine. More than 150 cases of grain robbery occurred during the months of August and September, but a cessation of the crime, as sudden as had been the outbreak, *followed* in October, when a favorable change in the weather set in. The prompt action of the police and of the Magistrates had contributed very largely to its suppression, but it may be noted that the bulk of the offenders did not belong to the criminal classes; men, women, and children joining indiscriminately in the attack on carts, granaries, &c. The robberies too were generally committed without any attempt at concealment, any respectable person on the spot being desired to note down the quantity of the spoil taken by each plunderer. Had the offenders, under such circumstances, been dealt with under the usual formalities, the courts would have been burdened with work, and the jails crowded with needy prisoners sentenced to long terms of imprisonment. The impolicy of such a course was at once recognized by Government: and district officers were accordingly authorized to deal summarily with the offenders in such cases—that is, to single out the ringleaders for exceptional

punishment, while in the case of offenders who were not feeble, half-starved wretches, but men well nourished and able to work, though preferring to take grain by force rather than earn it, a summary trial with a sentence of whipping was recommended.

The upward tendency of prices had, by the middle of September, raised the ordinary food grains to a price more than double what it had been only three months before, and higher than at the corresponding period in 1868. In fact, as the accompanying table shows, they almost verged on famine rates, and indicated severe general pressure:

	Wheat.					Barley.					Rice (common).					Bájra.					Gram.				
	30th June.	31st July.	15th August.	31st August.	15th September.	30th June.	31st July.	15th August.	31st August.	15th September.	30th June.	31st July.	15th August.	31st August.	15th September.	30th June.	31st July.	15th August.	31st August.	15th September.	30th June.	31st July.	15th August.	31st August.	15th September.
Meerut ...	25½	21	17	16½	11½	38	31	23	21½	15	14	13	12	12	9½	20	20	18	17	13	32½	27½	20	18½	12½
Bareilly ...	18¾	17½	14½	14½	9½	26¾	27½	20	20	13	13½	13½	12	10½	8½	16½	16½	11¼	5	9	25	21¼	16½	16½	11¼
Sháhjahánpur,	22½	19½	16½	15¾	10¼	40¾	34½	23½	22½	13	16	14½	12½	11½	7½	...	...	...	...	...	29½	24½	20¾	18	11¼
Agra ...	20	18	16	14¼	10	27¾	25	21½	17¾	...	13	12	11	9¾	7½	19	19	17½	15½	11¾	27½	24¾	21¼	17½	14
Allahabad ...	17¾	16	16½	14¼	14	29½	27	27¾	22	19¾	16	14	13½	12	10½	24½	20	18½	18½	17½	29	24½	23½	20½	17¾
Lucknow ...	20½	18¾	17¾	15½	10½	29½	27¼	26	20	15½	13½	13¼	12	11	9½	18½	16	15	15¼	...	25	23½	22	15¾	15½
Fyzabad ...	19½	17¼	17	14¼	12¾	28½	24	24	20	17¼	14¼	12¾	12	9¾	8½	16	16	...	...	11¾	29	25½	23½	19	13½
Benares ...	17	18	13	12½	12½	28	24½	28¼	19½	17½	16	13	14¾	12	11¾	...	19	19½	...	14¾	26	19½	20¾	15¼	15¼
Basti ...	21½	19¾	17¼	15	9½	32½	30½	30	20	12¾	15½	14	13¾	11	9½	...	...	...	...	...	31¼	28¾	28½	19½	11½
Jhánsi ...	21	20	19½	15¾	13	29	28	27¼	19½	18	16	16	15	14	12¼	...	...	...	...	...	28¾	26¼	25¼	19	17¾

To the fairly well-to-do, high prices implied the curtailment of many luxuries, and the retrenchment of any expenditure that could possibly be avoided. Work on which they would have employed others was now done by themselves, and private charity became more and more contracted. There was no work for the ordinary day laborer either in the fields or in the towns, and the petty artizan could find no market for his wares. Nothing was in demand save food and the money wherewith to buy it; so that the position of the poorest classes was daily becoming more serious.

Meanwhile the weather had continued most abnormal. It was not till the 27th August that the easterly wind again set in, bringing with it a general but not heavy fall of rain in the Rohilkhand division and fair showers in other parts. These were followed on the 31st August and 1st September by a severe storm, which, originating in the Gházipur district, traversed the Benares, Jaunpur, Mirzapur, Allahabad, and Fatehpur districts, and the south-east of Oudh, and after crossing the Jumna, passed through the Bánda and Hamírpur districts, and the Jhánsi division—the fall of rain which accompanied it doing great good to the tracts visited by the storm; but the Doab, Rohilkhand, and the western part of Oudh, where rain was anxiously looked for, obtained no share of it. The beneficial effect of this rain was, however, soon counteracted by another change of wind; for, on the 8th September, the wind veered to the west, and for a month continued to blow with great violence and with damaging results to the crops throughout the provinces. The meeting of the western and eastern currents led to a heavy fall of rain, which was general over the greater part of the eastern districts, on the 10th and 11th September, but did not extend to the other divisions. The following statement shows how scanty was the rainfall everywhere up to this time, and that several districts had literally no rainy season at all :—

District.	Average rainfall of five years, 1871-75, June to September.	Rainfall from 1st June to 14th September, 1877.	Remarks.	District.	Average rainfall of five years, 1871-75, June to September.	Rainfall from 1st June to 14th September, 1877.	Remarks.
			Varying at different tahsils.				Varying at different tahsils.
Debra Dún ...	80·2	23·4	from 18·5 to 29·1	Fatehpur ...	39·3	11·2	from 8·6 to 14·3
Saháranpur ...	34·7	7·4	5·0 to 10·3	Bánda ..	43·0	14·8	9·9 to 19·9
Muzaffarnagar,	32·3	6·7	3·7 to 9·9	Allahabad ...	41·5	11·4	9·4 to 15·7
Meerut ..	28·4	4·4	2·3 to 7·8	Hamírpur ...	36·6	10·6	6·9 to 13·9
Bulandshahr ...	30·5	3·4	2·0 to 6·2	Jaunpur ...	42·3	16·9	12·0 to 23·1
Aligarh ...	27·5	3·0	1·7 to 5·3	Gorakhpur ..	46·1	12·9	7·3 to 16·8
Kumaun ...	53·2	23·2	18·2 to 33·9	Basti ...	51·9	11·3	7·2 to 15·1
Garhwál ...	33·1	14·5	12·5 to 16·5	Azamgarh ...	39·4	11·9	8·7 to 14·3
Tarái ...	51·4	16·4	12·9 to 22·3	Mirzapur ...	43·9	18·1	13·5 to 23·7
Bijnor ...	45·9	7·6	5·1 to 9·3	Benares ..	41·1	21·2	15·3 to 16·35
Moradabad ..	45·1	8·9	3·3 to 14·9	Gházipur ...	37·7	11·0	8·7 to 14·1
Budaun ..	38·8	6·7	3·7 to 11·5	Sultanpur ...	43·7	9·0	7·1 to 11·4
Bareilly ...	52·6	11·0	6·5 to 19·7	Partabgarh ...	35·3	9·1	7·6 to 11·3
Sháhjahánpur,	41·7	8·9	6·1 to 12·7	Fyzabad ...	40·6	11·9	8·5 to 16·0
Muttra ...	26·4	4·3	·8 to 11·9	Kheri ...	43·0	15·6	13·0 to 18·1
Agra ..	30·6	2·8	·6 to 4·75	Lucknow ...	38·7	4·6	4·0 to 5·0
Farukhabad ...	34·3	3·5	1·6 to 6·2	Bara Banki ...	39·1	4·9	2·0 to 7·2
Mainpuri ...	36·1	2·9	1·25 to 6·6	Bahraich ...	43·6	17·0	11·6 to 22·4
Etáwah ...	38·9	4·1	1·1 to 8·4	Rae Bareli ...	36·5	6·9	4·5 to 11·1
Etah ...	31·1	4·3	2·8 to 5·4	Sitapur ...	35·0	8·15	5·8 to 11·3
Jalaun ..	34·9	7·0	5·0 to 9·7	Gonda ..	42·8	10·9	7·4 to 16·8
Jhánsi ..	38·2	10·7	9·8 to 13·0	Unao ...	31·4	6·9	5·0 to 9·1
Lalitpur ...	40·0	12·2	9·8 to 13·5	Hardoi ...	31·4	6·8	5·4 to 8·4
Cawnpore ...	33·6	4·8	2·9 to 8·3				

By the end of August, it was manifest that no efforts could save the unirrigated crops over a great part of the Meerut, Agra, Jhánsi, and Rohilkhand divisions, and of Oudh. The autumn crops of the Benares and Allahabad divisions, though in better condition, were in a critical state, owing to the prevalence of hot dry winds which were also imperilling the safety of crops on irrigated land. The position of affairs in each district at this time can best be gathered from the following abstract of the reports submitted by Commissioners on the points upon which they were asked to furnish particulars :—

Abstract of reports.

District.	Usual area under kharif.	Area cultivated for kharif, 1877.	Estimated outturn.	Rainfall from 1st June to 15th September.	Remarks.
			MEERUT DIVISION.		
	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	
Meerut ...	524,046	341,454	The food and fodder crops outside the tracts commanded by canals and wells have completely failed, and the outturn of canal and well irrigated lands will average less than four annas all round.	4·4	Of the area sown, 180,461 acres are protected by canals and wells and 160,993 are dry. The dry will yield nothing, and the wet is almost exclusively occupied by cotton, indigo, and sugarcane.
	Bighas.	Bighas.			
Bulandshahr ...	574,811	345,049	As in Meerut ...	4·2	The area irrigated this kharif has been a little less than 100,000 bighas, two-thirds of which are occupied by sugarcane, cotton, and indigo.
	Acres.	Acres.			
Muzaffarnagar ...	350,142	205,037	Ditto ...	6·7	The scarcity of fodder is severely felt.
	Bighas.	Bighas.			
Saháranpur ...	824,196	296,577	Ditto ...	7·5	One-third of the kharif area of this district is occupied by cotton and sugarcane.
Aligarh ...	860,581	569,079	Ditto ...	3·	Of the area cultivated this kharif, 287,077 bighas are occupied by food and fodder producing crops, and 282,072, including seven-eighths of the entire area irrigated by the canals, are under cotton, sugar cane, and indigo. The entire area irrigated this kharif has been 325,298 bighas—94,002 from canals, 227,768 from wells, and 3,528 from other sources. Water in wells is now very scanty; and cattle, ill-fed and over-worked, are hardly fit for labor.
Dehra Dun ...	41,299	37,310	From eight to twelve annas.	23·6	The circumstances of this district are quite exceptional. The Dún always depends on imports from the plains, and considerable quantities of grain are being exported from it to the Tehri State.
			AGRA DIVISION.		
	Acres.	Acres.			
Agra ...	422,647	139,654	Three annas on two-sevenths of the area sown.	2·9	Of the area cultivated, the crops have dried up on more than 100,000 acres.
Muttra ...	388,929	127,585	One anna or less on the area cultivated.	4·3	In this district matters are as bad as they can be. The area irrigated by the Agra Canal is almost exclusively occupied by cotton and sugarcane. Cattle, fed on little else than leaves and the bansarai weed are weak and can hardly work at the wells; and in the wells water is exceedingly scanty.
Mainpuri ...	667,723	206,808	About 2 or 3 annas all round on irrigated and unirrigated.	2·9	The prospects of this district are daily becoming worse. Cattle are being sold to butchers at one-third and one-fifth their usual price; and beef, notwithstanding the dearth of food, is selling at half its usual price. Emigration to the Central Provinces has begun and relief works will be opened at once.

Etah ..	321,905	112,077	From nil to 2 annas on unirrigated, and from 4 to 6 annas on irrigated.	·3	This district is said by the Commissioner to be more distressed than any other in his division. The irrigated and unirrigated areas are nearly equal; most of the irrigated area is under cotton, sugarcane, and indigo.
	Bighas.	Bighas.			
Etáwah ...	646,537	175,996	The same as in Etah,	4·1	Of the canal-irrigated area, 51,000 bighas are under sugarcane, cotton, and indigo; and 18,000 only under food and fodder crops.
Farukhabad ...	417,679	210,148	Little better than in Etah.	5·	The canal-irrigated area in this district is comparatively small.
			ROHILKHAND DIVISION.		
	Acres.	Acres.		Inches.	
Bijnor ...	357,150	190,750	Probably not more than from 1 to 4 annas on the area on which the crops are still alive.	7·6	The area usually under kharíf exceeds 350,000 acres, and at the close of August crops were still alive in nearly 100,000. But hot west winds have since done much injury.
Moradabad ...	433,538	236,635	Even less than in Bijnor.	8·9	A little more than half the kharíf area was sown, but the outturn will be extremely small.
Budaun ...	648,115	330,092	Even less than in Moradabad.	6·7	Half the usual kharíf area was sown, but the early crops entirely failed, and most of the late sowings have been destroyed by the hot west winds of this month. Severe distress is already felt and relief works and a workhouse have already been opened.
Bareilly ...	879,790	242,333 in which crops were alive at the close of August.	Very little more than in Budaun.	10·	Towards the close of August crops were alive on little more than one-fourth of the usual kharíf area, but much damage has since been done by hot winds. Relief works and a workhouse have already been opened.
Shábjahánpur ...	343,381	·221,440	As in Bareilly ...	8·2	Nearly two thirds of the usual kharíf area were sown, but the little good done by occasional rain has been undone by hot west winds, and the outturn will be very small; much distress is already apparent, and relief works and a workhouse have been opened.
			ALLAHABAD DIVISION.		
	Bighas.	Bighas.			
Allahabad ...	765,728	433,703	About four annas, except in the case of millets, the outturn of which may be a little higher.	11·4	About three-fifths of the usual kharíf area were sown, and at the end of August the outturn was estimated at from 4 to 8 annas. But, as elsewhere, much damage has been caused by the severe heat of September, and, notwithstanding the rain that has fallen since the date of the Collector's report (27th August), the outturn will be much smaller than was anticipated a few weeks since. Water is scanty, and fodder for cattle still more so.
Fatehpur ...	637,261	344,689	Not more than four annas.	11·2	A little more than half the usual kharíf area was sown, but there will be no outturn except where well-irrigation has been available.
Cawnpore ...	772,297	381,695	Not more than two annas.	4·8	Half the usual kharíf area was sown, but the outturn all round from irrigated and unirrigated lands will not exceed two annas. Fodder for cattle is extremely scarce.
Jaunpur ...	420,241	282,285	From 1 to 6 annas.	16·8	More than three-fifths of the usual kharíf area was sown. The outturn may range from one to six annas.
	Acres.	Acres.			
Bánda ...	420,767	304,068	Probably not more than two annas.	14·8	Nearly three-fourths of the usual kharíf area were sown. Most of the early crops failed, and the recent heat has destroyed the prospect of any appreciable outturn from the late sowings.
Hamírpur ...	371,321	88,715 in which the seed germinated.	Little more than in Bánda.	10·6	Though most of the usual kharíf area was sown, the seed did not germinate in one-fourth of it. As in Bánda, the outturn will be inappreciable, and want of fodder for cattle is much felt.

District.	Usual area under kharif.	Area cultivated for kharif, 1877.	Estimated outturn.	Rainfall from 1st June to 15th September.	Remarks.
			BENARES DIVISION.		
	Bighas.	Bighas.		Inches.	
Azamgarh ...	327,300	187,415	From three to four annas.	11·9	The good done by the rain that fell in the early part of September is being neutralized by the intense heat that has since prevailed.
Mirzapur ...	498,798	319,770	From four to five annas.	18·	Parts of the district are better off than others; but, as in Azamgarh, the intense heat has neutralized much of the good done by the rain that fell early in September.
Benares ...	240,999	140,531	From seven to eight annas.	21·1	This district is better off than any other in the division.
	Acres.	Acres.			
Gházipur ...	427,491	334,521	About four annas ...	11·	The condition of the district is critical, and the only parts of the district in which an outturn of eight annas can be looked for are the valley of the Gogra and the lands round the Surha Lake.
Gorakhpur ...	885,000	775,000	Not more than two annas all round.	12·9	There are only two tahsils in which the outturn will be appreciable. In the rest the crops may generally be said to have wholly failed, and the loss of the early kharif grains has already resulted in much distress.
Basti ...	798,156	642,987	About four annas all round.	11·3	The outturn in the valley of the Rapti and in the parts protected by the irrigation works constructed by Messrs. Peppe and Bridgman will be fair.
			JHÁNSI DIVISION.		
Jhánsi ...	165,870	129,313	Nothing or next to nothing.	10·7	Nearly three-fourths of the usual kharif area were sown, but the crops were alive on less than one-tenth of it at the end of August; and the greater part of them have since been lost.
Jalaun ...	258,880	95,944	As in Jhánsi ...	7·	A little more than one-third of the usual kharif area was sown, but the outturn will be nothing or next to nothing.
Lalitpur ..	179,902	179,902	Little more than in Jhánsi and Jalaun.	11·7	The area sown for kharif was considerably larger than that usually sown, but in many places the seed did not germinate. In the lighter soils, which occupy about one-fourth of the area sown, the crops have wholly failed, and the recent hot winds will have rendered the outturn of the heavier soils inappreciable.
			KUMAUN DIVISION.		
	Bisis.	Bisis.			
Kumaun ...	300,000	295,772	From four to eight annas.	23·2	This district will receive supplies from the Bhabar.
Garhwál ...	68,852	68 852	As in Kumaun ...	...	A bisi is 4,800 square yards.
	Acres.	Acres			
Tarái ...	125,781	85,938	About three annas...	16·4	About 85 per cent. of the area cultivated this kharif is occupied by rice.
			LUCKNOW DIVISION.		
Lucknow ...	223,047	36,401	Of the crops sown early in the season none but sugarcane, which is not extensively cultivated, will yield any outturn.	5	The cattle of this district have suffered severely from scarcity of fodder.

			The rain that has recently fallen will save a little of the bájra and other late crops that were sparsely sown at the end of August and beginning of September.	
Unao ...	472,893	123,045	As in Lucknow ...	From 4 to 6 inches.	As in Lucknow.
Bara Banki ...	299,635	163,320	As in Lucknow, except that some rice in the valley of the Gogra has survived.	From 4 to 7 inches.	
			SITAPUR DIVISION.		
	Bighas.	Bighas.		Inches.	
Sitapur ...	550,023	277,343	From two to three annas.	8·1	These estimates were made before the hot wind of September had utterly ruined the crops.
	Acres.	Acres.			
Hardoi ...	323,272	47,943	From one to two annas.	6·8	
Kheri ...	376,488	304,904	About four annas...	15·6	
			FYZABAD DIVISION.		
	Bighas.	Bighas.		Inches.	
Fyzabad ...	530,172	461,472	From three to four annas.	11·9	In this district the Commissioner anticipated some distress, but nothing approaching to famine or even to the distress of 1874, but his calculations were based on the appearance of the crops before the long drought in September.
Gonda ...	1,045,068	828,074	About ten annas ...	About 15	Estimate not realisable, because of the drought in September.
	Acres.	Acres.			
Bahraich ...	505,032	439,185	From eleven to twelve annas.	17	

Gloomy as these reports represented matters to be, it must be remembered that they were for the most part written before the scorching wind of September had completed the destruction of the unirrigated crops. It will be seen how very small was the area of irrigated kharíf. Canal irrigation exists chiefly in the Meerut and Agra divisions, where the crops grown on irrigated lands are principally sugarcane, indigo, and cotton—food grains and fodder being generally raised on lands dependent for moisture on the periodical rainfall. It was thus clear that the kharíf would only to a very inconsiderable extent replenish the food stock of the provinces. As to the stores of grain, it had, after enquiry, been ascertained that what grain there was in the provinces was chiefly in the hands of dealers; the stocks held by cultivators and others being very low. Though the *data* were from the nature of the case more or less imperfect, it was computed that in Rohilkhand the grain locally available would suffice for about three months' consumption, while in the rest of the provinces it might last for six months or even more. But as soon as the fate of the kharíf was known with certainty, large importations from the Panjáb and Bengal commenced, with the result of immediately arresting the rise in prices.

One of the most deplorable consequences of the failure of the kharíf and of the drought was the great mortality among plough cattle. The withered stalks of the abandoned crops afforded but scanty food for the hardworked and enfeebled animals. Not a blade of grass was to be seen, and even water was daily becoming more difficult to obtain, as wells and tanks were rapidly drying up. Leaves of trees and thatch scraped from the house-tops proved but a poor substitute for the usual provender. Thousands of cattle succumbed under the ordeal; numbers passed into the hands of butchers; and many, driven towards the spurs of the Himálayas and other mountain ranges in search of pasture, became the prey of wild beasts or the spoil of the cattle thief. The great loss from these causes hampered the cultivators considerably at a later time when cattle were more than ever needed for the ploughing of their fields for the spring crop in October. Hard pressed for food for themselves and their families, the great mass of cultivators were unable to replace the cattle they had lost; and had not the Government at once stepped in to provide the means of purchasing, the land would in many places have remained untilled for the rabi harvest. Details of the assistance thus rendered will be found in a succeeding chapter of this report, in which the action of this Government in regard to the cultivating community is dealt with separately.

About the middle of August, while prospects were rapidly darkening, the alarm of the people found expression in some quarters in a vague desire to escape from their homes, and emigration commenced. Some of these persons were, no doubt, impelled to leave their homes in search of pasturage for their cattle and food and employment for themselves. This movement was most noticeable in the Agra, Rohilkhand, and Jhánsi divisions, and was trifling compared with the enormous exodus reported to have taken place from Gwalior, Dholpur, and other native states, partly into the Doab, but chiefly through Jhánsi to the south and west. Nearly half a million of people are said to have passed from these states through Jhánsi to Central India, whence many of them returned some months later in a state of great destitution. Had the wanderers been able to find their way to a land of plenty, their move ment from one district to another might have been regarded with indifference; but when the whole of the provinces were almost equally unfortunate, an influx of homeless wanderers was not only embarrassing to the district authorities, but likely to create unnecessary alarm in the districts through which they passed. Commissioners were therefore directed to use their best efforts to warn all emigrants against such aimless wandering, as the state of affairs elsewhere was as bad as near their homes. Landholders were at the same time reminded of the impolicy of withholding the necessary advances for food and seed-grains, without which cultivators and others living on their estates would be unable to tide over their difficulties, and might thus be driven to desert their homes. Officers managing estates, the property of Government or under the Court of Wards, were expressly desired to set a good example to native landlords in this matter, by making advances freely to all cultivators who were in need of them.

While thus endeavoring to control popular excitement and to allay apprehension; the Government was preparing to administer relief on a systematic basis wherever the distress might call for such action. Reviewing the position at the end of August, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to depute the Chief Engineers in the Public Works and Irrigation Departments to the several divisional head-quarters; there to arrange, in communication with the civil officers, the works that should be undertaken in each district. As soon as the want of employment had manifested itself, district officers had generally set in hand the ordinary yearly repairs to roads and buildings, and had thus been able to employ many who would otherwise have been without work. The Lieutenant-Governor, in deputing the Chief Engineers to the several divisions, desired them to bear in mind that no wide action was necessary unless there were a large and increasing section of the population out of work and without the means of purchasing food at high rates. The conduct of ordinary public works operations under the budget was to be maintained as usual, but it was deemed advisable to be prepared with other useful projects, which, should the existence of scarcity require it, might be put in hand as soon as the pressure should render them necessary. In the first instance, and until scarcity deepening into famine should necessitate the organization of extensive relief works, the Lieutenant-Governor's intention was to put in hand only those smaller projects which would in any case have been taken up within the next two or three years, or those projects which had for their object the immediate supply of the means of irrigation. There were numerous projects of this kind which had hitherto been postponed on financial grounds, and which, if carried on in the usual way as ordinary works, would furnish ample employment to the laboring classes for two or three months. On these works able-bodied laborers would be employed and paid at ordinary rates according to the amount of work turned out. But while arranging for such smaller works as would suffice to carry the people through the pressure then existing, the Chief Engineers were also directed to ascertain, in communication with the civil officers, what larger works might with advantage be undertaken, in the event of actual famine, as relief works proper—projects which would be charged in whole or in part to imperial funds, and would be conducted strictly in accordance with the principles laid down in the minute by His Excellency the Viceroy, dated the 12th August, 1877. In regard to the provision of work for immediate commencement, it was thought advisable to consider whether cultivators should not be encouraged in every possible way to dig wells, which would largely insure the rearing of a winter crop if, as there was reason to fear, rain should still hold off. Takávi advances, without interest, on fair security or with a reasonable prospect of recovery, might, it was thought, induce cultivators to dig wells, and the Chief Engineers were directed to consult the local civil officers on this point.

Action was promptly taken under these instructions; the Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department visiting the head-quarters of Rohilkhand, Benares, Allahabad, Jhánsi, and all Oudh divisions, and the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch those of the Agra and Meerut divisions. These gentlemen, after consulting with the officers who had been summoned to meet them, decided what works should be opened immediately to provide for relief of existing distress—and what should be taken up if the distress, owing to the failure of the rain required for the sowing of the rabi, became more intense. It was found that the drought had already affected the condition of the people in Rohilkhand, Agra, Meerut, and Jhánsi, so much that the immediate opening of relief works was necessary, and provisional sanction was at once given to the commencement of works estimated to cost seven lakhs of rupees: while in the other divisions, the surveys necessary for the preparation of selected projects were put in hand. By the close of September there were over 27,000 people on the works. These works were intended to meet the case of all who were able to labor; but there was a large and daily increasing section of the community who could not work—the aged, sick, infirm, and emaciated—for whom it was necessary to provide. These were now everywhere to be met with in the public thoroughfares, appealing to private charity, which had however become largely circumscribed; and though municipalities had, in the first

instance, laudably exerted themselves to provide for their relief in the regular poor-houses, they were unable, owing to want of adequate funds and proper accommodation, to cope with the rapidly increasing number of such applicants. In these circumstances, the Government directed the immediate adoption of the well-defined system of charitable relief introduced with such good results by Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey, when Collector of the Moradabad district, in 1861-62, the essential features of which are :—

(1) Relief must ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food.

(2) No persons, excepting those obviously in actual want at the time of their application, shall receive relief until there is reason to believe that they require it.

(3) Everyone must work who is not physically unfit for even the lightest work.

(4) All working paupers must remain during the whole day in the poor-house.

The rule that charitable relief should be given only to those who entered a poor-house and conformed to its regulations was not enforced in the case of *parda-nashín* women, many of whom would not have consented, even in the direst straits, to appear as the recipients of public charity.

By the end of September the outlook was as gloomy as it could well be. The numbers requiring relief were rapidly increasing, the kharíf had nearly all perished, and there seemed no prospect of rain for the sowing of the winter crop. It was then decided that the general control of the large relief operations which seemed impending should be vested in one officer, to act directly under the guidance of the Lieutenant-Governor. Colonel (now General) Fraser, the Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, was selected for this duty; and, on the basis of the enquiries made by himself and the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Branch in their recent visit to the several divisions, he at once drafted a plan of operations which provided for the employment of 1,235,000 persons per day for nine months, a figure representing 2·9 per cent. of the population of these provinces. This draft was shardly completed when from all parts were telegraphed the welcome tidings that rain had fallen abundantly, and that the sowing of the winter crop was therefore assured.

The rainfall between the 5th and 10th October extended over the whole of the provinces, and was amply sufficient for the time except in the south-east of Oudh and a part of the Benares division. No time was lost in taking advantage of this unexpected boon. The preparation of the ground and the sowing of the winter crop were pushed on with marvellous promptitude and spirit; and owing to the inclusion of many fields in which the drought had prevented the rearing of a kharíf crop, the rabi area sown was on an average 25 per cent. above that of an ordinary year—a result mainly brought about by the liberal assistance given by Government to the cultivating classes. It has been said that Government authorized the grant to cultivators of *takávi* advances for the purpose of digging wells ; but when the fall of rain made this form of aid no longer necessary, Collectors were empowered to give advances for seed and plough cattle to cultivators whose lands might, for want of such assistance, have remained unsown, or who had lost their plough cattle and could not replace them. The importance of this measure cannot be over-estimated, and the rapid recovery of the provinces from the effect of the drought of 1877 is largely due to the substantial and timely encouragement thus given to the agricultural community. In connection with the heavy losses which the cultivating classes had suffered in consequence of the drought and the failure of the kharíf, not the least important question to be decided at a time when the condition of all classes of the community was one of grave anxiety, was what course should be followed in regard to the realization of the land revenue: should any remission or suspension be granted, and if so under what circumstances and to what extent? The time when the kharíf demand fell due was one of great financial pressure, in consequence of the heavy expenditure incurred in famine relief in Bombay and Madras. The Government of India thought it necessary under the circumstances to remind the local Government that, with reference to the

character of the settlement, proposals or promises for remission ought not to be encouraged, and, in view of the experience of past famines and droughts in these provinces, held that it would be a direct encouragement to thoughtless unthrift were the demand even to be suspended on any great scale. While the confident expectation was expressed that the great bulk of the autumn instalment would be collected at the ordinary season and that suspensions would be granted only in cases where they were absolutely necessary, the matter was left to the discretion of the local Government. The action taken on this authority is dealt with separately in this report, and calls for no further remark here.

The rain which permitted the sowing of the winter crop totally altered the circumstances, with reference to which the scheme of relief operations had been prepared. The possible failure of the rabi had no longer to be contemplated or provided for, while the preparation of the ground for that crop, and the various field operations until it ripened, would, it was known, give employment to the larger portion of the agricultural community: but it could not for a moment be doubted that a number of the poorer artizans and laborers would have difficulty in earning a livelihood and procuring food while prices continued so high, the more so as the produce of the kharíf crop, on which they chiefly subsist, had been extremely scanty. Colonel Fraser was therefore deputed to make another tour through the provinces, with the view of determining what works might still be required under the more favorable conditions. The general principles on which he was instructed to conduct the revision of his original programme were, that relief works should be opened when distress became so severe that there was the risk that the people, if work were not provided, would die from starvation; that all works should be carried on as usual under the supervision of Public Works officers; that task-work should be rigorously exacted, the task being allotted with due reference to the age, sex, and condition of those employed; and that the laborers should be paid a bare subsistence wage, so that if other work were procurable they would naturally gravitate towards it. In accordance with these instructions, a revised scheme of relief operations was drawn up, and the necessary preliminaries completed in readiness for any emergency.

With the resumption of agricultural operations in October, the laborers on relief works, finding employment nearer their homes and preferring it to the bare subsistence wage allowed them on relief works where an allotted task was exacted, began to desert the Government works, the numbers employed falling from 28,962 in October to 19,332 in November and 15,784 in December. The numbers in poor-houses, however, continued to increase steadily, being 2,050 on 1st October, 3,385 on 1st November, and 4,581 on 1st December. In December increasing distress began to manifest itself, especially in the Rohilkhand, Lucknow, and Agra divisions. This development of distress was precipitated, and its extent intensified by the rain which fortunately came to secure the rabi crop. With this rain the necessity for irrigation at once ceased, and the thousands of laborers who had found employment in the fields were suddenly left without work, and with no reserve of food to fall back on. In all the districts affected by the cessation of the demand for field labor, relief works on the programme drawn up in October were opened and gradually extended as people came to them.

As the winter progressed, it became apparent that provision had been made for the relief of a far larger number of people than actually availed themselves of the relief works. It was then ascertained that many were deterred from coming to the works by the order requiring the performance of an allotted task: and though to overcome their objection and to suit the enfeebled condition into which, from holding back, many of them had fallen, the task was reduced to as small an amount as was consistent with the observance of the principle, an unwillingness to render any return for the relief afforded continued to be strongly manifested. Every effort was made by the local officers to overcome the reluctance of the people to perform some task, but with much less success than was to be desired. This indifference was perhaps at first due to the prospect of a magnificent rabi harvest held out in the unusually large area covered by the crops—which promised a not far distant relief—and to the abundant growth of various kinds of ság or green vegetable food which was to be

had everywhere for the mere trouble of gathering it. When prices became high, the poorer people reduced the quantity of grain they allowed themselves for their daily meal, supplementing it by the sâg, a diet more or less eaten by the poorer classes during every cold weather. As prices rose, a meal of grain was beyond their means and the sâg became their only food. They soon found, however, that though the sâg allayed hunger, it could not keep up their strength. Again, the rain in December was followed by the severest cold that has been known in these provinces for more than thirty years, and, unwilling to quit their homes and go to work at a distance in such weather, the people clung to their villages, hoping to keep themselves alive until the ripening of the grain with which the fields were filled. They seem at this time to have been seized with an apathetic indifference to their fate which made them deaf to all persuasion to accept relief on the terms on which it was offered; and only by force were many of them brought to the poor-houses, that they might be saved from starvation.

The winter of 1877-78 was marked throughout by an extreme of temperature—not dry cold with bright sunshine by day, but a piercing, damp, chilling cold, with cloudy skies, mists, and frequent showers of rain. The diseases to which this inclement weather gave rise, acting on frames weakened by severe privation, proved very fatal. The people in their poverty were less than usually able to resist the effects of cold or disease. There was neither thatch for their houses nor straw for their bedding: they had not the means of procuring warm clothing, and had been weakened by a long course of innutritious food. It was not so much hunger as the want of ordinary comforts and the intense cold acting on enfeebled frames that produced the heavy mortality recorded in the months of December, January, February, and March. This subject is one, however, on which an elaborate and extensive enquiry has been made, and the general conclusions at which the officers entrusted with the conduct of these investigations arrived are given in a succeeding chapter.

The same causes that enhanced the rate of mortality tended to fill the poor-houses. These were intended for the relief of such as from physical incapacity for work could not comply with the conditions enforced on relief works: but they soon became crowded with people who had held back from the relief works until they were too weak to labor. It was found possible however, after a course of poor-house diet, to draft off to the works many who had thus become restored to a condition in which they were able to perform a light task, and this was done in each poor-house as the inmates regained strength.

Under the favorable conditions of the weather during October, November, December, and January, the rabi crop sprang up and thrived most satisfactorily. At the end of January there was on the ground the prospect of a bumper harvest: and the people, notwithstanding their difficulties, were hopeful in the extreme. Unfortunately, constant rain in February developed rust and blight which ruined the greater part of the oilseed crop, and also the field peas, on which, as an early ripening crop, great hopes had been fixed. Cereals were severely damaged by the same causes, the injury being rendered more serious by the prevalence of high winds at the end of February which shrivelled up the ears. Hailstorms, too, were numerous, and destroyed crops over large areas. But notwithstanding these drawbacks, the result was that in all except the easterly divisions, the outturn of the harvest, owing to the unusually large area sown, was not much below that of an ordinary year. The great demand for field labor during harvest operations afforded much employment, and all who could obtain employment in the fields now left the relief works and poor-houses, which in most districts became completely deserted, and were accordingly closed. As the new grain came into market, too, prices steadily declined, but this downward tendency was soon checked by the brisk export which set in, and the unwillingness of cultivators to part with their stores when the fact of the small general outturn was ascertained. Yet, at the end of May, wheat was selling at 14 seers per rupee at Cawnpore and 16 at Aligarh, while barley was correspondingly cheaper. The effect of the harvest upon prices will be seen from the subjoined table showing the rates ruling in the principal markets from January to June, 1878:—

District.	Wheat.							Barley.							Common rice.						
	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878.	28th February, 1878.	31st March, 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878.	30th June, 1878.	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878.	28th February, 1878.	31st March 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878.	30th June, 1878.	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878	28th February, 1878.	31st March, 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878	30th June, 1878.
Meerut	13¾	13	14	16½	14¾	16½	15½	16½	17	17	23	20½	21½	19½	9	8½	8	8½	8½	8½	8½
Muttra	12½	11¼	13	14¾	14½	15	14¼	14	12½	15	18½	19½	20¾	18¼	9½	8½	8¼	9	9	8½	8½
Agra	12	11	11½	13½	12	14½	14½	14	13	14½	18½	17½	19	17½	9	8	7	7	7	6½	6½
Bareilly	11¼	10⅞	11¼	15⅞	15 15/16	15 15/16	15 5/16	13½	13½	15⅞	22½	21¼	21¼	19⅞	7 13/16	7 13/16	8 7/16	8 7/16	7½	6¼	6¼
Bijnor	11 15/16	11	12⅞	16	15¾	18 9/16	15 3/16	16⅞	15¾	15¾	24¾	25⅞	25 5/16	20¼	9	8 7/16	7⅞	7⅞	8 7/16	7⅞	7 5/16
Budaun	11⅞	10½	11⅞	16 3/16	18	18⅞	17⅞	14⅞	11⅞	14⅞	26 11/16	25¾	25½	21⅞	9	7¾	7 3/16	9 9/16	8⅞	6⅞	8 1/16
Moradabad	11⅞	11¼	12½	15 5/16	17 3/16	17½	16⅞	16¼	15 5/16	17 13/16	26⅞	22½	23¾	21⅞	8½	8½	8⅞	8½	8½	7 13/16	7 13/16
Sháhjahánpur	11⅞	10½	11½	14½	15 15/16	17½	16¾	14½	13¼	15⅞	25	22¾	23½	20¾	9	9⅞	9¾	10¼	9	9⅞	8½
Cawnpore	12	10¾	10½	13¾	13½	14	14½	14½	12¼	12	17½	18½	19½	18	9½	8	9¼	9	7¾	7½	7
Fatehpur	...	10⅞	9⅞	13½	13½	13¼	12 11/16	...	11½	10¾	17½	18¼	18	15	...	8	8	8	8	8	8
Allahabad	11¾	11	12	12¾	13	12	12⅛	15¼	15	14½	16¾	16½	15½	15¼	10¾	9	9	9½	9¾	9½	9
Bánda	15¼	12¾	11½	13½	14¼	15	12½	16¾	14	13	18	17½	18	14	9	8¼	9¼	9¼	9	8½	8
Jaunpur	12	11¼	12 11/16	12 11/16	13⅞	13⅞	13¾	14 13/16	13⅞	14 13/16	16 15/16	18¼	16 3/16	16 3/16	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9⅛	8 7/16	8 7/16	8 7/16
Basti	11 9/16	10 15/16	14¼	13½	14¼	11¼	11¼	...	...	...	17½	17½	16½	16	10	9 11/16	9⅞	9 7/16	8½	8⅛	8⅞
Goralhpur	10 15/16	11 13/16	11⅞	13½	13½	10 15/16	10 15/16	12¼	14	14⅞	17½	17½	14	14	10 15/16	11⅞	10½	9 3/16	9⅞	8¾	8¾
Benares	12½	11 11/16	11 11/16	11 15/16	13 1/16	13 1/16	13 9/16	14½	14⅞	14½	16	17⅞	16 5/16	15¾	12	11⅞	10⅞	11⅞	11 11/16	11½	11½
Jhánsi	13⅞	13 15/16	11¾	14¼	13½	13½	13 1/16	13⅞	13½	12	15¼	16	19	15⅞	8	8	7	8	7½	7½	7½
Lucknow	11½	10⅞	10¼	13¾	14 11/16	14¼	14	13¼	12½	13⅝	20½	20⅞	19⅛	17¾	8¼	8¼	9¼	9¼	7 11/16	7½	7½
Unao	12	10½	10½	14¼	14½	15	14	13	13	11½	20	20	19	16⅞	9	8½	8½	8½	8	8	8
Bara Banki	11	9½	9¼	13¼	13½	13½	13½	15	12	14	17	18	17	17	8	7	8	8	7	7	7
Fyzabad	11⅞	10⅞	10 7/16	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	14	12 9/16	12½	17½	17¾	17¼	16¾	8 9/16	8 7/16	9	8½	8¼	7⅞	7¾
Rae Bareli	11½	...	10½	...	13¾	13 5/16	12 5/16	13	...	12	...	19	17 1/16	16½	7½	...	7½	...	7¼	7¼	7

District.	Gram.							Bájra.							Juár.						
	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878	28th February, 1878.	31st March, 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878.	30th June, 1878.	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878.	28th February, 1878.	31st March, 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878.	30th June, 1878.	1st January, 1878.	31st January, 1878.	28th February, 1878.	31st March, 1878.	30th April, 1878.	31st May, 1878.	30th June, 1878.
Meerut	15½	14¾	16	18¾	16	15½	15¾	11½	12	11½	11½	12	12	9	14	15½	13½	14	12	11	10
Muttra	14	12½	15	16½	15½	15½	13½	12	11	12	10	10	8	8	12	12	12	12	12	8	8
Agra	13½	12½	13½	15½	14	14½	14½	11½	10	9½	10½	10	9	8	13½	12	12	14	12	10½	10½
Bareilly	12 13/16	11⅞	13 7/16	17½	16½	15 15/16	15	12½	12½	11⅞	13¾	10	5	6¼	12½	12½	11⅞	15	10	6¼	7⅛
Bijnor	14 3/16	12⅜	14¼	18 9/16	17 7/16	14⅜	12⅜	7⅞	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	4½	14¼	12⅜	11¼	13½	12⅜	9	7 5/16
Budaun	12¾	11⅜	12 7/16	21 9/16	19 3/16	18	17 1/16	13 3/16	11⅛	11 1/16	9	8⅜	6	4¾	12 9/16	11⅜	12 9/16	10 5/16	9	7 3/16	6
Moradabad	14¼	13¼	15⅜	20⅝	16⅞	16⅞	15⅜	12 13/16	12½	...	...	...	...	...	13¾	13¾	13¾	12¼	15¾	...	...
Shâhjahânpur	13⅛	12	14⅜	16½	17½	16¾	16½	13	11⅛	10½	...	...	...	...	12	11¾	11 3/16	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	14	12	11½	13⅝	13¼	13½	12¾	13	12¼	12	9¼	9½	...	8	13½	12¼	11¾	14¾	15	11	9½
Fatehpur	...	12	10⅜	12⅞	12⅜	13¼	12¼	...	11½	10⅜	...	...	...	...	...	11¾	11	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	15¾	13⅜	14⅛	13½	13¼	12½	12¾	14⅜	13½	13⅛	12½	12¼	11	11	15½	14	13	13	12⅛	11¾	11½
Bánda	18	14	12½	17	15	15½	13	16½	13½	12½	...	...	...	...	17¾	14	13	14½	15	15	...
Jaunpur	15½	12 11/16	12	12 11/16	13⅜	13⅜	12 11/16	11¼	9⅞	...	...	...	...	...	13⅜	13 1/16	14⅛	14⅛	14⅛	...	...
Basti	14¼	13 1/16	10¾	13¼	13⅞	12½	12¼	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14 3/16	12	10 15/16	...	...	...	...
Gorahkpur	14	14	11 9/16	11⅜	12¼	10½	10½	...	13⅛	...	10½	8¾	7	7	14	13¼	13½	13½	13⅛	12¼	4⅜
Benares	15¾	13 1/16	13 1/16	12½	13 1/16	13 1/16	11⅞	13 1/16	11⅞	12½	8 11/16	8 11/16	10⅞	7⅛	14⅛	14¼	14⅜	15¼	13 1/16	14 11/16	10 9/16
Jhánsi	15	14 9/16	12	15¼	14 13/16	15⅛	14⅜	13⅜	12½	...	...	...	...	...	15½	15⅜	12⅜	16¼	15⅜	13¼	10½
Lucknow	13½	11¾	11½	13½	14½	13⅜	12⅞	12½	11	11	9	10	10	9	14	12½	12	13½	13¼	13	10
Unao	14	11½	11¼	14	14	14½	13	13	11	11½	9	8	...	8	12	14	12	12	11	...	...
Bara Banki	13	11	10¼	12	14	13½	13¾	11	11	8	8	8	8	8	14⅛	12½	11	12	13	12½	12½
Fyzabad	14	11¾	12	11½	13½	13	12¾	...	11½	11½	...	...	...	...	14 1/16	11¾	12 5/16	...	...	...	...
Bae Bareli	12½	..	10⅞	...	12 11/16	12 13/16	12¾	12½	...	11	...	...	...	...	13	...	11	...	...	...	...

Briefly, distress gradually disappeared as the harvest was gathered in ; and it was only in a few tracts, where the failure of the autumn crop had pressed most severely, that there was not, for a time, a complete cessation of relief measures.

But with the close of harvest and the diminishing demand for labor relief works were again required ; for the ordinary food grain of the poorest classes was still selling at a price beyond their means, and no improvement in this respect could be expected till the next kharíf was reaped. Relief works were therefore re-opened in the Basti, Jalaun, Azamgarh, and Budaun districts, to which the poorer classes flocked in large numbers; while the numbers employed on those in the Lucknow, Muttra, Agra, Farukhabad, and Rae Bareli districts gradually increased. The programme sketched in October, 1877 afforded adequate provision for continuing relief in these districts, and elsewhere if necessary ; and no additional arrangements were needed to carry the people through the period that must elapse until the rains should again furnish employment in the fields, to be in turn succeeded by a fresh supply of the commoner grains. Though adequate provision for relief existed under favorable circumstances, it was felt by Government that if the rainy season were either delayed or deficient in quantity, distress must develope very largely, and that relief on a more extensive scale than had yet been contemplated would then be necessary.

Early in May, 1878, Sir George Couper, with the view of placing in the hands of all officers charged with the administration of famine relief a comprehensive *resumé* of the orders of Government on the subject, directed the codification of all the orders which had from time to time been issued for the guidance of officers conducting relief operations. Before issuing this code, however, it was submitted for the sanction of the Government of India. The Supreme Government, while approving generally of the principles of relief administration laid down, suggested a modification of the relief wage prescribed. This wage, calculated on the amount of food necessary to support life, had been previously approved by His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and was the same as had been fixed by the Government of India in 1869, and as had been allowed in the famine of 1874. But while fully admitting that it was sufficient for the degree of scarcity through which these provinces had already passed, the Government of India was of opinion that the more critical condition of the people in some parts, as evidenced by the reduced state of body in which they now came to the works, and the greatly increased mortality in some of the outlying districts, rendered it advisable, (1) to provide not only for the separation of the inefficient from the ordinary able-bodied laborers and the exaction from them of a lighter task than was required of the stronger laborers, but also for the grant of extra wages to them until they recovered condition and were able to take their place in the ordinary gangs on the usual relief wage: and (2) in order to enforce regularity and the due performance of an allotted task, to lay down some small money margin for a reduction of wage if a satisfactory task were not accomplished. These measures, it was said, had been proved by experience in Southern India to afford the best means for regulating the labor on relief works, and it was accordingly directed by His Excellency in Council that the following scale should be substituted for that in the code :—

	Special gangs of people in a reduced condition.	Ordinary gangs doing within 25 per cent. of a full task.	Minimum wage below which reduction on account of short work should not go.
Adult male ...	12 chittacks flour + 9 pie.	10 chittacks flour + 9 pie.	10 chittacks flour + 3 pie.
Woman or child above 10 years.	10 chittacks flour + 6 pie.	8 chittacks flour + 6 pie.	8 chittacks flour + 3 pie.
Small child ...	6 chittacks flour + 3 pie	4 chittacks flour + 3 pie.	4 chittacks flour + 1 pie.

With this modification the code was published and circulated. It was subsequently supplemented by various additional instructions which were found to be necessary under special circumstances.

As during the months of May and June the numbers on relief works were gradually increasing; and as, moreover, the state of the weather gave rise to apprehensions that the provinces would again suffer from a scanty or delayed rainfall, a committee was organised, under the presidency of Colonel Fraser, to prepare a scheme of useful projects which might be so far placed in readiness as to admit of work being started the moment the condition of the people required it. The committee proceeded on the assumption that the maximum time for which relief need be contemplated would be about 200 days (for although in case of serious failure of the rains, it might be necessary to continue operations beyond seven months, yet the number of relief laborers at the beginning and end of the period would, it was believed, be comparatively small); and that the cost of executing projects which might be taken in hand for the employment of famine labor would be about three times the cost of such work in ordinary times. On this basis, they drew up four schedules of relief works for varying degrees of intensity of distress. The first or lightest schedule provided work for 1,770,795 people (or 4·21 per cent. of the population) for a period of 200 days. In this schedule were included seven railway projects, the execution of which seemed to be most suitable for the employment of unskilled famine labor. The second schedule contemplated provision for 2,388,939 persons, or 5·77 of the total population; the third for 2,761,667, or 6·57 of the population; and the fourth for 3,879,741, or 9·23 per cent. These proposals were submitted to, and accepted by, the Lieutenant-Governor, who deputed Colonel Fraser to lay the schemes in person before the Government of India in full detail. The Supreme Government, while generally accepting the committee's proposals, desired that the works shown in the several schedules should be taken up as much as possible in the order of their probable utility, subject to their giving the needful occupation to the people of the tracts where distress might actually arise. His Excellency in Council further directed that in the conduct of these works, such tests as the exaction of full tasks, the location of works at a sufficient distance from centres of population, and the restriction of the relief wage to an average subsistence, should be considered as first and essential principles.

The intense heat in the middle of June was followed in the latter half of that month by several partial showers in nearly all divisions, Meerut and the eastern part of Rohilkhand being the only exceptions. These showers were in some parts sufficiently plentiful to admit of ploughing and sowing, but generally little could be done. Towards the beginning of July, a heavy fall of rain in the Bareilly district, succeeded by a general fall over the greater part of the provinces, gave ground for hope that the regular monsoon had commenced; and as it was everywhere sufficient for present wants, agricultural operations were actively pushed on. But a break now occurred, which, though it led at first to a considerable decrease in the numbers receiving relief, lasted so long as to cause anxiety for the safety of the crops that had already been sown, and to deter cultivators from risking any further sowings.

It was at this juncture that the orders of the Government of India on the relief programme were received by this Government. The Lieutenant-Governor considered it essential at once to arrange for the competent control of the various relief operations that would be involved in carrying out even the first or lightest schedule. As a preliminary, Collectors were called upon to submit, through the Commissioners of their divisions, a clear and distinct report on the condition of their districts, together with a forecast of the prospects of the kharif crop, of the prices likely to rule, and of the relief (if any) likely to be required. Commissioners were desired to make their own remarks in forwarding these reports, and to give a general review of the situation in their divisions. These reports were to reach Government not later than the 22nd August; and would, it was thought, afford sufficient information for decision as to what should be the further action of Government. At the same time it was decided to vest the general control of relief operations in a special famine branch, so that the injunctions of the Government of India as to the application of tests and the

general management of relief works might be uniformly and strictly carried out on all works taken in hand. Colonel Fraser was accordingly appointed to preside over this branch, with Mr. Furnivall as Deputy Famine Commissioner.

While preparations were thus being made in the matter of relief works, it remained to consider what measures should be taken, other than those already in operation, with respect to gratuitous relief. It was obvious that when the number of applicants for relief increased to the estimated extent, if, owing to the failure of the rainy season, the autumn harvest should again be destroyed, ordinary poor-houses would be altogether insufficient to accommodate all the weakly, aged, and young who were unable to labor; and that it would then be necessary to establish relief camps, on the same principles as poor-houses, but in connection with and in the vicinity of the relief works, for the accommodation of those persons belonging to the gangs who might be unable to do a day's work. Starting from the principle that people who have to look to the State for support must give their labor as an equivalent for that support, it could not but be admitted that the experience of the past few months had shown that there were many who would neither go to relief works nor enter poor-houses, and who apparently preferred to take their chance of living or dying in their village homes. Collectors were therefore requested to ascertain whether there were any such people in their districts, and if so to report on the classes to which they belonged, their numbers, and their reasons for declining to accept the State support offered. If those reasons were valid, it would then have to be considered what arrangements should be especially made for supporting such people at their own homes. Though it was admitted that this system was open to serious objection, as being of all others the most fertile source of demoralization to the people themselves, some measures were clearly necessary if the people, despite their ignorance and passive opposition, were to be saved from actual starvation. The most feasible method of relief in such cases appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor to be to work through either the village headman or the most respectable residents of affected villages; as these men were in a position to draw up accurate lists of all the people living in their villages (which lists could afterwards be officially tested on the spot by some Government officer) of the classes mentioned above, with details of their circumstances and means of livelihood. The officer testing the list on the spot would then instruct those willing to accept State support how to act, and would there and then ascertain what number would not avail themselves of the ordinary relief measures. For taking charge of such persons, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor that the headman might be allowed a small monthly payment, his duty being to issue daily to each of those receiving special relief of this nature, either the quantity of food necessary for his or her support or its equivalent in money. Before any general rules were laid down, however, Collectors were asked to make the enquiries indicated above; and Commissioners in reporting the result of these enquiries (which Government wished submitted before the 1st August) were desired to express their opinions on the scheme of village relief thus roughly sketched out by Government.

The Governor-General in Council, in reviewing these orders of Government, remarked that they were apparently only intended to lay down general principles, on which might be constructed a system of village relief, varying according to local circumstances in different tracts, in the event of severe famine coming upon the country: proposals as to the particular organization for any tract being left for consideration when the requirements of that tract had been ascertained. His Excellency in Council, however, thought that when or if it should be necessary actually to organize village inspections and home relief in any part of these provinces, it would probably be necessary (*a*) to restrict home relief to the bed ridden, helpless, and very old, and to *pardah-nashin* women, who by the custom of the country were precluded from availing themselves of the ordinary poor-house relief: (*b*) to exercise such pressure as would carry to the relief works all persons who were at all able to labor, or to the poor-houses all others not belonging to the classes eligible for home relief: and (*c*) to maintain poor-houses rather as infirmaries than as resorts of paupers who could, either on admission or after treatment, perform any kind of work.

While measures were thus being carefully matured, the situation was daily becoming more critical. Agricultural operations had been interrupted by the break of hot dry weather which succeeded the rainfall of the early days of July, and the relief works were now very largely resorted to. The want of rain delayed the sowings for the kharíf, and the crops which had been sown on the first fall of rain were beginning to wither, while wells and tanks afforded but a short-lived supply of water for purposes of irrigation. Fortunately, the suspense everywhere felt was relieved at the close of July by the re-appearance of rain in a pretty general, though very unequal, fall; the Meerut, Sitapur, and parts of the Rohilkhand and Benares divisions getting a quantity barely sufficient, while in the rice-growing tracts more rain would have been acceptable. Agricultural, operations were immediately resumed, but in many districts the want of good seed was severely felt. The kharíf of the previous year having almost totally failed, a great deal of the seed in hand was two years old, and in some cases had deteriorated so much that it failed to germinate.

The resumption of agricultural operations did not, however, appear to have the effect it was hoped it would have on the numbers receiving relief. Notwithstanding the demand for employment which the welcome rainfall created, and while zemindars and cultivators were complaining that they could not obtain sufficient labor, the number of applicants at the relief works was daily increasing. This was especially noticed in the Rohilkhand, Rae Bareli, and Lucknow divisions, and in the Muttra district. The district and divisional officers unanimously attributed this increase, not so much to growing distress as to the high wages paid on the relief works, which were so liberal—as compared with the wages obtainable in the fields—as to attract labor, while the minimum wage, it was said, encouraged idleness and malingering.

As these wages had been fixed under the express orders of the Governor-General in Council, the Lieutenant-Governor at once addressed the Government of India upon the subject. It was directly opposed to the object with which relief works had been opened, to allow them to compete with ordinary employers of labor. The Lieutenant-Governor urged that 12 chittacks of flour were too much to allow to greatly reduced people, who, as their task was only nominal, would improve quite as quickly on the full ration given to the working able-bodied man. In special cases, however, His Honor admitted that it might perhaps be well to allow more than this, but he held this should only be done under the orders of the medical officer in charge of the works. Sir George Couper suggested that laborers might be classified on the following principles:—

(*a*) Professional diggers or able-bodied coolies, such as would ordinarily be employed by a contractor, and who might be expected to perform a full task;

(*b*) Other able-bodied persons who might be expected to perform at least 75 per cent. of a full task;

(*c*) Weakly persons who could not do more than 50 per cent. of a full task;

(*d*) Still more weakly persons who could not do more than 25 per cent., or one-fourth of a full task; and,

(*e*) Special gangs in a reduced condition, who might be put on merely nominal work until they were strong enough to be drafted into a higher class.

Each applicant for relief would be regularly classed in one of these five classes, and as laborers improved in condition, they would be transferred from one class to another, at the discretion of the officer in charge of the works, acting under the advice of the medical officer. In regard to wage, all persons who performed their allotted task might, it was thought, receive the following:—

Adult male, the value of	10 chittacks flour	+	6	pies.
Woman or big child	8 ditto	+	4½	„
Small child	4 ditto	+	2	„

while all who failed to perform the task assigned to them should suffer a reduction on the foregoing scale of—

Adult male	...	...	...	...	3 pies.
Woman or big child	...	...	...	...	2½ „
Small child	...	...	...	...	1 pie

The amount of wage was to be calculated without fractions of a pice; thus, if the value of 10 chittacks of flour *plus* 6 pies represented 17 pies, six pice were to be allowed; and so on. This scale gave an adult man for a full day's work a ration of 10 chittacks of áta, and 6 pies for condiments—a ration which experience had shown not only to be sufficient to support life, but to admit of laborers improving physically, and this being the case, there was no reason, it was held, why more should be given. The Lieutenant-Governor, though providing in his proposals for a minimum to the recalcitrant of 3 pies, in addition to the 10 chittacks of flour, thought the allowance still too liberal, for it had been found on the relief works in the Rae Bareli division that a malingerer was quite satisfied with it, and preferred to do nothing on that ration to earning the additional 6 pies allowed under the instructions of the Government of India for good work: so that he would probably care still less for the extra 3 pies only which, under these proposals, he would in future get by completing his task. Such being the case, Sir George Couper concluded that a malingerer should not be allowed the additional 3 pies, on the ground that if he wanted condiments he should work, and that there was no reason why such a man should receive anything beyond the barest necessaries of life. It was sufficient, His Honor thought, to provide that he did not starve; and it was admitted that he would not starve on a daily allowance of 10 chittacks of flour. If, however, the additional 3 pies were to be allowed, the Lieutenant-Governor considered that the only salutary check upon idleness and malingering would be to authorize the summary dismissal from the works of all persons who wilfully and habitually refused or neglected to perform the task assigned to them, on the officer in charge first satisfying himself that the failure to perform the task was due to contumacy and not to physical inability to comply with the conditions imposed. It might appear harsh to direct that weakly persons, if they would not complete an allotted task, should be dismissed from the works, as it would be comparatively difficult for such persons to obtain employment elsewhere: but the same view would hold good at the close of relief operations: so that the Lieutenant-Governor inclined to the opinion that, if medical and professional men united in concurring that a man could work but would not, he should be made to suffer the consequences of his obstinacy. The Government of India, while generally accepting these views, were of opinion that the dismissal from works of persons found to be wilfully idle should be confined, under proper restrictions, to able-bodied laborers only: while in the case of persons falling under classes (*c*) and (*d*) it would be preferable, instead of discharging them from the works, to bring pressure to bear (*viz.*, the reduction of the money portion of the wage, as suggested by this Government), so as to induce them to give a fair return of work proportioned to their strength. These modifications were accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor, and the revised rules were at once enforced: authority being given to Commissioners, where the state of any district was such that to turn off the able-bodied recalcitrants would be a measure of unnecessary severity, to direct that dismissal be not enforced, but that such persons should be paid strictly in accordance with the amount of work done, provided the maximum wage was never exceeded.

While these questions were under consideration, matters were improving so rapidly in the several districts, owing to sufficient rain, that when, in obedience to the instructions of Government, Collectors submitted their forecasts of the probable requirements of their districts in the matter of relief, they were, with few exceptions, able to report that, though, for various reasons—the long break that followed on the first fall of rain, the scarcity and badness of seed, the unwillingness of cultivators to now while the character of the season was doubtful—the area under cultivation for the kharif was below the average usually sown with these crops, while of some crops, as rice, the

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outturn must be deficient, there was at the time of report no reason to anticipate a general failure of the kharíf. On the contrary, it was probable that, if the weather in September were favorable, there would be a fair harvest of the coarser grains which constitute the staple food of the poorer classes the food store of the country would be replenished and prices would fall. In districts where the distress from the drought of 1877 and the partial failure of the rabi of 1878 was greatest, it was thought that it might be necessary to give relief until the kharíf ripened, and in a few even to continue operations into the cold season: but it was universally admitted that there no longer existed any necessity for organizing relief measures on the large scale contemplated by this Government.

The introduction of the revised scale of wages to relief laborers simultaneously with a great improvement in the character of the season effected a considerable reduction in the numbers, for general rain had admitted of agricultural operations being carried on in full swing, prices had declined, and the early millets were coming into market and selling comparatively cheaply. Under these favorable circumstances, a general contraction of relief works was everywhere possible; those works on which the attendance had fallen very low were closed, and the laborers remaining on them transferred to the other works in the neighbourhood which it was still deemed advisable to keep open.

The Lieutenant-Governor therefore decided to postpone the constitution of a special famine branch, or the organization of a system of village relief, until it was known whether the rabi could be satisfactorily sown; and matters were accordingly allowed to remain in *statu quo*.

There was fair rain during September, at the end of which month the rainy season practically closed. The extent of the rainfall from June to September, 1878, as compared with that of the same period in 1877, is shown in the following table:—

Division.	District.	Rainfall. 1877.	Rainfall. 1878.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	28·4	70·4
	Saháranpur	7 4	25·8
	Muzuffarnagar	6·7	21·4
	Meerut	4 4	18·6
	Bulandshahr	3·4	17·8
	Aligarh	3·0	21·8
	Divisional average	8·0	29·3
AGRA ...	Muttra	4 3	16 0
	Agra	2·8	15·7
	Farukhabad	3·5	24·2
	Mainpuri	2 9	22·9
	Etáwah	4·1	20·9
	Etah	4·3	24·2
	Divisional average	3·7	20·6
ROHILKHAND,	Bijnor	7·6	31·8
	Moradabad	8·9	30·9
	Budaun	6 7	29·9
	Bareilly	11·1	45·6
	Sháhjahánpur	8·2	40·4
	Divisional average	8·5	35·7
ALLAHABAD...	Cawnpore	4 8	22·1
	Fatehpur	11·2	20·1
	Bánda	14 8	19·1
	Allahabad	11·4	20·8
	Hamírpur	10 6	14·5
	Jaunpur	16·9	30·5
	Divisional average	11·6	21·2

Division.	District.	Rainfall. 1877.	Rainfall. 1878.
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	13·1	33·2
	Basti	11·3	32·3
	Azamgarh	12·0	30·4
	Mirzapur	18·1	25·6
	Benares	21·9	23 8
	Ghâzipur	11·1	25·1
	Divisional average ...	14 6	28·4
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	7·0	19 9
	Jhánsi	10·8	20·3
	Lalitpur	12·3	28·0
	Divisional average ...	10·0	22·7
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	22·6	42·4
	Garhwal	14·5	26·9
	Tarái	16·4	48·5
	Divisional average ...	17 8	39·3
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	4·6	2[illegible]·4
	Unao	6 9	23·1
	Bara Banki	4·9	31·9
	Divisional average ...	5·5	26·8
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	8·1	33·9
	Hardoi	6·8	27·5
	Kheri	15·6	53·4
	Divisional average ...	10·1	36·2
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	11·1	36·6
	Gonda	10·9	33 2
	Bahraich	17 0	24·8
	Divisional average ...	13·0	31·5
RAE BARELI...	Rae Bareli	6 9	22·8
	Sultanpur	9·0	30·2
	Partabgarh	9·1	21·2
	Divisional average ...	8·3	24 7

The distribution of the rainy season—in falls at the beginning of July, at the end of that month, and again from the middle of August to the close of the first week in September, with showers during that month—proved very favorable to the crops of these provinces, with the exception of rice. Generally, the rainfall, though below the average, was so exceptionally well timed that, had it not ceased in September, it would have left nothing to be desired, and the season would have been marked as one of unusual prosperity.

Under these circumstances, the produce of the kharíf harvest was, on the whole, over the average, the outturn of maize, juár, and bájra being especially good. The prices of these staples, however, were kept up in consequence of the lowness of stocks throughout the country. Still, high prices were favorable to the agricultural community; in one district, as the reports showed, "bájra sold at the usual rate of wheat—an unprecedented circumstance; and for the first time, perhaps, in living memory, bájra almost alone provided the wherewithal for the payment of the kharíf revenue kist." The principal cause of this was the large export to Bombay, where bájra was ruling at 12 seers per rupee. During the months of November and December, 1878, and January, 1879, the exports of bájra and juár from the Cawnpore station to Bombay amounted to 4,81,065 maunds. The rice crop was, on the whole, a poor one, since the deficiency of rain curtailed the area on which it was possible to plant out the seedlings. The cotton crop was also below the average; and the pulses which are generally grown with juár, bájra, and cotton (mung, moth, másh, &c.), were almost a complete failure. The crop of til (gingelly) was also much below the average: like the pulses, its blossom was spoiled by the rain in the second half of August. The success, however, of the main crops of the kharíf harvest, combined with the scantiness of rice crops in other parts of India, due to the early cessation of the rains, and the consequent highness of the prices maintained for all food grains, went far to recoup the agricultural classes in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the losses sustained in the previous year. The following table shows the prices ruling for food grains at the principal markets in these provinces from July to December, 1878:—

District.	Wheat.						Barley.						Grám.						Juár.					
	July.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Meerut ...	14½	17	16¾	15	14	13	18	21	24	22	20	20	14¼	16½	17	16	15¼	14½	9	16	19	19	17	17½
Agra ...	14¼	15¼	15½	14½	14½	13¾	18	20	22½	22½	23½	20½	14	15½	17	17	16½	15¼	9½	15	19½	22	22½	20
Cawnpore ...	13¾	15¼	15½	14½	16	13	16½	20½	22½	22	24	22	13	13½	13	14	14	13½	7	16	16	20	24	22½
Bareilly ...	13 7/16	15 5/16	15 15/16	15 15/16	15	13 7/16	16¼	20	21¼	21⅞	25	20	13¾	15 5/16	16¼	16⅞	16⅞	15 5/16	7½	16⅞	18¾	22½	20	18¾
Lucknow ..	12 11/16	13 5/16	14⅝	15	14½	14⅞	15 15/16	16 15/16	21½	22⅛	21⅝	21⅝	12 1/16	12 9/16	14 1/16	15 7/16	14 1/16	14 5/16	...	...	29	25 5/16	23 15/16	24½
Fyzabad ...	12⅜	12⅜	14	14½	13½	13	15	16¼	21¼	21	18½	21	11⅛	12⅛	13⅞	14¼	14	13½	...	...	29	28	25¼	25
Allahabad ...	11¾	11¾	13½	12½	12¼	11⅞	15	15½	19¾	18¾	18¾	17⅞	11 9/16	11¾	13¼	12¾	13½	12¾	9¾	10¾	16	14	19¼	20¾
Gorakhpur...	20 13/16	10 13/16	12⅛	11¼	12¾	12⅞	12 9/16	13 1/16	18	18	19 13/16	21⅛	10 13/16	10 13/16	10 13/16	12 9/16	13½	14⅜	...	...	34 3/16	25 3/16	27⅞	30⅝
Benares ...	11 15/16	13 1/16	14½	14½	13 9/16	13 9/16	14½	17⅜	18 3/16	19 5/16	19 9/16	19 1/16	11⅛	10⅞	11 15/16	13 1/16	12	12¾	8 3/16	10⅞	21¾	20⅝	22 13/16	21¾
Jháusi ...	12 13/16	14⅝	17⅞	16	16½	16½	15 7/16	17½	22	20	23⅞	25⅜	13⅞	15⅞	19½	18	18	17¼	8⅝	...	...	...	24¾	23⅝

District.	Bájra.						Common rice.						Arhar.					
	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Meerut ...	...	13	17	18	16	16¾	8½	8½	9½	10½	10½	10	9½	10½	11	8½	8½	...
Agra ...	7½	16	19½	20½	18½	18	6½	8	9½	9½	10½	10½	10½	12	11	9½	7½	6½
Cawnpore ...	9	14	16	20	19	17	7¼	7½	8⅞	10½	12	11	8¾	9	8½	8	8½	6½
Bareilly ...	5	16⅞	17½	21¼	18¾	17 3/16	7½	8¾	9⅞	11¼	11⅞	10	8¾	10	10	8¾	7½	7½
Lucknow ..	...	16	15	21⅞	19¾	18⅝	7	7⅞	9½	12⅝	11½	12	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad ...	...	...	...	11¼	17⅜	17	7⅛	8⅛	7½	12½	12⅞	13	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad ...	9¾	16½	16	18¼	16½	16⅛	8½	9⅜	11¼	13½	11¾	13	8	8	9⅞	7⅝	7	6⅞
Gorakhpur...	5⅞	9	...	19 13/16	21 9/16	21⅝	9	8½	10 5/16	13½	13 15/16	16 3/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	9 9/16	8 13/16	7 9/16
Benares ...	7⅝	8 11/16	11 15/16	17 7/16	17⅜	16⅞	10 5/16	10 5/16	11 15/16	10⅞	11 15/16	12¼	8⅛	8 11/16	8 11/16	7⅝	7⅛	7⅝
Jháusi ...	...	...	...	21	22⅞	21 13/16	7½	9½	11	10½	10½	10½	8	7¾	9½	9	10	7

The progress of harvest operations gradually relieved the Government relief works and poor-houses of all who could obtain employment; while the improvement in the markets and the continued demand for labor in connection with the sowing of the rabí crops (which was satisfactorily accomplished) acted powerfully in the same direction. But the want of rain during November, as well as the total absence of rain in December and January, was much felt, though as necessitating irrigation it was an appreciable boon to the laboring classes. Altogether, the winter of 1878 was an exceptionally mild and dry one; and though, mainly owing to this fact, a gradual rise in prices set in, the cereal crops, which thrive best in a dry atmosphere, gave a very good outturn. Springs of wells failed in places where they were never known to fail before, and the level of the rivers (notably of the Jumna) sank much below the lowest level on record.

The rapid diminution of distress during October and November, 1878, is shown in the following tables of the relief administered in the several districts during those months and in the month preceding:—

Total monthly attendance at relief works from September to November, 1878.

Division.	District.	September.	October.	November.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	3,472	...	...
	Saháranpur	2,158	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...
	Meerut	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...
	Aligarh	...	...	...
AGRA	Muttra	255,680	11,661	...
	Agra	20,490	7,948	...
	Farukhabad	53,349	18,183	...
	Mainpuri	90,572	26,541	934
	Etáwah	10,218	10,834	...
	Etah	8,634	7,617	3,224
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	158,731	17,378	1,886
	Moradabad	66,309	12,731	...
	Budaun	55,512	13,111	...
	Bareilly	94,479	3,227	...
	Shábjahánpur	97,407	42,167	2,753
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	...	...	...
	Báuda	...	...	...
	Allahábad	...	...	...
	Hamírpur	...	...	...
	Jaunpur	3,399	3,520	210
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	3,236	...	...
	Basti	224,258	29,354	...
	Azamgarh	4,082	...	...
	Mírzapur	...	...	...
	Benares	...	...	...
	Gházipur	...	...	...
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	9,524	...	...
	Jhánsi	15,203	5,715	6,498
	Lalitpur	...	...	...
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	71,913	4,469	...
	Unao	1,928	...	...
	Bara Banki	45,274	...	...
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...	...	...
	Hardoi	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	...
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...	...	...
	Gonda	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	...
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	45,319	...	...
	Sultanpur	21,868	2,650	...
	Partabgarh	7,600	130	...

NOTE.—No regular relief works were opened in the Kumaun division.

Statement showing the total monthly attendance in poor-houses from September to November, 1878.

Division.	District.	September.	October.	November.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	...	...	...
	Sahárunpur	3,053	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar	1,975	2,402	1,511
	Meerut	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr	...	...	...
	Aligarh	2,900	1,023	752
AGRA ...	Muttra	41,590	12,531	7,268
	Agra	69,847	16,140	5,730
	Farukhabad	...	...	...
	Mainpuri	8,388	...	...
	Etáwah	1,470	40	...
	Etah	15,220	8,374	1,261
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	91,586	9,329	377
	Moradabad	36,792	4,730	4,203
	Budaun	12,521	8,130	3,654
	Bareilly	40,167	30,204	18,179
	Sháhjahánpur	6,058	5,698	5,268
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	...	...	...
	Fatehpur	1,697	439	...
	Bánda	4,636	40	...
	Allahabad	...	...	...
	Hamírpur	6,275	3,200	1,014
	Jaunpur	8,370	...	...
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	23,584	1,881	...
	Basti	67,546	21,525	9,479
	Azamgarh	14,715	1,140	180
	Mirzapur	...	...	...
	Benares	588	...	...
	Gházipur	2,137	...	...
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	1,412	...	...
	Jhánsi	10,760	1,326	...
	Lalitpur	...	...	...
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	13,130	11,467	8,404
	Unao	2,881	916	298
	Bara Banki	6,967	776	...
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...	...	...
	Hardoi	...	...	...
	Kheri	...	...	...
FYZABAD ..	Fyzabad	13,349	3,724	1,801
	Gonda	...	...	...
	Bahraich	...	...	...
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	29,835	14,083	4,389
	Sultanpur	12,352	1,659	1,344
	Partabgarh	3,720	150	60

NOTE.—No regular poor-houses were opened in the Kumaun division.

By November distress had virtually come to an end and relief operations were necessary in only a few localities, where, owing to special causes, the pressure had not been entirely removed by the kharíf harvest. Even in these tracts, however, no great development of distress occurred during the winter of 1878-79, and though by the middle of February, 1879, prices were nearly as high as they had been in February, 1878, when the provinces were passing through a period of great scarcity, the poorest classes were less affected by them, as the necessity for irrigating the fields and the demand for labor for pressing the sugarcane (which had been a good crop) afforded abundant employment. As the rabi grains came into the market, prices became more normal; and though the spring outturn somewhat disappointed first expectations, it proved a fairly good one. With the rabi of 1879 all symptoms of distress disappeared: a few paupers remained in the poor-houses, but these were chiefly orphans and destitute persons whose friends and relations, having deserted them during the pressure, were not easily traceable. Some slight measure of relief was called for in the Muttra and Jalaun districts during the hot weather, owing to a succession of indifferent harvests, but the distress was of a purely local character. In short, the scarcity with which this report deals had practically ended when the bountiful spring harvest of 1879 had once been fairly reaped and garnered.

CHAPTER II.

MEERUT DIVISION.

THE tract of country comprised in this division is for the most part in good condition, and the people are well-to-do. This is specially the case in parts of Sahâranpur Muzaffarnagar, Meerut, and Bulandshahr, and, to a less degree perhaps, in Aligarh. The people, as a body, are therefore in a position to meet a time of distress with more confidence and a better prospect of overcoming their difficulties than the residents of a less favoured tract. Their good position is mainly attributable to the network of canals and subordinate distributaries, which run through the division in two well defined lines—the Ganges Canal and the Jumna for the northern half, and the two main branches of the Ganges Canal in the south. The people themselves are good cultivators, the soil is productive, and the assessments generally are not oppressive. The main communications of the tract, both by rail, canal, and road, are good and sufficient, and the division is by position and from its natural resources second to none in these provinces for material prosperity.

Except in the extreme north of the division—in Jaunsár Bawar (in the Dún), and portions of Sahâranpur—and in portions of the Aligarh district, the division generally escaped the evils of severe scarcity; and although the agricultural labourers, the petty cottiers in the villages, and the poorer artizans and day labourers in the towns, suffered considerable privation, there was no necessity for any large measure of relief in the division.

DEHRA DÚN DISTRICT.

In the Dún proper there was no distress; no doubt some of the poorer classes were rather hard pressed, but they were quite able to bear the strain. The large amount of labour for daily wages supplied by the tea gardens assisted very largely in helping the Dehra poor to eke out a subsistence, and the proximity of the forests also enabled many to earn a livelihood by fetching head loads of fuel and grass.

Relief works had, however, to be opened for the support of a large number of immigrants from neighbouring districts. Work with this object was commenced on the 9th February, 1878—a project being undertaken for raising a road and cutting a straight bed for a stream—but it was possible to close it on the 28th March. The average daily number employed during this period was 3,455, and the total attendance 30,900. The labourers received only cooked food in return for their work: the cost of dieting them was Rs. 2,396-8-4, Government contributing Rs. 1,090-3-2, and the Municipal Committee Rs. 400. The rest of the expenditure was met from a fund raised by private subscription among the residents.

In Jaunsár Báwar also there was some distress, and work was started there in April and kept up till October. Relief was given in money payments for actual work done to 16,773 persons, and a total expenditure incurred thereon of Rs. 5,367-9-2. This was met entirely from provincial funds, and includes the cost of powder and skilled labour for blasting. The work consisted of making a new road to Simla, which had for many years been a pressing want.

As matters improved in the plains, the immigrants returned to their homes, and the necessity for relief measures soon ceased.

SAHÂRANPUR DISTRICT.

The rainfall from June to September, 1877, as compared with that of the preceding four years, for each tahsil, was:—

	Sahâranpur.					Deoband.					Roorkee.					Nakur.				
	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1873.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.
June ..	·1	9·0	·5	·5	1·8	..	8·8	·6	·4	1·9	...	10·2	·8	·2	3·0	·2	6·9	·2	·2	2·0
July ...	18·6	13·8	8·2	22·6	4·8	14·2	14·1	8·4	16·1	·9	15·4	15·4	18·0	21·3	4·2	17·5	15·7	10·2	14·1	2·2
August,	7·1	6·2	14·2	10·2	1·9	5·6	2·8	12·3	8·0	·7	9·8	7·9	13·1	14·9	2·1	8·2	3·2	9·4	9·1	1·7
September.	13·[illegible]	9·1	6·8	·6	1·8	10·3	7·8	6·0	2·5	1·6	13·3	3·2	6·7	1·6	...	9·5	4·6	10·5	1·1	1·
Total...	39·3	38·1	29·7	33·9	6.3	30·1	38·5	27·3	27·0	5·1	38·5	36·7	38·6	38·0	9·3	35·4	30·4	30·3	24·5	5·0

The average of the preceding four years, and the fall of 1877 were therefore as follows :—

	1877.	*Average.* 1873-76.
Tahsíli Saháranpur	6·3	35 2
„ Deoband	5 1	29 5
„ Roorkee	9 3	37 9
„ Nakúr	5 0	30·1

The fall in 1877 was quite insufficient for agricultural purposes, and, except in lands artificially irrigated, the kharíf was almost entirely lost owing to the drought.

The enquiries made in September, 1877, regarding the prospects of the rain crops showed that only 185,361 acres were under cultivation, although the usual area under kharíf is believed to be about 515,122½ acres. The parganas that suffered most were those of Haraura, Muzaffarabad, and Faizabad in the Saháranpur tahsíli, Nágal and Deoband in Deoband tahsíli, and Bhagwánpur in the Roorkee tahsíli, these being all parganas that have either little or no canal irrigation. The drought, however, was felt more or less all over the district, and, save in tracts immediately irrigated by the canal, the country at the end of September, instead of being covered with crops, presented the appearance of an arid plain.

A timely fall of rain in October materially improved the condition of the people; work was available for those needing it on the Saháranpur and Chilkána road, then sanctioned as a relief work to be carried out by petty contract, as also on the Deoband branch canal, repair of *kucha* roads, and the other usual works in municipalities, and Act XX., towns. The municipal grants to the Dispensary Fund were increased that from this source aid might be afforded to the altogether infirm and destitute, but more active relief operations were unnecessary till the cold weather had fairly set in.

During January, 1878, however, symptoms of distress again began to appear. Numbers of hungry-looking persons (especially women and children), chiefly chamárs and julahas, were to be met with in the neighbourhood of the larger towns, such as Roorkee, Deoband, Hardwár and Saháranpur itself, and the demand for work was daily becoming greater. The Commanding Officer at Roorkee invited subscriptions from the residents of that station, with the view of giving relief at the Dispensary on a more systematic and liberal scale. At the beginning of February, subscriptions were invited also from the residents at Saháranpur, and cooked food was daily distributed at the Dispensary to all applicants thought deserving of relief after being passed and given a ticket by a sub-committee appointed for the purpose, while such as were not so passed were drafted off to work on the Saháranpur-Chilkána road.

About 10 days later, the number of applicants for relief had so largely increased that it became advisable to establish a regular poor-house. A poor-house was accordingly opened at Saháranpur, and work commenced on the Pilgrim road. The Roorkee authorities were desired to pass on all the destitute whom they found it impracticable to deal with, to Saháranpur, there to be drafted into the poor-house, or put on relief works; but it was decided subsequently to open a poor-house on a smaller scale at Roorkee, and a few small local works were taken in hand in the neighbourhood.

At the meeting held at Meerut on 22nd September, 1877, Rs. 19,461 were sanctioned to be spent on relief works. Of this Rs. 2,000 were allotted for collection of metal, and Rs. 17,461 for the following roads;—

	Rs.
1 Pilgrim road	2,000
2 Saháranpur-Chilkána road...	3,890
3 Fatehpur and Kalsia road	11,571

The first of these connects the city of Saháranpur with the road to Mohand and Dehra, and being close to the poor-house was reserved specially for the employment of such destitutes as were not fit for admission to, or were drafted out of, the poor-house.

It was started first on the 1st October and was closed on 20th November, 1877, when the demand for labour ceased. It was re-opened on 21st February, and closed on 12th April, 1878. The total sum expended during the two periods was Rs. 1,294-3-6, and the following is the detail of the persons relieved :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1st period	5,479	3,820	419	9,718
2nd period	2,655	4,703	2,015	9,373
Total ...	8 134	8,523	2,434	19,091

The outturn of work is estimated at 482,241 cubic feet of earthwork.

The Saháranpur-Chilkána road is a 2nd class road, and was opened for destitutes at first on 3rd October, and closed on 21st November, 1877. It was re-opened on 1st February, 1878, and work continued on it till 31st March. The total number of persons relieved was 20,320, of whom 10,332 were men, 6,990 women, and 2,998 children: the total sum expended from Provincial funds was Rs. 2,870-4-10; while the quantity of earthwork done is said to have been 1,076,297 cubic feet.

The Fatehpur and Kalsia, or Fatehpur and Muzaffarabad road runs through pargana Haraura, where relief was much wanted; work on it commenced on the 1st March, 1878, and closed on 10th April, during which time 23,537 persons, (of whom 7,881 were men, 10,551 women, and 5,105 children,) were employed. The amount of work turned out is said to have been 600,803 cubic feet of earthwork, and the cost amounted to Rs. 1,256-9-5.

In the Cantonment of Roorkee some minor works were undertaken from local funds, by which 1,242 persons were relieved for thirty days, at a cost of Rs. 96-5-0. The Roorkee authorities were requested, however, to draft off all applicants for relief able to travel for work to the Fatehpur-Muzaffarabad road.

The Saháranpur poor-house was built in a mango grove with excellent well-water and shade, about a mile from the civil station and half a mile from the local bazar. The enclosure was constructed of thatch and matting, with two trench latrines, worked on the dry-earth system, for men and women: and to which access was had from the poor-house through a long passage of bamboo jaffrey railing. There was a hospital and workhouses for men and women within the enclosure, and a separate ward for persons affected with contagious diseases. The male and female inmates were of course kept in separate wards. This poor-house was opened on 15th February, 1878, and was under the control of the Collector; while the Civil Surgeon and his Assistant were in medical charge.

The total number of persons actually received in the poor-house was 2,638, of whom 858 were men, 787 women and 993 children. The number of *diets* given was :—

Men	6,765
Women	7,459
Children	8,799
Total ...	23,023

The total expenditure was Rs. 2,253-3-5, of which Rs. 1,114-14-0 were raised by local subscription and the remainder met from Provincial funds.

The destitutes were carefully examined every day, and those found sick were at once admitted to hospital, where they received rations prescribed by the Civil Surgeon. The poor-house closed on 12th April, 1878.

The mortality among the labourers on relief works cannot now be ascertained, as no records were kept, but it could have been only very slight, for among the very emaciated persons received into the poor-house there were only 43 deaths in the period, February to April, and these deaths are ascribed to:—

Fever	2
Bowel complaints	23
Other causes	18

The Roorkee poor-house was under the charge of the Cantonment Magistrate and the Civil Surgeon of Roorkee. As it was on a very small scale it was not found necessary to construct a separate building, but the *sarai* was used for the purpose. It was started on the 1st March, and closed on 6th April, 1878, while the total number of diets given was 1,913, of which 530 were given to men, 570 to women, and 843 to children. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 103-6-3, the whole of which was met by private subscription. There were 13 deaths among the paupers, of which 5 were due to small-pox, 6 to diarrhœa, and 2 to dysentery.

Owing to the rain in October, and the timely fall of the winter rains, hopes were at one time entertained of an abundant spring crop: but subsequently it was much damaged by strong winds and frequent rain that fell before and at the time crops were ripening, so that the wheat crop was only about an average one, while the peas and gram crop were but nominal. Barley was also below the average, and the other crops gave an indifferent yield.

There was no rain in June, 1878, the first fall of rain being on the 6th and 7th of July; and after this the rain held off till about the middle of August. The weather, however, was cloudy and much dew fell at night, so that the crops, which had been sown after the rain in July, were not damaged to any considerable extent. Prices, again began to rise; wheat reaching to 15 seers; and bájra and juár were sold at one time even at 7 or 8 seers per rupee. About the middle of July, the number of destitutes began to increase, and a municipal work was opened as a relief work in the town of Saháranpur, and subsequently the distribution of cooked food to indigents was re-commenced at the dispensary. The increasing distress soon after necessitated the re-opening of the poor-house. On the 26th August, when the Pilgrim road was again set in working order. The latter only remained open till the 12th September, and the poor-house closed on the 27th of that month, when rain having fallen, and there being plenty of work in the fields, the paupers returned to their homes. The total number of diets given in the poor-house was 4,370, *viz* :—

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*
725	1,583	2,062

and the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 207-6-2, the whole of which was met from local subscriptions. On the Pilgrim road, 2,533 persons were relieved at a cost of Rs. 241-14-0. The detail of the labourers is :—

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*
437	1,237	859

The quantity of earthwork executed by these was 25,333 cubic feet.

In the Saháranpur poor-house, during this period, there were only 6 deaths—4 from dysentery and 2 from other causes.

Fever and ague were prevalent in October and November, 1878, and told heavily upon the poorer classes already enfeebled by insufficient food and shelter. Prices, too, remained high. Large numbers of chamars, julahas and others left their homes and wandered about the country begging, resorting chiefly to the large towns. In December, 1878, the native gentlemen of the city started a poor-house on a small scale, supported and managed entirely by themselves. A daily average of from 30 to 40 poor persons mostly diseased or unable to work found food and shelter here for over two months till in March, 1879, it was thought advisable to re-open poor-houses on the Government plan at Saháranpur, Roorkee, Deoband and Nakúr. The Saháranpur poor-house, supported by the municipality, was intended to be a permanent institution; the others, kept up entirely by local funds, closed soon after the beginning of the rains of 1879.

The above record of the measures of relief afforded and the extent to which these were availed of shows that the distress in this district was never very severe: and though the autumn of 1878 was a season of considerable anxiety, the kharif of

that year helped the people till a good spring crop in 1879 restored them generally to their normal condition.

The following abstract represents the extent of relief given to agriculturists in respect of their losses owing to the injury to crops:—

			Demand.		*Suspensions.*
			Rs.		Rs.
Kharíf, 1877	...	...	5,87,072	...	10,924.
Rabi, 1878	...	...	5,87,133	...	15,853.
Kharíf, 1878	...	...	5,87,050	...	2,961

No remissions of revenue were rendered necessary. The rabi of 1879 enabled the cultivators generally to meet all these suspensions, and with the exception of the Deoband tahsíl, the balances outstanding were small, and in course of realization. In the Deoband tahsíl, owing to the number of impecunious Bhyachara communities of Rajputs, Gujars and Massulmans, the collection of the revenue is never a very easy task, and the losses the cultivators had suffered on their crops in 1877 and 1878 rendered it less easy, but if the present kharíf (1879) is followed by a fair rabi (1880), it is hoped that all balances will be wiped off by the close of the current agricultural year.

Muzaffarnagar District.

There was no actual famine in this district. The sudden cessation of the monsoon after one fall of rain and the consequent partial failure of the kharíf, combined with the existence of actual famine in Rohilkhand and other parts of the provinces, caused prices to rise to a degree productive of extreme distress among the poorer population of the district; and unquestionably, had it not been that there were fair stocks of grain within the district itself, and that the Panjáb was able to pour in large stores of grain, there would have been considerable distress. As it was, there was severe scarcity; but in no part of the district did this reach anything like famine.

Between June 28th and July 3rd, 1877, there was a fair outburst of rain to the extent on the average of 4·3 inches. Ploughing at once commenced, and some seed was sown. It was thought that the rains had fairly set in, but they ceased as suddenly as they commenced, and for fourteen successive weeks, scarcely a drop fell. As the result, a great deal of the ordinary kharíf land remained unploughed, a considerable portion of the area ploughed remained unsown, and the springing crops, except where extreme facilities for irrigation existed, were speedily scorched and withered by a hot west wind that blew almost continuously, while in irrigated tracts the maize and millet crops were sacrificed to a very great extent to the more profitable sugarcane. The canals even could not supply water equal to the demand, and the wells could not be worked to the utmost of their capacity, because the cattle succumbed under low feeding combined with constant work. It is estimated that 19,512 animals, or 10 per cent. of the plough cattle of the district, were lost during 1877.

Meantime, as the natural result of the combined drought, there was a steady rise in prices, as shown by the following figures :—

	Wheat.	Barley.	Common Rice.	Bájra.	Juár.	Gram.	Múng.	Urd.
	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.	Seers.
July, 1877	22	38	13	19	24	33	20	24
August "	18	30	13	19	23	20	17	17
September "	12	17	9	16	15	13	11	11
October "	13	16	9	13	16	15	10	12

The coarser grains soon rose to a price equal to that of the more valuable food grains, and it was evident that relief measures would have to be initiated if the distress increased or prices continued much longer at this height. Early in September a scheme of relief works was prepared calculated to afford employment for four months to about 4,300 men, 3,300 women, and 3,300 children. These works were mostly the raising of roads and excavation of drainage cuts. The original scheme thus drafted was, however, considerably modified at a meeting held at Meerut, on September 22nd, when the following works were provisionally sanctioned :—

			Rs.
I.—Collection of metal on the Muzaffarnagar and Roorkee road, estimated cost		...	4,050
II.— Ditto	Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road	,, ...	3 000
III.—Raising	Muzaffarnagar and Miranpur road	,, ...	3,088
IV.— Ditto	Firozpur and Dharmpura road	,, ...	1,420
V.— Ditto	Muzaffarnagar and Barhana road	,, ...	6,143
VI.— Ditto	North-west portion of Meerut and Karnál road	,, ...	4,500

It was also arranged that, should circumstances require the extension of relief, the following works would be started by the Irrigation Department from the 1st December :—

					Rs.
Shámli Nála drainage project	...	...	...	...	50,093
Deoband Branch, Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	27,000

In accordance with these arrangements, work was at once started on the following roads :—

(1.) Muzaffarnagar and Barhana.

(2.) Muzaffarnagar and Miranpur.

(3.) Firozpur and Dharmpura.

(4.) Meerut and Karnál.

The last work was devised specially for the relief of members of the Bauria colony, situated between Jhanjhana and Bidauli.

On none of the relief works started was there any rush of people. The numbers fluctuated considerably from time to time, but in no one week did the daily average on all works exceed 681 men, women and children, all included. The works were carried on under the petty contract system; and it is possible that at first some who most urgently required relief may have been rejected by the contractors as being unfit to do a fair day's work, but this was effectually remedied when the abuse to which the system was liable came to notice.

At the commencement of October, when relief works started, prospects were at their darkest. But on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October, a general fall of rain occurred, giving an average of 3·1 inches, and enabled cultivators to complete not only the ordinary rabi sowings, but also to utilize a very large proportion of the area that in the kharíf had been left untilled. Prospects were now materially altered and prices began to fall slightly. But the relief to men's minds was probably of far greater importance than the actual diminution of pressure. The people took heart, labour was easily procurable in the fields, and renewed work drew away their attention from the hardness of the times, and with the promise of an abundant spring harvest, they were content to bear privations cheerfully.

The demand for labour in the fields naturally diminished the applicants for employment on relief works, and it was accordingly decided to close these as opportunity offered. The first to be closed was the work on the Meerut and Karnál road. The proper management of this work was found a matter of considerable difficulty; the Bauria labourers being inclined, for the wage accorded, to render a very minimum of work. This work was in reality open only ten days altogether, and was finally closed on the 23rd October. The average attendance on it was :—

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*	*Total.*
25	17	19	61

On the other three roads, work was allowed to go on until the expiry of existing contracts, and to serve as 'test' works. The average attendance upon these during the several months they remained in progress was :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
October, 1877	430	60	17	507
November, "	92	15	2	109
December, "	97	7	3	107
January, 1878	112	27	31	170
February, "	82	12	11	105
March, "	48	4	9	61
April, "	6	...	...	6
May (to 14th) "	14	...	...	14

The largest attendance occurred between the 14th and 21st of October, and had it not been for the timely fall of rain at the close of the first week of that month, there is no doubt the numbers would steadily have increased. But when work in the fields was in full swing, labourers deserted the relief works.

While work continued on the Muzaffarnagar-Miranpur, and Muzaffarnagar-Barhana roads to admit of the contracts being worked out, the Meerut and Bijnor road was carried on as a test work and as affording relief to the people of the khadir, and this remained open till the 14th May, 1878. The following table shows particulars regarding these works :—

	Opened.	*Closed.*	*Expenditure.* Rs.	a.	p.
Muzaffarnagar-Barhâna road ...	7th October, 1877	28th February, 1878 ...	1,853	0	0
-Miranpur road ...	1st October, "	21st November, 1877 ...	1,471	0	0
Meerut and Bijnor road ...	7th November, "	14th May, 1878 ...	1,201	0	0
Meerut and Karnâl road ...	14th October, "	23rd October, 1877 ...	47	6	0
		Total Rs.	4,572	6	0

No necessity for poor-house relief appeared till about the middle of December, 1877. Early in that month, attention was drawn to the miserable condition of certain immigrants from Bijnor, who had crossed over the Ganges and were roaming about the east of this district begging. These people positively refused to work, even though work was to be had on the ordinary repairs of district roads, and on the Barhana, Meerut, and Bijnor roads. In the town of Muzaffarnagar itself, work was offered to them, but they preferred an idle life of begging and managed for a time to eke out a subsistence in this way. But as soon as the cold weather set in, they began to suffer greatly from exposure, and it was considered advisable to give some aid to the old and sickly among them. Accordingly it was arranged that all destitute people found roaming about in a sickly or weakly state should be sent in to the dispensary at head quarters, and provided with food, shelter and clothing at the expense of the Muzaffarnagar municipality. Relief was in this way afforded to 115 destitute people. During February, however, the number of destitute immigrants from Bijnor increased; and the accommodation at the dispensary gradually becoming insufficient while labour was scarcely to be had, it was decided to open a regular poor-house in Muzaffarnagar. Subscription lists were opened in the various tahsîls, and a poor-house committee composed of European residents and influential native gentlemen formed for the management of the poor-house. Sub-committees, with the tahsîldar and officer in charge of the police station as *ex-officio* members, were also formed at the several tahsîls, the *raises* of the various places being associated with these officials. Funds were furnished them to meet expenses in sending in destitute people, and they were instructed to prepare lists of *pardah-nashin* women whom it might be found necessary to relieve in their own homes. The poor-house was opened on the 24th February; a *sarai* in the town, within easy distance of the dispensary, being rented for the purpose. For those who were able to work, labour was provided by the municipality in the filling up of an unsightly tank. The thoroughly able-bodied were of course afforded work altogether independent of the poor-house; but the women and children

and others, belonging to families the heads of which were necessarily maintained in the poor-house itself, although provided with labour at the same work, were still maintained and housed at the poor-house itself, the municipality paying actual expenses. The remaining inmates were set to work at grinding corn and spinning rope and cotton. The allowance of food was in accordance with the Government scale. A Brahman cook was entertained for the Hindus, and a Bhatyara for the Muhammadans. The chapátis were made of wheat and gram mixed. Urd (*mash*) and *moth* furnished the "*dál*," and once a week, on Saturday, four chatáks of vegetables were served out to each adult in lieu of *dál*. For children between two and ten years of age, a second meal in the evening was allowed, consisting of one chaták of parched gram.

During the first week in April the numbers fell considerably and, the harvest time approaching, all but the utterly incapable were anxious to secure labour in the fields. As by far the larger number of the paupers were residents of the Bijnor district, it was arranged that they should be paid their road expenses and sufficient to provide themselves with sickles. The number of inmates was in this way so far reduced that it was considered advisable to close the poor-house, and to shelter and feed the few aged and sickly who now remained at the dispensary.

The following statement shows the weekly average of inmates during the time it was open, *viz.*, from 24th February to 7th April :—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
From 24th to 28th February	79	84	98	261
„ 1st to 7th March	84	81	115	280
„ 8th to 14th „	80	80	127	287
„ 15th to 21st „	88	91	127	306
„ 22nd to 28th „	81	78	117	276
„ 29th March to 7th April ...	40	33	48	121

and the following shows the average number employed or incapable of work during each period :—

	Earthwork.	Grinding corn.	Making rope.	Spinning thread.	Unfit for work.
From 24th to 28th February	46	30	48	22	115
„ 1st to 7th March	57	31	13	9	170
„ 8th to 14th „	101	32	10	8	136
„ 15th to 21st „	98	33	8	8	159
„ 22nd to 28th „	93	32	12	6	133
„ 29th March to 7th April	35	13	1	1	71

After the closing of the poor-house, there were on the average the following number of sickly paupers and unclaimed children housed and maintained at the dispensary—

April	25
May	24
June	27
July	32
August	63
September	67
October	54
November	50
December	47

The receipts of the poor-house from December, 1877, to October, 1878, were—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Private subscriptions	924	11	0
Municipal grant	289	12	9
Earnings of paupers	159	15	9
Provincial funds	569	6	7
Total	1,943	14	1

And the expenditure during the same period was Rs. 1,768-10-9 ;

	Rs.	a.	p.
December, 1877	43	13	2
January, 1878	91	2	2
February, „	54	13	5
March, „	666	14	11
April, „	357	5	7
May, „	78	12	1
June, „	68	5	7
July, „	65	6	2
August, „	85	9	8
September, „	83	4	8
October, „	173	3	4
Total ...	1,768	10	9

The item for October was swollen by charges connected with the deportation of 388 paupers belonging to Bijnor to their own district. As there was no regular poor-house in this district at the time, while both relief works and poor-houses were available in Bijnor, it was arranged in conjunction with the Collector of that district to deport a large number of the beggars to the Bijnor poor-house, to be relieved according to their necessities in their own district. Homes were found for 17 unclaimed or orphan children in the houses of people of their own nation and creed, and 32 were made over to the Sikandra and Saháranpur orphanages.

The re-opening of the regular poor-house was decided upon in January, 1879, under the charge of the tahsíldar ; but the numbers needing relief remained low ; the average attendance being—

January	29
February	18
March	28
April	7
May	7

The poor-house was closed at the end of May. The expenditure during this period was Rs. 307-8-8, of which Rs. 56-11-3 was incurred in forwarding the 32 orphans above mentioned to the orphanages named.

The mortality among labourers on relief works cannot be given, as no record was kept ; but in the poor-house and dispensary up to the end of October, there were 128 deaths ; and after the re-opening of the poor-house in January, 1879, there were in

January	10
February	4
March	9

in all, 151 deaths.

The Government revenue was realized with comparative ease, very few coercive processes being resorted to. From September, 1878, till September, 1879, only one defaulter was arrested and the movable property of only two was sold in satisfaction of arrears. Collections were made without an extra peon being employed, and the number of writs of demand was not excessive. No revenue was remitted and none suspended.

The only tahsíls in which it was found necessary to afford gratuitous relief to *pardah-nashin* women was the Barhana tahsíl, where 33 women were supported for a month at the rate of 9 pies per diem. In other places the women were not anxious to take the proffered relief. Prospects were then brightening and prices falling, and the distress promising to be but of brief duration, they preferred struggling on and tiding it over as best they could, to appearing as the recipients of public charity.

Meerut District.

This district, protected by its extensive canal system, was but little affected by the serious failure of the rains of 1877. In fact, relief measures were only necessitated by an influx, from the districts to the east and south-east, of beggars in search of

work and food. These were largely absorbed by the villages in which the incomers were able to temporarily settle themselves and find employment and food.

The high prices which the products of the district commanded carried an influx of money, so that generally the cultivating classes were in remarkably good case. Those whose wages were fixed or who earned their living by daily labour were however not so well off, but the pressure, such as it was, rapidly passed off.

The Public Works Department was prepared for any symptoms of distress manifesting themselves; and by carrying on the undermentioned works, afforded employment to large numbers :—

	Expenditure. Rs.	a.	p.
1. Earthwork, deepening and straightening the channel of the Káli Nadi extension from Koil to Hápur	31,363	1	11
2. Raising and improving the Loni and Shahdara road	2,989	7	10
3. Raising and improving the Meerut and Bijnor road	364	7	5
Total, Rs. ...	34,717	1	2

The total attendance on these works was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Period during which work was open.
1. Káli Nadi extension ...	149,696	62,062	23,096	234,854	From 28th November, 1877, to 31st July, 1878.
2. Loni-Shahdara road ...	14,649	4,227	2,425	21,301	From 1st October, 1877, to 31st January, 1878.
3. Meerut-Bijnor road ...	1,686	19	300	2,005	From 1st October to 30th November, 1877.

They were carried on in the ordinary course, and can only be considered relief works, inasmuch as they were open to all in need of work. To this extent they were very beneficial, and doubtless prevented any extreme pressure upon the labouring classes.

It was not till after the harvesting of the sugarcane, and just preceding the ripening of the rabi that any great number of beggars attracted notice in the town of Meerut. On the 9th March a poor-house was opened; a couple of enclosures constructed of mats, were run up close to the Surajkund tank, and those who came were fed, clothed and sheltered. The relief thus afforded was entirely at the expense of a philanthropic native gentleman, Shaikh Elahi Bakhsh, who volunteered to supply the funds, if the authorities would manage the distribution of relief. The tahsíldar was primarily charged with the management of the institution, and the Shaikh constantly visited it, the Collector and one of his assistants frequently inspecting it. It remained open till the 16th April, and in all 8,012 persons received daily food, the average being 211 persons per diem. The cost of this charity was Rs. 1,186-13-6.

At the same time the Municipal Committee of Meerut voted Rs. 2,851-6-0 for the special employment of needy labourers in filling up depressions and improving roads. The larger portion of the labourers were employed in carrying basket-loads of earth from one spot to another, and paid on the *kauri* system. These operations extended from the 14th March to the middle of the first week of April, when the rabi harvest was ready.

Beyond this, nothing of an official or public nature was done. A small subscription was raised in Mawana to relieve beggars who came in from the Bijnor district and took up their quarters in the town; but this did not exceed Rs. 20, and was spent in a daily dole of grain to beggars.

The effect of the scarcity on man and beast was generally almost imperceptible. In regard to cattle, indeed, many were brought from less favored tracts of country to graze near the irrigation channels in this district and in the low-lying lands which remained moist and green throughout. The non-agricultural classes, and the tenants

of high-lying lands suffered to some extent, and their vitality may have been impaired through their being compelled to support themselves on short rations for a considerable period. But the mortality returns of 1877-78 are no correct test of the results of this, for the improved registration latterly attained in this district admits of no trustworthy inferences being drawn from a comparison with the previous year's registration. Still, no doubt, the great mortality from fever which has occurred in 1879 is in part due to the weak condition in which an exceptionally feverish season has found a section of the population.

No difficulty was experienced in the collection of the Government revenue except in some instances in the Gháziabad tahsíl, but in no case was it deemed necessary or expedient to remit or suspend any of the Government demand on account of scarcity. The only revenue the collection of which was suspended was that of certain villages in which the crops were damaged by hail.

Bulandshahr District.

The distress in this district was not great, nor such as to call for the institution of relief works at any time. Insufficiency of fodder may have hastened the death of a considerable number of old and worn-out cattle that might otherwise have lingered on a few years longer, but there was no serious mortality. Among the people, the actual residents of the district, there were certainly no deaths from starvation; though possibly some of those who died of small-pox in April and May, 1878, may have fallen readier victims to the disease in consequence of having been for a time on insufficient or unwholesome diet. Of this, however, there is no positive proof; and whatever the state of the crops, every year is more or less marked by the prevalence of some disease or other which carries off a considerable portion of the population, as fever has done in 1879 for instance.

There was no special difficulty in collecting the revenue in November, 1877, nor in the following *kists*.

Towards the end of February, 1878, a large number of paupers came from other districts, some simply as beggars without any definite destination, and others making for the Panjáb. To give them relief and help them on their way, each of the four tahsíldars had always a small sum allotted to him out of the balance of an old relief fund, and with this parched grain was purchased and distributed in quantities sufficient for a day's meal. The total sum thus expended was Rs. 523-9-7, the details being given in the following table:—

	Tahsils.								Total.	
	Bulandshahr.		*Khúrja.*		*Sikandarabad.*		*Anúpshahr.*			
	Number relieved.	Amount.	Number relieved.	Amount.	Number relieved.	Amount.	Number relieved.	Amount.	Number relieved.	Amount.
		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.
1878.										
February ...	115	4 2 8	280	9 4 0	127	8 3 0	1,768	46 1 8	2,290	67 11 4
March ...	728	22 13 6	250	6 1 0	2,174	68 15 0	627	25 12 6	3,788	123 10 0
April ...	1,079	34 1 11	1,324	39 1 6	1,081	26 13 10	25	0 10 4	3,509	100 11 7
May ...	594	16 15 6	1,268	45 9 6	243	3 4 6	2	0 1 3	2,107	65 14 9
June ...	4	0 3 0	229	8 5 8	130	1 13 5	...	...	363	10 6 1
July ...	2,206	41 11 5	563	24 2 3	568	14 1 9	...	...	3,337	79 15 5
August ...	...	...	914	30 2 1	232	6 8 6	...	...	1,146	36 10 7
September,	...	...	840	27 13 6	...	...	...	...	840	27 13 6
October ...	...	...	303	10 5 6	...	...	...	...	303	10 5 6
Total ...	4,726	120 0 0	5,980	201 3 0	4,555	129 12 10	2,422	72 9 9	17,683	523 9 7

The necessity for any such relief ceased from the 9th October, 1878.

The prices of the principal food grains reached their highest in the first fortnight of September, 1877, *viz.*—

					Seers.	*Chittáks.*
Wheat	...	...	...	...	10	8
Barley	...	...	...	...	13	0
Bájra	...	...	...	...	10	8
Jûár	...	...	...	..	12	0
Gram	...	...	...	...	12	0

The high rates quoted for the inferior grains were merely nominal. These grains had long ceased to form the food grain of the people, and were only obtainable with some difficulty from dealers, at the rates specified, *for seed.*

The immunity of this district from any severe distress is of course to be ascribed to the highly developed system of canal irrigation which it possesses, but the people are also largely indebted to the liberality of the large landed proprietors, who not only assisted their own tenants in their difficulties, but also had a daily public distribution of alms on a most extensive scale, which they themselves personally superintended—to prevent its being abused.

Aligarh District.

After the first showers of rain in the beginning of July, 1877, which permitted the seed to be sown, there was no rain till the 5th October, and the crops, except on irrigated lands, withered under a strong scorching west wind. The area irrigated by canal was over 60,000 acres, but of this, roughly speaking, two-thirds were under indigo, a sixth under cotton, and only the remaining sixth under food, fodder, and other crops. The well-irrigated area in the district is nominally very large, but rain crops cannot be grown with well water alone, and in a year of drought, with strong drying winds, well water goes a very small way.

In August and September, 1877, prospects were as bad as they could possibly be. The greatest difficulty was to find fodder for the cattle—for the fodder crops had been lost, and grazing lands are poor and scanty in this district. The loss of cattle is roughly estimated at about 34,450 head, or 28·7 per cent. of the district stock. Hundreds were sold for the shambles, when it became impossible to save them from starvation.

Of the kharíf food grains, *juár* and *bájra* (which occupy more than half of the kharíf area, and are grown on dry lands) were practically lost; not two annas in the rupee were saved. *Mukka* grown close round wells was only a five anna crop. Indigo yielded a 7 anna crop, on an average, and cotton a 4 anna crop.

The October rain fell only just in time to save the country and instantaneously relieved the cultivator, who could now borrow money for seed grain and food. The area under cultivation for the rabi was 25 or 30 per cent. in excess of that of an ordinary year.

Though the pressure on the agricultural community was now sensibly relieved, with the petty artizan and laborer, the professional beggar and needy relative, matters were still very bad, and after the rabi sowing and weeding the distress gradually increased until the ripening of the rabi.

Prices reached their highest at the end of September and the beginning of October before the rain fell. Fortunately there was no want of grain in the district even after the large exports to Bombay and Calcutta. The granaries had become so well stocked by the bountiful harvests of past years that it was estimated that the district could have held out for a year on its own resources, even had the rabi been lost; and the district is so well situated on the East Indian Railway and Oudh and Rohilkhand

Railway that as fast as grain was exported to Rohilkhand and southwards, it poured in from the Panjáb. After the October rainfall, prices gradually recovered.

The pressure in September rendered it advisable to open relief works, and the following works were started on the dates mentioned, but after the rain fell, they were for the most part closed :—

1.	Raising part of Sasni and Iglas road	1st week of October, 1877.	
2.	Converting Atrauli and Ramghat road into a 2nd class road,	Ditto,	ditto
3.	Ditto Khair and Tappál road	Ditto,	ditto
4.	Ditto Koil and Anúpshahr road	Ditto,	ditto
5.	Ditto Panchti and Kásganj road	Ditto,	ditto
6.	Ditto Koil and Muttra road	Ditto,	ditto
7.	Improving Atrauli and Gangiri road	2nd week of October, 1877.	
8.	Drainage of Dadon jhils	4th week of October,	

Of these, numbers 1, 4, and 7 were closed in the 4th week of October, and in the first week of November, numbers 2 and 8 were stopped: number 3 remaining open till the following week. The Panchti and Kásganj and Koil and Muttra roads were, however, carried on into December; the former, which was the last to close, being stopped in the 3rd week of that month.

The aggregate attendance on these works was—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
October	19,938	742	2,732	23,412
November	5,986	656	564	7,206
December	602	168	105	875

Large canal works were also in progress on the north-western border of the district during this time, so that there was plenty of employment available for those who were in need of it, but the resumption of agricultural operations after the rain drew away labourers to the fields.

During the early days of the drought, a stream of emigrants from Rajputana and south of the Jumna passed upwards through Aligarh towards the northern districts, (men, women and children, with cattle,) but there was little or no emigration from this district, and the number of applicants for relief was at no time very large. There were no signs of anything like general distress.

In February, however, when there was a lull in agricultural operations, the tension developed somewhat, and it was arranged to afford relief by the institution of two poor-houses, one at Koil and the other at Háthras, supported by those municipalities. Arrangements were also made at each of the tahsíls to feed, and forward when necessary to these central poor-houses, all paupers requiring assistance. In Koil and Háthras, special relief works were set in hand about the same time. These were mostly the repair and raising of municipal roads, and were of course done at the expense of each municipality. In the other tahsíls, only the ordinary public works were carried out. In many towns and villages, assistance was given by talukdars, merchants, banias, etc., in the shape of a daily dole of parched grain or cooked food, and at Biswán a talukdar employed many labourers for some months in making a large tank close to the town. On Hoti Lal's tank at Háthras, on which work was in progress

for nearly five months, 27,156 persons were employed, (but this represents the aggregate attendance). Rough estimates only can be formed of the extent of such relief as was thus afforded, and as these are obviously worthless, they are omitted.

In March, when the crops were ripe, the poor-houses emptied rapidly, and in April they were closed. After the rabi harvest distress did not entirely disappear, for the harvest, notwithstanding the large area under cultivation, was below the average. Prices, therefore, remained high, and labour was not in demand. The subsequent pressure was however slight, and though poor-houses and relief works were again started, the numbers did not assume large proportions. The poor-houses re-opened in June, and in the following month, owing to the delay in the appearance of the monsoon, large relief works were started at Karehri, on the Mát Branch Canal, on the western border of the district, to which all applicants for work were directed or forwarded under the charge of tahsíl chaprásis. With the heavy rainfall in August, the demand for labour ceased, and the work was shortly afterwards closed.

The municipal poor-houses at Koil and Háthras were still kept open, till in the commencement of November, there being plenty of work in the fields for all, the poor-house at Koil was closed. That at Háthras was kept open, merely for the use of the few old and decrepit paupers of this and the neighbouring districts, who had collected there. These numbered about 24, and for many weeks this number remained pretty constant. Towards the end of November, after the completion of the rabi sowings, as beggars began to re-appear in the streets the poor-house at Koil was re-opened, and in the beginning of December was organized on its ordinary footing. From 50 in December the number of inmates of the two poor-houses gradually rose to 80 and 90 in March and April, 1879, but never quite reached 100. In the beginning of May, the inmates were weeded (the paupers being sent to their homes) and the poor-house was then finally closed. Details of the extent and cost of poor-house relief will be found in Chapter III. Most of the recipients of relief in the poor-houses were professional beggars, or old and decrepit persons whose friends were glad to shirk the expense of heir maintenance. There were no signs in the district of real distress after the reaping of the kharíf of 1878, for the harvest on the whole had been a bounteous one, and though prices were high, there was plenty of food in the district. Many of the native gentlemen gave liberal assistance in grain to the poor, and banias and bankers also distributed daily doles at fixed hours to all comers.

In the early cold-weather months of October, November, and December, 1878, there was considerable mortality from fever, but from December to July the year 1879 was exceedingly healthy. It may therefore be fairly assumed that all the effects of the drought of 1877 have now passed away. The mortality from fever in the latter half of the year 1879 cannot well be attributed to the after effects of privation in 1877 and 1878, as the victims are just as numerous among the rich and well-fed as amongst the poor.

No revenue was remitted in consequence of the drought, but suspensions to the extent of Rs. 7,760 were sanctioned, though this does not represent the full amount, as much of the kharíf revenue was purposely allowed to remain uncollected until after the rabi of 1878 had ripened. These balances were afterwards collected without any special difficulty, and with little resort to coercive processes. Some little revenue is still outstanding, but it is mostly due from villages belonging to large proprietors heavily involved in debt, and is in no way due to the character of the seasons of 1877 and 1878. It is difficult to say how far proprietors were forced to resort to sale or mortgage of their land, in order to meet their losses by drought. The area of revenue paying lands that have changed hands since October, 1878, is larger than in the year preceding that month; but the aggregate area of land alienated during 1877-78 and 1878-79 is not larger than that of the two previous years.

KUMAUN DIVISION.

KUMAUN DISTRICT.

In Kumaun the scarcity was felt in a limited locality, but the people tided over the difficulty without any assistance from Government beyond the grant of Rs. 6,340, for improving the Naini Tal cart-road which would, under ordinary circumstances, have been done the following year. The only paupers needing immediate relief came from the plains to Rámnagar, Kaládhungi and Haldwáni. These were fed for two or three months, at a cost of about Rs. 2,500, which was contributed by private subscription.

GARHWÁL DISTRICT.

In Garhwál the scarcity was felt more severely, because the people were poorer, and the failure of the kharif was more extensive. The annual grants in the Public Works Department, supplemented by special grants to meet the wants of the people, amounted to Rs. 12,698. The starving poor at Srinagar and other places were fed by private subscriptions, which were not great. There was abundance of grain in the northern parganas, and food was also brought up from the plains.

It is impossible to say how many were relieved, as work was given in contract in some places convenient to the suffering villages, while others were paid as day labourers. There were no poor-houses for able-bodied men, but useful works on a small scale were carried out by which the people able to work were enabled to buy food from more favoured parts of the district, or to purchase from the supplies brought up from the plains.

TARAI DISTRICT.

In the Tarái, distress existed among late immigrants, and the Superintendent was authorized to make advances to them for seed, &c., to the extent of Rs. 40,000; among the non-agricultural classes the distress was met by opening poor-houses, one at Káshipur supported by the municipality, and costing Rs. 514-13-4; others at Bojpur and Sitarganj, costing Rs. 1,822-11-5, from the surplus fund. The number relieved in these was approximately 4,000.

In ordinary seasons all labour required in the Tarái is imported from Rohilkhand but in consequence of distress among the people of the district, all who were able to labour were employed in preference to outsiders on the usual works of the year, as building huts, clearing irrigation channels, &c., (debitable to direct management,) and on communications, (debitable to the surplus fund) These works afforded more than sufficient employment to the needy, and there was no necessity for special relief works.

When poor people came in from Rohilkhand expecting relief in the Tarái, their remaining was, as in 1868, discouraged. Had relief works been opened for these people in the Tarái, and had they crowded to them, the arrangements for feeding and supervising them would have been difficult, and numbers must have succumbed to malaria.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

The condition of the districts of this division was worse than of any others in the provinces, stocks of grain were low, prices high, and distress very general, not merely among the daily labourers and artizans who could obtain no employment, but among the poorer classes of cultivators whose supplies of grain soon ran out, and who rather than leave their homes for relief works or accept cooked rations, subsisted mainly on herbs, leaves, pounded bark, roots and numerous varieties of *ság* which, in the course of a few weeks produced diarrhœa, dysentery and other diseases. The people welcomed the *ság* and other herbs which sprang up after the October rain, never doubting that mixed, now and then with a little meal, it would support them until the rabi began to ripen. Many had lived on such diet before for a few days at a time, and had found it innocuous, and had no idea that a lengthened course of it would prove injurious. Yet so it was, and nothing short of an absolute search and house to house inspection could have reached the persons, who without complaint or appeal for aid, were, by recourse to this *ság* diet, slowly but surely killing themselves.

The distress was so widespread that all petty trades were closed; no employment was to be had; the middle classes themselves performed the work for which in better times they would have employed others. Nothing was in demand save food, or the money wherewith to buy it.

The first and chief sufferers were the professional beggars; then came the Chamars, Julahas, and lower castes: all these were soon destitute. After much hesitation some went to the relief works, but they had become weak and dispirited, they either could not or would not exert themselves, and eventually drifted into the poor-houses. But many delayed till it was too late; even the lowest castes refrained as long as possible from going into the refuge and accepting cooked food. They put it off from day to day until a dull stupid apathy seized them, and they were ready to accept what they considered their fate without a murmur or an effort.

In the early part of September, 1877, when symptoms of distress were becoming manifest, relief works were projected, and soon afterwards started. Poor-houses were established in Bareilly, Pilibhít, Budaun, Moradabad, Hasanpur, Sháhjahánpur and Bijnor. Money was advanced in Bareilly for the construction of irrigation *bands*, and for digging wells in all districts, while advances for the purchase of seed grain were liberally granted to those who could not procure it elsewhere, and whose land without this assistance would have remained unsown. The relief of *pardah-nashin* women was carried out effectually in Sháhjahánpur and Moradabad, and doles of grain were distributed in some of the municipal towns in Budaun. In all the districts detailed arrangements (though under slightly different rules) were made for relieving the greatly distressed, supplying them with food, and sending them either to the dispensaries or to the poor-houses, as their condition demanded.

In previous famines it had been customary to guage the amount of distress by the numbers assembled on the relief works, but this proved no true criterion in 1877, for although projects calculated to afford employment for many thousands were opened, they failed, when distress became severe and general, to attract the people; and this state of things for a time tended to mislead the district officers as to the extent of the distress. Earthwork was the only description of labour provided for all classes, and those who had been unaccustomed to it found so much difficulty in getting through even a very moderate task that they abandoned it. They had gone to the works under the belief that the task, as in former famines, would be only nominal, while other classes, considered that they were disgracing themselves by working like coolies, and this, added to disgust and annoyance at diminished wage following on unfinished work, made them leave the place. Others, and they were a pretty numerous body, went to the works, demanded full wage and no measurements, and when refused, left, and did their utmost to dissuade others from going, urging that after a time Government would be sure to support them without demanding any equivalent in the shape of work.

The agricultural classes although suffering great privation, thought it derogatory to work in the same gangs with those whom they had previously employed as paid labourers. Again, the heavy clouds which rolled up almost daily from August to October deceived them. They were always expecting rain to fall, when their presence in their villages would be necessary for cultivating purposes. Those who had cattle feared to leave them unprovided for; should rain fall, their future depended on these animals. After the rabi had begun to germinate, these men were practically tied to their fields, tending their crops, and protecting them from the numerous half starved thieves who prowled about at night. It was only such cultivators as had parted with everything they possessed that went to the works. Tenants, too, who had been constantly quarrelling about the enhancement and commutation of rent, and had fought out their disputes with their zamindars in the courts, feared to leave their holdings lest they should be seized by the landlord in their absence.

That relief works during the cold weather of 1877-78 failed to fulfil the object aimed at is indisputable, and that the causes which operated to that end did not lie with the works themselves is also sufficiently clear. Although a few mistakes may have occurred at starting under the sudden pressure, the relief works were subsequently well managed. The wages were paid daily, the arrangements for food and shelter were sufficient; the task, when the people became a little used to earthwork, was moderate and proportioned to the capabilities of the people; the works were sufficient in extent, and number; but the people would not at first consent to the task system. They did not see why Government should not treat them as it had done in previous famines; and they imagined that if they held out for what they considered their rights, they would end by obtaining gratuitous relief.

As the rabi approached maturity, the hopes of the people rose. The crop was magnificent; it was spread over an unusually large area and afforded so ready a means of relief to the starving that long before it was ripe pilfering had become general, and every field had its one or two watchmen on the alert. Much mortality resulted from the sudden change—starvation to a surfeit of unripe grain. The high winds which prevailed about the end of February checked the brilliant promise of the spring crop, and though the straw was long, the ear was light. In Budaun the harvest was in every respect excellent, and much above the average.

The pressure did not, however, altogether cease with the spring harvest, and relief measures were required till the kharíf crops were garnered. Fuller particulars will be found in the district details given below.

Budaun District.

So early as the middle of August, 1877, distress began to show itself among the lower classes of labourers in the villages, and by the 19th of that month complaints of scarcity became pretty general. The country presented a barren burnt up appearance. On the high lands, a little bájra and cotton still survived the drought and hot winds, and the people continued to make the most praiseworthy, but fruitless, efforts at irrigation. Sugarcane and rice had for the most part withered, and juár was scarcely to be seen. A few fields of indigo were to be met with here and there, but there was little chance of the outturn paying for the cost of manufacture. The large rice area usually to be found remained unsown, and as only about four inches of rain had fallen, one-half of what rice had been sown, had by this time perished. The ground was like iron, and the west wind scorched almost everything that appeared above ground. Cotton alone seemed able to withstand its influence, and for a time, though small and stunted, remained to all appearances healthy; but it broke into blossom prematurely when hardly a foot in height, and the yield was only a nominal one. On the lower lands, in a few low lying villages, some very fair kharíf crops were eventually gathered, and in the *khádir* of the Ganges the sugarcane survived and turned out fairly well.

Those who lived by daily labour were hard pressed for food. Their stores of grain, always small, had been parted with on account of the high prices; and the banias, seeing harder times and still higher prices looming in the future, closed their grain pits. Immigration from across the Ganges set in, and straggling gangs of people, burdened with their families and belongings, began to wander about in a vague purposeless way, going they knew not where.

Relief works were started and many able-bodied labourers were sent across the Ganges to Narora, but they were dissatisfied and returned. A sufficient wage was obtainable there, and the task was well within the competency of the people; indeed, the amount of labour depended on themselves, for the basket or *kauri* system was in force. Their objection to remain at the work was due to their dislike to being away from home; and so they returned, only to add to the misery in their own villages. Crime rapidly increased, and grain riots commenced and spread. Twelve works, at an aggregate cost of Rs. 74,200, were sanctioned at the meeting on 7th September, at which Colonel Fraser presided, and immediate orders for their commencement were issued. The earthwork was to be done by cultivators residing in the vicinity of the several roads, by petty contract, the rates being slightly in excess of those at which such work can be done in ordinary times, and the contracts being made with the villagers directly. The Commissioner also directed that the Executive Engineer should first see that the tasks were carefully marked out, the gangs being composed as far as possible of men belonging to the same village, and each gang having its own mate. The workmen were even allowed to arrange their own gangs and appoint their own mate, who was to be paid either at a fixed rate, or by a percentage on work done.

Had the people responded and accepted the work offered on such liberal terms, a vast amount of the distress which at a later date overspread this division would in all probability have been averted. But they held back, and each day's delay made them weaker and more incapable of any exertion. They could not plead ignorance. The fact of relief works having been started and being open to all comers had been proclaimed far and wide, and zamindars encouraged to come forward and bring their villagers to the works, but with little success. The daily average of labourers in September was 1,711, in October it rose to 2,615, but as ample employment in ploughing and sowing the fields for the rabi was available almost immediately after the rainfall from the 6th to 10th of that month, the works were deserted for this more congenial labour, and the average fell in November to 1,634, remaining stationary at that figure during December. In January, however, it rose again to 3,057, and in February to 5,596. The necessity for watching the ripening crops operated to reduce the numbers seeking employment, and the daily attendance in March fell to 1,633. The average daily wage earned in the district from the latter part of August to March was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Men	0	1	7½
Women	0	1	1
Children	0	0	6½

A fair amount of work was done at Re. 1-12-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, or Rs. 2 when the earth was exceptionally hard—the laborers earning from 1 anna 3 pies to 2 annas a day according to their strength. After the rainfall of October, when employment was available in the fields, the rates were reduced from Rs. 2 to Re. 1-12-0 for hard earth, Re. 1-10-0 for light soil, Re. 1-8-0 for sand; the individual labourer's wage falling to

Re.	a.	p.	
0	1	6	per man.
0	1	0	per woman.
0	0	6	per child.

and these rates were maintained during October, November, and the early part of December.

On the 9th, 10th, and 11th of that month, heavy rain fell, accompanied by violent storms, and immediately followed by intense cold, greater than has been known for many years in these parts. The people suffered greatly, and were so weakened that many were unable to earn the prescribed wage. Daily labour gangs were accordingly started in every tahsil for those who were clearly incapable of carrying on the contract system elsewhere in force. Even then the outturn of labour was much below the usual amount. The days were short, dense fogs prevailed until near noon, the cold was great, the people were insufficiently clad, they began work late and ended early, so that scarce half the day was employed ; they had little energy or heart left and were too feeble to do much. As might be expected therefore, little work was accomplished, and the rates ranged high. All who were too reduced to perform a light task, were told off to the poor-house and directed to present themselves for admission ; those too weak to go were supplied with food and conveyed there. Even in the extreme of their misery, they objected to being sent, but they were not in a fit state to be left to themselves, and the Collector insisted upon their being drafted in.

In January, the cost per 1,000 cubic feet ranged from Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 9 by daily labour gangs even in soft earth or sand. In the same month the rates on the contract system were also raised to what they had been in August and September, 1877.

A working poor-house was opened in a grove near the town of Budaun on the 17th September on the lines laid down by Government. Cooked food alone was distributed, in accordance with the official scale. The cooking for Muhammadans and Chamars was done by contract, that for the Hindus by Brahman cooks ; water being fetched by kahars. Committees were appointed to superintend the admission of paupers and the distribution of food, and the European officers and native gentlemen of the committee attended in turn daily. Sub-committees were appointed in each tahsil, with instructions to send into the Budaun poor-house all who had no means of livelihood and were unfit for the relief works ; those unable to walk to be forwarded in carts, with sufficient food for the journey. The rain of 6th October reduced the numbers in the poor-house from 419 to 25, and these latter expressing a wish to return to their homes, they were permitted to depart, carriage, where necessary, being provided, and food. The poor-house closed on the 17th October, and was reopened on the 17th December on the same system as before, a native doctor appointed and a detached hospital establishment. Small-pox, which prevailed to a fearful extent throughout the division, was the only serious disease which broke out among the inmates until the closing of the refuge on 17th April. Though the system in vogue was the same, and the same close and earnest attention was bestowed upon the management of this poor-house, the numbers on relief here never approached those found in the poor houses of the other districts of the division.

The distress was at its height from the 9th or 10th of December to the end of February. In the early days of March, the ears of corn began to fill and were eagerly plucked, roasted and eaten. The country presented an altogether strange appearance. Far more than the usual rabi area had been sown and the promise was most abundant, while in every field might be seen men guarding the crop against thieves, and prepared to fight to the death in defence of their property. The rabi in this district gave the finest yield which had been known for many years.

By the 20th April all relief had been suspended, and as the new grain came into market prices improved, as the following figures show :—

	20th April.	*20th May.*
Wheat ...	... $17\frac{11}{16}$ seers.	$19\frac{3}{16}$ seers.
Barley ...	... 24 „	27 „

Threshing and winnowing were however delayed by rain, which on the other hand benefited the sugarcane, indigo and grass. It affected only a very small portion of the wheat which was exposed on threshing floors, rendering it unfit for exportation or storage

and thus causing it to be sent into the market for local consumption. At the end of May, wheat was quoted at 18 $\frac{9}{16}$ seers and barley at 25 $\frac{9}{16}$, and as the demand for employment was decreasing, owing to the completion of harvest operations, relief measures were resumed in the first week of June, work being started on two of the unfinished relief works. The numbers employed rose rapidly; by the 15th June there were 3,951 labourers at work, on the 22nd there were 4,742. The increase would have been greater, but for instructions issued by the Collector to draft off all able-bodied labourers to works at a distance from their homes. Many declined to go, and were refused further employment. The Collector personally inspected the labourers on one of the works on the 17th June, and found "most of them strong and well able to do a fair day's work, yet not one-third of the work of an ordinary labourer could be obtained from them, though the District Engineer was in charge of the work." Relief camps were started in connection with and adjoining each relief work as a tentative measure for ascertaining what distress there was in the interior of the district. The attendance at the works rose daily, owing to the delayed approach of the rains, and on the 27th June was 8,794, of whom however 426 (99 men, 167 women and 160 children) were in relief camps. Only those were received into these camps who agreed to go on to the poor-house, should the authorities decide upon re-opening it. Chaukidars, too, were warned to report all cases of distress coming within their knowledge, and 775 persons were in one week thus traced out and brought to the relief works.

The rainfall in the first week of July admitted of ploughing and the sowing of rice, cotton, and other early kharif crops, and the demand for labour operated to reduce the number employed on relief works to 3,865 on the 13th, but the break of fine weather which now followed checked field operations and resulted in a steady rise in the number on relief, there being 5,832 employed on the 20th and 7,024 on the 27th July. More than two-thirds of these were women and children who, finding prices rising and deprived of their usual occupation of weeding, availed themselves of the relief wage. The number of weakly persons in the relief camps never rose so large that in an ordinary year they might not have been left to be supported by private charity, but under existing circumstances the Collector thought they would probably starve if not fed by Government. It was however found that the continued deputation of an officer from the tahsil to supervise these camps was productive of great inconvenience, and it was accordingly decided to close them, removing the people to the sudder poor-house, which resumed work on the 1st August.

There was fair rain during August, and the crops generally gave promise of a good harvest. But notwithstanding these circumstances, the number receiving relief rose steadily:—

	Relief works.	*Poor-house.*
3rd August	5,623	...
10th "	7,652	642
17th "	9,980	776

The introduction of the reduced rate of wage towards the end of August effected a slight improvement, as the following figures show:—

24th August	8,806	584
31st "	8,520	574

In his report for the week ending 24th August, the Collector wrote:—"The numbers on relief works and in poor-houses are less than in the previous week. If there is not a considerable reduction in the numbers on works during next week, I propose to refuse employment to all who are really able-bodied, as I believe they will then be able to obtain employment near their villages, though doubtless not so remunerative as that on the relief works. Complaints have been made to me by zamindars as to the difficulty of obtaining field labourers for weeding, though as yet in only one instance has a zamindar applied for men. I have told them to do so if they want them."

In the following week's report, he said, "Application for nearly 300 able-bodied labourers have been made by zamindars on the understanding that the labourers belong

to their villages. If such can be found on the works, they will be required to return to their villages. Lists are also being made up by the officers in charge of the relief works showing villages from which all the able-bodied labourers come. As soon as they are ready, enquiries will be made as to whether there is any work for them at their villages, and if there is, they will not be employed any longer on the relief works."

At the end of the first week of September, the district report showed that "on two works the aggregate attendance has been 7,231 labourers daily, the principal work being the Budaun and Chandausi road with an attendance of 7,117 labourers daily. In the Budaun poor-house there are 429 paupers on relief. The Collector has instructed the officers in charge of relief works to direct all the able-bodied labourers belonging to this district to return to their homes, as he believes there will be no difficulty in their obtaining employment there. The zamindars of their villages have also been called on to give them work as far as they are able, and orders have issued to the chaukidars to report if the labourers fail to get employment."

The report for the week ending 14th September showed the result of the Collector's measures:—"The number employed on the Budaun and Chandausi road this week has fallen to 742; last week it was 7,117. In the Budaun poor-house the number on relief has risen slightly from 429 to 452. There is every prospect now of an excellent out-turn, and no more rain is required for the kharíf. The decrease in the numbers is due to the steps taken and reported last week, that is, the rejection of all able-bodied persons, and the employment of inefficient gangs only."

From this time improvement continued, the early kharif crops began to be cut, wheat was selling at $18\frac{9}{16}$ seers, and barley at $24\frac{9}{16}$, and the pressure generally was being rapidly removed. When the kharíf harvest commenced, work was readily procurable in the fields, and the sowing and irrigation of the rabi afforded ample employment, while bájra and juár, the common food of the poorer classes, were procurable at 25 seers 3 chittáks per rupee.

Bijnor District.

At the end of August, 1877, this district presented the appearance of a desert; little or no cultivation was anywhere to be seen. On the 30th the price of wheat was 13 seers of 90 tolahs per rupee. The tahsíl of Chandpur suffered most severely; only 7·4 inches of rain having fallen up to that date, against 27·4 in the previous year. The usual amount of sugarcane had been sown, but only a small portion could be irrigated from wells, and a large area had dried up. The bájra, moth, urd, and cotton, were still green and healthy, notwithstanding the scorching hot west wind; but all three were stunted, and could only be saved by a good fall of rain. The rice sown after the heavy rain of June 12th had lasted to 20th August, but could hold out no longer. Although the people had at this time begun to complain of dearth of food, they were said to have grain for seed, and the labouring classes were insisting on so many conditions regarding work and wages that both Collector and tahsíldars had come to the conclusion that they could not be so badly off as they professed to be.

At the meeting held on the 7th September, relief works estimated to cost Rs. 21,317 were provisionally sanctioned, and work opened on the 16th September, with wheat at 11 seers, and an attendance of 99 persons. The rate of wage allowed per 100 cubic feet was 2 annas, and the average standard adopted was one anna per man, 9 pies per woman, and 6 pies per child. No one but those who could not get employment elsewhere or who had not private resources, would, the Collector believed, come at these rates, while all who came at this early stage were sure to be able-bodied, as privation and scanty food had not yet made their mark. For those who did come the rates gave a maintenance but no more. On October 5th, three weeks after the works had opened, there were 2,102 people at work; wheat was selling at $11\frac{1}{4}$ seers. Seven deaths had up to that time been reported by the police as apparently due to starvation.

The rain that fell early in October reduced the number for a few days; and the rabi ploughing and sowing gave employment during October and November to thousands.

The number however rose again about the 20th October, and showed little change during the rest of the month. A relief house had also been opened on 19th October. By the end of the month there were 723 inmates in it, and 1,728 on the works. From the 16th September to 31st October, 21 deaths had been reported by the police. During November the number on the relief works began to fluctuate, rising towards the close of the month. Sowing operations were in full swing, and the rate of payment on the relief works was kept up in view of the employment thus afforded to the rural classes. The numbers in the poor-house were stationary, but the reported deaths increased. From 1st to 22nd November 33 deaths were reported, from 23rd to 30th November 24 more were reported as having occurred. The district was then approaching the turning point. The numbers rapidly fell from December on the relief works, but the poor-house on the other hand began to fill. Sowing was virtually over, and great cold set in. Deaths were reported in increasing numbers. On 31st December there were only 785 on the works with 1,831 in the poor-house; 232 deaths had been reported in that month alone, and wheat was selling at 11 $\frac{15}{16}$ seers per rupee. The Collector during the Christmas week went out into the district, and gave his most earnest attention to famine matters, but though measures were everywhere being taken to ensure starving people being sent to the poor-house, the condition of the people was daily growing worse. During January the attendance on relief works fell largely; on the 31st, 589 persons only were on them, while 3,208 were in the poor-house. Wheat was selling at 11 seers, (as high as it had sold at first,) and 458 deaths had been reported during the month.

During February the numbers on works continued to decrease, while the poor-house was filling in startling numbers; prices were stationary; deaths numerous. On the 24th February orders were issued by the Collector to raise the rate from 2 to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, and the average wage from 1 anna, 9 pies, and 6 pies, to 1½ anna, 1¼ anna, and 1 anna.

It may be noted here that the age, condition, and sex of each labourer was duly considered in the apportionment of the task exacted; the local officers concur in saying that the task demanded was a very moderate one; the wage was paid daily, supplies were available at the works, and the wage was sufficient to provide the amount of food declared by competent authority to be necessary to support life in health; thus the prices during December, January and February were—

	Wheat.		*Dál.*		*Salt.*		*Fire-wood.*	
	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	S.	ch.	M.	s.
December, 1877	12	1¼	7	7	8	1	4	20
January, 1878	11	6	9	0	8	7	4	20
February, 1878	11	11	9	4¼	8	7	4	20

A ration of

Wheat	10 chittacks.
Dal	2 „
and Salt	¼ „

at the above prices would have cost—

In December	13¾ pies.
„ January	15½ „
„ February	15¼ „

or less than the wage of 1½ anna allowed per man.

Finding, however, that many people in a starving state were wandering purposelessly about the district, unable to work and unwilling to go to the poor-house, orders were issued on March 2nd to send all such into the poor-house, through Police, and Civil Agency, forcibly—all precautions being taken for their food, comfort and carriage *en route*. Discharges from the poor-house were also insisted on where possible. These measures resulted satisfactorily. On the 2nd March, there were 812 on the works, and 9,532 in the poor-house. Twelve days later, on the 14th March, there were 6,102 on the works, and in spite of the heavy admissions, only 5,343 in the poor-house. From 1st to 14th March, notwithstanding all efforts to reach the starving, 122 deaths were reported. The

following table shows the further effect of the measures described above, from the 15th to 21st March :—

Date.	Number employed on relief works.	Number in poor-house.	Number of deaths reported by police.	Price of wheat.	Wage allowed.
					a. p.
March 15th	6,633	5,263	3	13½ seers.	1 6 per man.
„ 16th	7,399	5,321	8	13¼ „	1 3 „ woman.
„ 17th	3,682	4,926	9	13¼ „	1 0 „ child.
„ 18th	5,395	4,514	12	13¼ „	
„ 19th	4,638	4,232	4	12⅝ „	1 6 „ man.
„ 20th	5,499	3,456	7	12¾ „	1 0 „ woman.
„ 21st	4,892	3,496	2	13¼ „	0 6 „ child.

In his report for this week, the Collector wrote—"This statement shows that our efforts have been so far very successful. The increase still continues, and I have now directed the District Engineer to lower the rates all round to 3 annas per 100 cubic feet, which again when employment is offered by the cutting of the crops(this will not be for 3 weeks yet on any large scale) will be lowered to 2 annas. Each road is under the special charge of an officer solely charged with checking measurements and payments. On the Chándpur-Dhanaura road there has been, as far as I can at present ascertain, a misunderstanding which led temporarily to a higher rate than I sanctioned being paid. This has now been rectified. On the Najíbabad-Nagina road, the overseer reported on the 9th that nearly 200 people had left the work (then only just opened,) being too reduced to support themselves at 3 annas per 100 cubic feet. The District Engineer also, who had been on the road, described to me verbally the condition of many of those who came to it as deplorable. I doubled the rate temporarily, and at once visited the road myself. The numbers again set in, and the rate was lowered in a few days to 5 annas, and now again to 3 annas, where I hope it will remain.

"On the Bijnor-Najíbabad road the labourers are mostly old hands who have become practised workers. The Bijnor-Moradabad road is closing, and this accounts for the decrease in the numbers employed on it. The works have now been long enough in operation to enable me, without much fear of scaring people away, to return to nearly normal rates. But I shall continue narrowly to watch the daily returns of numbers attending, quantity of work turned out, and average wage received, and be guided by these and harvest prospects. The crops are most promising. In the end of last week, rain fell in some quantities, and benefited all crops, especially the late sowings. Prices remain high, and general health is good. The deaths reported by the police as of corpses found lying about the country are still sadly numerous in spite of the active measures taken to hunt up reduced people and send them to the poor-house. In this first fortnight, 116 were reported, or a daily average of about eight. Many I fear are never reported at all. I attribute these deaths chiefly to the reduced state into which so many of the people have fallen. The deaths are of all classes, all ages, and both sexes. Chamárs predominate, but there are many Muhammadans and Hindus."

A fortnight later, the pressure was sensibly relieved by the commencement of harvest operations. The winter rain had not been so good in this district as elsewhere in the division, and the rabi was consequently not so abundant as in the other districts; still it was spread over a very large area, and afforded ample employment for the people; the demand for relief ceasing as soon as harvest had commenced generally. Relief works were closed on the 13th, and the poor-house on the 15th April. When relief closed, the price of wheat in the different tahsíls was as under :—

	Seers.	ch.
Bijnor	15	3
Nagina	15	8
Najíbabad	14	12
Dhámpur	15	3
Chándpur	16	0

As the new grain came into market, prices improved, and by the 11th May they stood at wheat 18 seers, barley 26 seers.

After the harvest, owing to the cessation of the demand for labour, it was deemed advisable to resume relief operations; and the works and poor-house were again opened, the former on the 3rd and the latter on the 7th June. Only those who were incapable of working on the roads were admitted into the poor-house. On the relief works, the attendance had by the 15th June reached 4,175, the labourers mostly coming from a radius of 3 or 4 miles. The works at this time seemed popular, and the amount of work turned out was a good average. A week later, owing to the delay in the commencement of the rains, the numbers had risen to 6,737, while there were 526 persons in the poor-house. Prices were now—wheat 18, barley 23, gram 13 to 14 seers per rupee. There was no want of food grains in the markets, but the demand for agricultural labour was absolutely *nil*, pending the advent of the rains, and as the wage in kind that had been given during the rabi harvest-time had been consumed, distress was rapidly increasing among the labouring classes. The numbers at the end of June were 9,703 on relief works, and 852 in the poor-house. The labourers seeking employment were now drawn from a radius of 8 to 10 miles. In the following week, there were 13,105 labourers, and the average distance they came from was 10 to 12 miles. In the poor-house there were 1,215 paupers, most of them in an extremely emaciated condition. The regular and rural police were active in sending in all distressed persons. The heavy rain of the 7th and 8th July, by driving nearly all the people temporarily off the works, and rendering work impossible, caused a sudden fall in the numbers, but prospects too had now vastly improved, as the rainfall had been ample for the sowing of all the kharíf seeds. Heavy showers at intervals continued, and the monsoon seemed to have fairly set in, much of the country in the neighbourhood of the relief works being quite flooded. The field work employed large numbers, and the attendance on relief works fell to 6,000 about the 15th July, but as fine weather intervened, and checked operations, the attendance rose again by the 20th to 10,106, though the rate of payment had been lowered so as not to attract labourers. There were at this time 1,333 persons in the poor-house. On the 27th July, owing to the continued dry weather, the numbers had advanced still further, showing:—

Relief works	13,269
Poor-house	1,518

The following remarks occur in the district report for this week:—"The break spoken of in last week's report continues, except in the submontane parganas, where considerable local rain has fallen. In the Bijnor and Chandpur tahsíls, no rain has been measured. Up to the present time, the rainfall in the former has been twice as much as that up to the same period last year, but about one-third only of an average fall. In Chandpur the fall has been actually less than that of last year. In both tahsíls rain is urgently needed for rice sowings, which have hitherto been very restricted, and even these partial sowings have suffered much from the quality of the seed, which is necessarily in this district old seed. The situation is still one of much anxiety. The people are thronging the works, though the rate is barely a bare subsistence. Prices are inclined to rise. The demand for agricultural labour does not exist to the usual amount, because the classes who employ it have in large measure, owing to want of means, to shift with their own hands this year. Private resources, so far as the masses are concerned, are quite exhausted. No fresh food crops are as yet ripe, and the partial failure of the rice sowings affects credit."

On the 3rd August there were 11,669 persons on relief works, and 1,719 in the poor-house. The number of admissions into the poor-house was daily increasing, while the condition of the applicants was much deteriorated. In the following week the number employed on relief works rose to 22,496, nearly double what they had been in the previous week, owing to the want of rain and the consequent apprehension and distress. The attendance in the poor-house, too, had increased to 2,177. These figures indicate the serious position of affairs, between 3 and 4 per cent. of the population being on relief works, and there appeared to be little hope of improvement. During the week ending 17th August no substantial change occurred; the numbers

employed on works remained much the same, but a further rise had taken place in the poor-house, the number relieved being 3,044, while 29 roadside deaths were reported. Wheat was now selling at 11½ to 12½, and barley at 13½ to 15 seers per rupee. Some early rice from across the Ganges had come into the markets and was selling (husked) at eight seers, with sáwan at 12 seers. Distress continued to increase; 17 roadside deaths were reported during the following week, and the number in poor-house reached 3,808. Heavy rain now interfered with the progress of relief works, and necessitated the labourers being scattered and placed on subsistence allowance. By the 31st August, however, general rain had caused considerable improvement in prospects, and though the number of applicants for poor-house relief continued on the increase, (with an actual attendance of 4,395) a demand for field labour had set in, and the number on relief works had fallen to 8,291. In the following week (ending 7th September) the attendance on works went down still further to 7,5'3; but there was a continued increase in the poor-house (4,602). For the week ending 14th September the numbers were—

Relief works	7,511
Poor-houses	5,535

Nine roadside deaths were reported during this week and dysentery in an acute form declared itself in many parts of the district. It proved very fatal in places, and was doubtless aggravated by the damp weather acting on constitutions enfeebled by long privation. The effect of the damp weather and variations of temperature was also observable at this time on the inmates of the poor-house, the mortality among whom was for a time very considerable; but the climax of the distress had now been reached and passed, for in the third week of September the attendance on relief works had fallen to 5,808, and that in the poor-house to 3,534; people beginning to leave in considerable numbers. A week later early rice was being cut and brought into market; prices were falling:—

	Seers.
Wheat	16½
Barley	21¾
Bájra	15
Juár	20
Gram	14½

and the numbers on relief were only—

Works	3,632
Poor-house	981

applications for admission to the poor-house having almost ceased.

By the 12th October there were only 581 labourers on relief works and 692 persons in the poor-house, and on the 15th relief works and poor-house were closed, a small number only of inefficients (about 450) being engaged in completing a short stretch of road. A few days later operations finally ceased.

Bareilly District.

The kharíf in this district in the last week of August and first week of September, 1877, though very stunted, and in many places withered, was on the whole more healthy than in Budaun. There was a wonderful tenacity of life in the young plants, and in many parts, notwithstanding the severe drought, the bájra and juár survived through all, to be revived by the plentiful rain of October, and yield, after all, a comparatively excellent outturn, though one very far below the average. This was specially the case in Sirauli and in Aonla, towards Budaun.

Distress first showed itself in the number of beggars (Chamars, Julahas and such like) who poured into the city of Bareilly from all directions, but chiefly from Budaun and Aonla. An enclosure, recently erected by the municipality on the outskirts of the city was at once utilized and provided sufficient shelter. A committee conducted the arrangements for the distribution of food to all who were considered fit objects of charity, while the formation of a poor-house was being matured. In the beginning of

September relief work was commenced by the municipality on the Bareilly and Bísalpur road, and attracted large numbers of both sexes. The task system was introduced but could not be strictly adhered to, as the earth was like iron, and many of the labourers were unaccustomed to the use of the *phaurah*. The people employed were, as a rule, in good condition, but they complained of their hands being blistered from the unusual work. In the second week of September, one of the relief works provisionally sanctioned at the meeting of the 7th was started, and the others soon followed. The relief committee drafted off all applicants for relief who were found capable of work either to the municipal works or to the Bareilly and Háthras road, which was being repaired between the city and the river. But here, as in other districts, extreme reluctance to do any work in return for the wage was very apparent. Those sent to the District Engineer constantly returned alleging (falsely) that they had been refused employment. At last it was arranged that they should be sent in charge of chaprásis, but they generally disappeared on the road, so that scarce one-fourth of those thus sent out reached their destination. Four-fifths of these men were Chamárs, and far from showing any disinclination to enter the poor-house, they were eager to obtain admission and partake of the cooked food. The difficulty was not to get them in, but to get them out. Many, much against their will, were sent away to work for their bread, but they returned later on, and claimed re-admission as starving men too weak to labour.

During the latter portion of September zamindars were encouraged to increase irrigation facilities by the construction of the bunds usually made in November and December, and assistance in the form of takávi advances was given for digging wells. These measures were adopted not so much for the kharíf which in most places was already hopeless, but with a view to the rabi sowings. The abundant rainfall from the 6th to 9th October dispelled all fears for the latter, rendered further well-sinking unnecessary, and washed away the bunds. At this time the average number daily at relief works was over 2,000, but it immediately fell to little more than half that number, the people obtaining all necessary employment in preparing the fields, sowing the rabi, and in cutting what there was of kharíf. In portions of the district, especially in Aonla and Sirauli, the bájra and juár crops recovered wonderfully, but the ripening was very late, not till the latter days of November, when excellent crops were reaped in several villages. Liberal takávi, amounting to Rs. 36,755, for the purchase of seed grain was advanced after careful enquiry to landlords and tenants, and considerable relief afforded thereby, the principle observed being that money would be advanced where it was clear that the people had no resources and could not procure seed elsewhere; and that if it was not provided, the land would remain unsown. Grain dealers and landlords also supplied cultivators with grain, but in most instances at usurious rates. Affairs remained much the same during November, but a very marked change set in immediately after the heavy storms of the 10th and 11th December. Though the fall of rain was of great benefit to the rabi sowings, it did away in a few hours with all necessity for irrigation, and threw large numbers out of work. The severe cold which ensued proved far more fatal than hunger, and its effects were visible everywhere. The people were insufficiently clad, weak, dispirited, and unable to resist it, while emigrants began to return in large numbers in every stage of emaciation and disease, victims to the tarái fever and to the wretched and insufficient food on which they had lived for months.

To meet the want of employment, sanction was given to the opening of the relief works which had been hitherto held in reserve, but the result was disappointing; the numbers did not increase, and averaged little more than 2,000 a day while the numbers in the poor-houses steadily rose. The average wage paid during the last four months of 1877 and the first three of 1878, was—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Man	0	1	9
Woman	0	1	2
Child	0	0	7

while the daily average of labourers was :—

Month.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
September, 1877	912	230	203	1,345
October, "	1,297	323	226	1,846
November, "	737	274	77	1,088
December, "	1,024	244	100	1,368
January, 1878	1 425	334	160	1,919
February, "	2,111	756	330	3,197
March, "	2,784	1,241	442	4,467

The Bareilly poor-house was located in an extensive grove on the Bisalpur road, just beyond the city. The trees were sufficient to afford a certain amount of shade, and to protect from violent wind, while wide enough apart to admit sun and air. It was built in blocks and was capable of enlargement. In December it was extended so as to accommodate 3,000 persons without undue crowding, and later on was rendered capable of holding 5,000. No pains were spared in making it what it should be. Not a day passed in which one or more of the European officers did not visit it. The native members of the committee devoted much time and attention to it, and willingly undertook, and zealously carried through, from first to last, the irksome duties involved. Separate blocks were allotted to Thákurs, Muhammadans, Chamárs, *etc.*, and every care taken to avoid interference with caste prejudices ; yet very few of the better class would enter the place. The suffering outside must have been great, but they preferred it to the carefully elaborated arrangements of the poor-house relief system. Similar arrangements were made in the Pilibhít poor-house.

After the conclusion of the rabi sowings, when labour became again scarce, the Magistrate issued orders to officers in charge of Police stations to provide food and means of conveyance to the Bareilly or Pilibhít poor-houses, to all who would consent to go, and who seemed in danger from want. The numbers in these houses daily increased, yet those at the relief works were surprisingly few. Even non-agricultural labourers would not attempt to earn a livelihood at work to which they were unaccustomed ; they preferred to remain idle in their villages, and soon became so emaciated and reduced, that they were fit only for the poor-house. In the early part of February, the rush of applicants to the refuges was so great that the Magistrate had to force the people to take to the relief works. It was, however, useless to turn them out of the poor-house and tell them to go to the work, for go they would not. They lay about outside till they became so thin and starved that it was impossible to refuse them admittance. They had become demoralised, and were determined not to work. It was found necessary to send off those capable of work under escort, and when they found that if they returned to the poor-house they were not admitted, they gradually took to the work. The result of the Magistrate's action was that the average number employed on works rose at the commencement of March to about 4,500, while upwards of 4,000 persons were in the Bareilly poor-house, and between 500 and 600 in that at Pilibhít Many left the refuges and works on the commencement of the "holi" festivities, and the rabi harvest setting in at its conclusion afforded employment for all, and caused a general rush to their homes of the people on relief. Relief works closed towards the end of April, by which time the special poor-house relief had also dwindled down so greatly as to admit of the few paupers remaining in the temporary poor-house being transferred to the ordinary municipal institution. These few who remained were either very aged persons, or infirm, or sick in hospital and under medical treatment.

As harvest came to a close, signs of want of work began again to appear, and relief works were re-opened on the 12th June. The numbers rose to a daily average of 2,005 for the week ending 22nd, and on the 29th June, to 11,386. The greater number of labourers came from the immediate neighbourhood of the works, of which five

were in progress. The extent of poor-house relief was still very small, only 84 persons in all being in the poor-house. By the middle of July the numbers on relief were :—

	Daily average.
Works	7,768
Poor-house	141

but several facts brought to the Collector's notice showed that the relief works were being resorted to by many who really did not stand in need of relief. Both zamindars and tahsildars from several parts of the district complained that labourers were not to be had for work in the fields, and for repairing the innumerable houses washed down by the heavy fall of rain which visited the district on the 8th July. The many able-bodied, too, were so mixed up with the feeble and weakly labourers on relief works that it was almost impossible to exact any kind of task work from them. The Collector therefore decided upon opening a work at Deorání for the able-bodied only, where moderate task work should be enforced; no one who was not too weak to do such a task being thereafter admitted on the other works. The Collector considered such a course advisable, as there was ample work to be had in the fields and towns by able-bodied persons. These measures reduced the numbers for the moment; but as prices now took an upward turn, distress forced the people back to the works, and at the close of the week ending 27th July, the average daily attendance for that week stood at 13,722; the number relieved in poor-house being 165. Prices continued to rise, and the number on relief works increased to 16,661 by the end of July, indicating clearly that distress, far from diminishing, was on the increase. The people generally were not ready to sow when the first rain in July fell, and they had no opportunity of doing so till the end of that month, while the sowing of bájra was not completed till far into August. Seed was scarce, and there were general complaints that what seed had been sown did not germinate properly. The hope that weeding would afford work and considerably reduce the numbers on works also proved fallacious, as cultivators were too poor to employ labour, and by the middle of August, there were 20,807 labourers and 391 paupers on relief; on the 18th the numbers stood at 25,392, and 644 respectively. Prices now declined, as the reappearance of cloudy weather rendered the kharíf safe, but the number of applicants for relief was still on the increase, and the Collector represented that zamindars could not afford to pay (for weeding) the wage offered by Government on relief works, especially to women and children. This the Collector thought was shown by the preponderance of women and children on the works, the numbers being men 7,337, women and children 18,055. The authority shortly afterwards given to dismiss such of the able-bodied as refused to perform their allotted task, coupled with the fall in prices and the reduction of the subsistence wage caused thereby, tended to render relief works less popular with those who could obtain employment elsewhere. Numbers consequently decreased very rapidly, as the following figures show :—

	Works.	Poor-house.
Week ending 31st August	20,536	444
Ditto 7th September	4,614	864

The reduced numbers now applying for work rendered it possible to contract operations, and as the numbers on any work fell very low it was closed, those weakly persons who had been provided for in the relief camp attached to it being transferred to the poor-house. Many however applied for permission to go to their homes, and were allowed to do so, but eventually returned to the poor-house; admissions into which were made more freely as works were being gradually closed. The poor-house at Pilibhít was also reopened at this stage, and in the week ending 14th September, there were 1,582 persons in this and the Bareilly poor-house together.

Relief works closed on the 12th October, but the poor-houses were kept open for some time longer.

Sháhjahánpur District.

On the 17th August, the Collector reported "roaring hot winds and not a vestige of green." On the 26th, and morning of the 27th, there was, however, pretty general

rain throughout the district, and prices fell slightly, but the improvement was only temporary; by the 4th September they had become—

Wheat	13¼ to 13¾ seers.
Barley	18¼ to 19 „
Gram	15 to 16 „

Three days later wheat had risen to 11½ seers, barley 16, and gram 13 to 14 seers. Crime had not much increased, but there were signs of gang robbery, and distress was on the increase.

Six classes of persons appeared to require relief—

1. The cultivator...	Villagers.
2. The agricultural labourer...	Villagers.
3. The village artizan	Villagers.
4. The ordinary labourer	Town dwellers.
5. The skilled workman	Town dwellers.
6. The aged and infirm	Of towns. Of villages.

For the cultivator nothing could be done till October. Men of the lowest caste belonging to this class absolutely refused to go to relief works. Towards the end of September and in the first days of October, the Collector daily met thousands of such applicants for relief, but all resented the idea of doing earthwork. "Never," was the reply "we are cultivators." Arrangements were being made, both directly with them and with the landlords for advances of Government money for well-digging, when the rain fell on the 6th, 7th, and 8th October. These were of course now beside the point, and efforts were therefore directed to securing to the cultivators a sufficiency of seed corn. Tahsíldars were relieved of their judicial work and sent out into the interior of their parganas with instructions to endeavour to arrange for the supply of seed corn through the cultivators' ordinary mahajan, the zamindar endorsing the note of hand if necessary to the effect that the advance should be repaid before the rent was taken, and within 15 days of the crop being ripe; or secondly, if the mahájan refused help, through the zamindar, the mahájan on his part engaging not to press his outstanding claims or decrees until the advance (as well as the rent) was paid; or if both these modes of arrangement failed, by an advance of Government money. For this purpose funds were placed at the disposal of the tahsíldars to be spent at their discretion. Both zamindars and banias, however, behaved admirably, and the cases were very rare indeed in which the tahsíldars were unable to make arrangements through them. From the end of October two of the district officers, as they moved about in camp, pursued the same course as that laid down for the tahsíldars. This lasted till the middle of December when, rain having fallen and the sowings being over, the tahsíldars were recalled to their ordinary duties.

For the agricultural labourer and the village artizan, relief works (earthwork and the collection of road metal,) were provided, first from local funds and afterwards by the Department of Public Works, and in the last resort there was for them, from the middle of October, the poor-house in which relief was given to all. For the ordinary labourer all the work possible in the shape of sanctioned works, to be performed by contract, was set on foot. For the skilled workman (masons, carpenters and the like) work was provided by the municipality of Sháhjahánpur, which was allowed by Government to sell out a large portion of its invested funds for this purpose. For the aged and infirm of the better class, *pardah-nashin* relief was afforded from the middle of October, while for those of the lower classes a poor-house system was in force from the same date.

Early in August, 1877, the municipalities of Sháhjahánpur and Tilhar opened work on a few municipal projects, with the view of affording employment to the labouring population. On the 21st August there were 1,016 persons so employed in Sháhjahánpur alone. On the following day, owing to a local holiday, the attendance was only 899, but the numbers soon rose again to 1,000, all men, and two-thirds of them from the city and neighbourhood; not a woman was to be seen, a fact which pointed to the conclusion that distress was then neither general nor severe, as simple earthwork in the vicinity of a large city always attracts a large number of labourers.

In the middle of September three of the Government relief works decided upon at the Bareilly meeting were opened, but owing to want of the necessary tools and other causes they were not in full swing till the beginning of October. Till they were so, the municipal works were kept open, but they were then gradually closed. When the rain fell on the 5th October, there were 2,429 persons on these works. From the 6th to the 10th, there was no work done because of the rain. When they opened again on the 11th, the number had fallen to 843. The highest figure afterwards touched was on the 26th October, on which date the numbers employed were 1,825. Later on, as the weather became colder and food dearer, the attendance decreased :—

	Persons.
20th December	492
1st January	355
15th ditto	428
1st February	463
15th ditto	786

These numbers were absurdly small, considering the population of the district and the general character of the scarcity. Though tasks were modified according to the age, sex and condition of the labourers, it was never sought to enforce the distance test, but even with the work provided for them almost at their own doors, the people would not for a single day avail themselves of the employment afforded.

As has been mentioned, cultivators would not go to them ; even the lowest classes considered such work beneath them—degrading, in fact—and stood on their dignity, through much suffering. Even those who had regained health and strength in the poor-house, when drafted out to the works would go elsewhere, wander about begging, or lie down in a listless apathetic manner until so weak and reduced that they could only just reach the poor-house in a condition which necessitated their readmission. Having grown strong on the bread of idleness, they would eat no other. Indeed, from the traditions of former famines, the people had come to consider it as their right, and made no secret of their idea, that in time of dearth the wage paid ought not to depend on the work done, but should be paid daily for so much as they might find themselves able and willing to do. Finding that their view was not conceded, they remained sullenly at home, consoling themselves with the assurance that they would eventually force the hand of Government ; and meanwhile they persuaded themselves into the belief that there could be no immediate danger of starvation, so long as ság and other green food was to be had within a few yards of their homes. This spirit of stubborn opposition was largely encouraged by the extraordinary luxuriance of those green crops of the winter season which in these parts are ordinarily used to supplement the food of the people. The substitution of this green food wholly for the ordinary coarse grains on which the poorer classes live, produced however results which the people did not anticipate—their strength failed them, and, with a season in which from the 10th December to the end of March no consecutive fourteen days passed without heavy rain, while the cold from the 27th December to the 10th January was intense, they naturally succumbed in large numbers.

Up to the 15th October, although there was no poor-house, partial relief was afforded by private charity and at the several dispensaries. The Sháhjahánpur poor-house opened on the 15th October, and at the end of that month there were 966 persons on relief ; on the 30th November, 1,638 ; on 31st December, 2,962 ; and at the end of January, 4,772. The adoption of stricter discipline in the poor-house in the early days of February led to a fall, the number at the end of that month being 2,490 only, and at the close of March, as low as 191.

Though there was only one poor-house (or relief camp) at Sháhjahánpur itself, all the police stations and tahsíls were receiving houses for it, and the dispensaries throughout the district were supplied with poor-house funds, and took in the worst cases. Zamindars and the rural police were directed to send starving persons to the police station or tahsíl, whichever might be nearest ; and any expense incurred by

them in so doing was at once paid on a note of the same being delivered at the tahsíl, or at the police station in the more afflicted tracts. The police stations passed on to the tahsíl persons so sent in, or found by the police, or who presented themselves, providing relief and carriage where necessary for the way. At each tahsíl a daily committee was held which received persons so sent in or who might have presented themselves for relief. By this committee the able-bodied were sent to the works, with temporary relief for the way; such as could not stand the journey to Sháhjahánpur being remitted to the local dispensary for treatment, while the rest were despatched to the poor-house in carts or doolies. When the poor-house was in full swing, some 200 people a day were so received from the district. At the poor-house those so sent in were received by a committee and dealt with in the manner laid down by Government. The able-bodied were from time to time passed out to the relief works, or as the times grew better to their homes, with subsistence for the way.

At the beginning of April, 1878, the Collector reported:—

"The condition of the people is good. Crime is unusually light and the people are busy in their fields. There is a demand for labour and abundance of occupation. Public health is good; small-pox is on the decrease. The crops are being rapidly reaped; the harvest in the Pawayan tahsíl is however somewhat late. The gram and linseed are less than was expected; the wheat and barley have been slightly injured by high winds and the ear is rather light, but the yield of cereals is an average one. Markets are well stocked and importations from abroad have ceased. There is a considerable trade in oilseeds, but food grains are not at present being exported. Wheat is selling at 15½ seers, barley 22½, and gram 18 seers. There are on relief works 138, and in poor-houses 95, one-fourth of whom are in hospital, and the greater number are aged and infirm persons unfit for work, and who might, with equal propriety, become life pensioners of a charitable asylum." In the following week relief ceased, the few paupers found by the police in a destitute state being provided for in the ordinary municipal poor-house, and the worst cases sent to the dispensary.

The high prices realized for the new grain enabled cultivators to recoup themselves for their previous kharíf losses: but they had become somewhat involved, so much that it would take two or three years of good crops and high prices to free them altogether from debt. The swarm of beggars created by the scarcity had greatly thinned; most of them had by this time returned to their homes. The labouring classes were certain of work so long as harvest lasted; and prices had returned to lower rates as under:—

Wheat	17½ seers.
Barley	23 to 23½ „
Gram	16½ to 17 „

By the beginning of June export had affected these rates slightly, wheat rising to 17 and barley to 21 seers; but as importation from Oudh and other places was brisk, prices continued almost stationary at these figures for some time.

In his report for the week ending 22nd June, the Collector remarked:—

"The state of the cultivating classes is good. The harvest has been generally fair, although the yield in some places was below the average and the crop was nowhere a bumper one. But the high prices ruling in the markets have gone a considerable way to recoup the cultivators, who having parted with the produce of their crops before the rain injured them, were not affected by the damage caused in threshing floors. The condition of the day labourers is not so good. Their strength has not been fully restored by their harvest earnings, and they are still found unable to do a good day's work. This class is now out of employment, and even if the rains should come quickly only a limited number will find occupation in the fields. There is no marked increase of beggary or crime, but it is advisable to furnish employment for this destitute class before their physical and moral energy gives way, and I therefore propose to commence relief works on the Seramau and Khudaganj road from the 1st July; employment will also be found from the Municipal funds for the city labourers. The condition of all other classes is good, and the people are patient and hopeful of rain."

A week later he described the position of the district in the following terms :—"The monsoon has broken but feebly as yet; sufficient, however, to start ploughing in the two most distressed tahsíls. At Sháhjahánpur the fall has not been sufficient to admit of agricultural operations, and no rain has yet been reported in the Pawayan tahsíl, but the people in this tahsíl were not much affected by the distress. The condition of the cultivators throughout the district is fair; of the labouring classes it is much worse. They have been three or four weeks out of occupation, and in parts of the Tilhar tahsíl they are beginning to roam in search of employment. Beggars are beginning to infest Tilhar, and there is some increase of beggary in Sháhjahánpur; petty crime is also on the increase. There is a slight tendency to a rise in prices, but this is probably due to the large exports and not to any fear of the monsoon. On the whole the people are in good heart."

By the 13th July, "the rain had assured the prospects of the kharíf for the next month, and had filled all the pools and tanks." Relief works opened on the 10th on the Khudaganj road, and the municipalities of Sháhjahánpur and Tilhar were also employing distressed town labourers on earthwork. There were 191 paupers provided for in the municipal poor-house at Government expense. On the 16th, there were 711 labourers on the Khudaganj works, more than one-sixth of whom were formed into indigent gangs. A few of the labourers came from the Bareilly district, more from Khera Bajhera, but the majority from the immediate neighbourhood of the works. Those from Khera Bajhera were in bad condition. Excluding a few able-bodied men, the majority of labourers were women and children.

At the end of the July there were 1,121 labourers on the Government relief works, (women forming a large majority), and 278 on the municipal works, while 41 paupers were on relief in the poor-house. On the 13th August the Collector reported that "the only distress which is now felt is a remnant of last year's famine; beggars are tolerably numerous; the poorer classes are often out of employment, and petty crime remains much the same as it has been during the last month, but the cultivating classes and the more able-bodied labourers have abundant occupation. Sowings of bájra, cotton and júár are being carried on actively. The sugarcane and other young crops are promising; rice alone is a failure. Wheat is selling at 14 seers, barley at 17½, and gram 14 seers per rupee."

The attendance on relief was—

				Relief works.	*Poor-house.*
Week ending	10th August	...	...	2,649	39
Ditto	17th „	...	...	3,403	98
Ditto	24th „	...	...	4,062	155
Ditto	31st „	...	...	3,056	178
Ditto	7th September	...	...	3,930	149

In regard to the relief works, the Collector explained :—"The Kant and Madnapur road was completed on the 31st August; a few gangs being left to dress the earthwork, 3,099 paupers were marched on the 1st and 2nd September to the Tilnagar drainage work, which commenced on the 3rd. The inefficient gangs on the Tilnagar work numbered a quarter of the total number employed. Under these circumstances, the great majority of the labourers must be considered proper objects for relief, as they have successfully endured the labour, the wage, and the distance tests. The increase in their number is partly due to the attraction of the present wage. This wage, however, is not on the whole more than a fair subsistence allowance, and the principle of paying alike all the gangs that complete their allotted task is excellent."

With the occupation available during September in the preparation of the ground for the rabi, and the introduction of the modified scale of wage, the numbers on relief works gradually decreased during September, as shown below—

				Relief works.	*Poor-house.*
Week ending	14th September	...	...	4,020	202
Ditto	21st „	...	...	3,532	173
Ditto	28th „	...	...	1,984	235

and by the middle of November relief works were closed, the poor-house being maintained for the relief of those destitutes who had no other source of livelihood.

Relief to *parda-nashin* women was afforded from the middle of October, 1877, to April, 1878, on a well organized system in the management of which leading native gentlemen of the district were associated. The number of persons so relieved was 557.

MORADABAD DISTRICT.

Though very inadequate, especially for a district in which rice is one of the chief crops, the rainfall of 1877 was all round better here than in the other districts of the division. The average rainfall from June to the end of August for the five years from 1872 to 1876, inclusive, compared with the actual rainfall for the same period in 1877, was (by tahsíls) as under :—

	Average of five years.	1877.
Thakurdwara	38 2	13 8
Moradabad	32·3	11·4
Amroha	27 5	5 2
Hasanpur	27·2	2·6
Sambhal	27·6	4 5
Bilari	31 6	11·5

Towards the end of August, one quarter of the area sown for kharíf was considered virtually lost, but the rain of the 26th and 27th not only enabled more land to be sown, but for a time improved prospects so materially that mahájans and zamindars recommenced making advances of both money and grain to their cultivators. Agricultural operations were consequently renewed in full swing. Both cotton and sugarcane were revived by the rain and looked healthy, though the former was showing signs of premature blossom. The rice was, however, hopelessly gone.

Notwithstanding the state of the district, grain was still being exported in large quantities to Bombay and Hydrabad, while the small coarser grains were being imported by cart from Bulandshahr. The Játs were said to have retained grain sufficient for their requirements; not so, the thriftless and improvident Thákurs, who, induced by the high prices, had sold all they had and spent the money.

The chief anxiety at this time was about the condition of Hasanpur and parts of Sambhal. Petty relief works were opened at Moradabad on 30th, and in pargana Hasanpur a few days later. Mr. Laidman, Assistant Magistrate, and the District Engineer were sent out to arrange for relief there, and for the despatch of able-bodied labourers to Narora, where the Irrigation Department had offered to provide for 3,000 for one month on canal works. The Collector went out into the valley of the Ramganga to see how that river could best be utilised for extensive irrigation, but found that the people had themselves done all that was immediately practicable in damming the stream.

Although men, women and children were daily pouring into Moradabad nominally for work, but really to beg, the kunkar contractors, only 10 or 12 miles distant, were complaining that they could get no workmen. The filling up of a large and objectionable tank was started as a relief work by the Moradabad municipality, and worked with great success on the kauri system. At this time the reports from Amroha and Thakurdwara were cheering, and the crops in the south of the district looking well, but the accounts from Hasanpur were distressing. The soil being chiefly "bhur," kucha wells are impracticable, and there was no crop on the high land. On visiting several villages the Collector found the people already suffering privation. He at once opened out extensions of roads to meet the demand for labour, and in a short time had upwards of 1,000 men employed on the third class roads, irrespective of those under the Department of Public Works.

The relief works arranged for at the meeting of 7th September were duly carried out until the rainfall of October, when, as in the other districts, they were almost deserted for field labour, and on the 19th the Collector having reported that there was

no longer any necessity for relief works, they were closed with the exception of some extensive municipal works in the vicinity of the city and railway station. These afforded subsistence to large numbers of every age and sex, and materially relieved the poor-house. The District Engineer, who was constantly out in various portions of the district, stated that "there was no actual famine in any part of it; distress there was, all over it, but not as bad as in adjoining districts;" further that "he often told the village chaukidars to make it generally known in their own and in the surrounding villages where the relief works were, and that all coming could get employment, but in some cases they replied:—'The people of my village are not of the coolie class,' while others said 'my village is too distant from the works.' No one was ever refused work, and all unable to work were sent into the poor-house."

The daily number of labourers employed was:—

September	2,880
October	1,515
November	48

In September, when distress increased, the tahsildars and their subordinates and the police were ordered to send in destitute persons to the poor-houses, which were opened at Moradabad (in a grove outside the city), on the 16th September, and at Hasanpur a few days earlier. The police and revenue officials were directed to supply all paupers despatched to the poor-house with food for the road, and conveyance when necessary—to report for orders cases of local distress, and to direct to certain specified works all able-bodied labourers in want of employment. Immediately after the first rainfall in December, blankets were sent to each police station to provide against cold on the way into the sudder poor-house; Rs. 10 to every police station; Rs. 5 to each outpost, to meet the cost of feeding and sending in the starving; Rs. 50 to the District Superintendent of Police to be utilized on tour, and the like sum for the same object to the Settlement Officer. As the Hasanpur pargana was undoubtedly the most seriously affected part of the district, the thanadar was ordered to search for the starving and send them in. Those found capable of work were from the poor-houses drafted to the works, while those weakly persons who went to the works in an unfit state were transferred to the poor-houses. Arrangements were also made for opening poor-houses at Chandausi, Sambhal and Amroha; committees appointed, sites selected, and rules laid down; but it never became necessary to put these poor-houses into operation.

The relief works closed in October were not re-opened until the first week in February, when the crowds of beggars to be met with everywhere showed that distress was on the increase. These works were conducted on the same principles as were in force in other parts of the division, and remained open till the ripening of the rabi rendered them no longer necessary. On the 14th February the number employed on the Government relief works did not exceed 500, while 475 labourers were at work on the municipal relief works, and there were 2,099 in the Moradabad and 580 persons in the Hasanpur poor-house. A week later the figures were—

Relief works (State)		1,218
Poor-house ...	Moradabad	1,893
	Hasanpur	740

Among the admissions into the Moradabad poor-house, the average of deaths at this time was about 4 per diem. The Collector described the condition of the people in the following terms:—"Distressed cultivators eke out a scanty subsistence with ság and vegetables; labouring classes feel the pinch more and throng to the poor-house; work or gratuitous relief provided for all who apply."

At the end of February there were 3,055 persons in the poor-houses, and 2,297 on the relief works. The steady fall of prices which occurred at the end of this month caused some improvement; the ordinary grains being quoted at—

Wheat	$11\frac{9}{16}$ seers.
Barley	$15\frac{1}{2}$ "
Gram	$14\frac{1}{4}$ "
Bájra	$17\frac{1}{2}$

and as the rabi crops were now in magnificent condition, every day brought further improvement; the prices a week later being—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	11¼ seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	17½ „
Gram	...	...	...	...	14½ „

The pressure upon the labouring classes could however only be relieved by the commencement of the harvest, and until that came the numbers on relief naturally rose, though but slightly :—

					Work.	*Poor-house.*
Week ending	9th March	...	...	...	2,743	2,748
„	16th „	...	...	...	3,639	2,396
„	23rd „	...	...	...	2,782	1,703
„	30th „	...	...	...	2,102	1,220
„	6th April	...	...	...	146	204

In the following week, harvesting having become general and the demand for labour being brisk, relief operations were brought to a close.

The daily average number of labourers employed on works during February and March was—

February	...	...	...	...	1,236
March	...	...	...	...	1,811

Throughout the conduct of relief works, the average daily rate earned was per man 1·15 anna, woman 9·71 pies, children 6·57 pies.

On the 11th May, the prices ruling were—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	16 9/16 seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	21¼ „
Gram	...	...	...	...	16¼ „
Bájra	...	...	...	...	21 9/16 „

and there was but little change in them afterwards, for on the 15th June,

Wheat was	...	...	...	...	16¼ seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	21¼ „
Gram	...	...	...	...	15¾ „
Bájra	...	...	...	...	21¼ „

But several of the tahsildars having reported that a want of labour was beginning to be felt, owing to the cessation of field work, orders were given to commence repairs to 3rd class roads as a tentative measure. A work also opened in the zila school compound, which required protection from the river, the expense being provided from the school funds; but the District Engineer reported that he could not find people to work at subsistence rates. This proved that as yet there was no real distress, and the contemplated opening of relief works and poor-houses was postponed.

Relief works were, however, started in the beginning of July, and the attendance recorded, week by week, during that month and August was as under :—

Week ending	6th July	...	...	...	2,797	daily.
Ditto	13th „	...	...	...	534	„
Ditto	20th „	...	...	...	1,440	„
Ditto	27th „	...	...	...	2,351	„
Ditto	3rd August	...	...	...	3,460	„
Ditto	10th „	...	...	...	4,776	„
Ditto	17th „	...	...	...	3,648	„
Ditto	24th „	...	...	...	1,556	„
Ditto	31st „	...	...	...	2,900	„

In explanation of the fall in numbers during the second week of July, it may be noted that people left the works after the first fall of rain in the hope of obtaining employment in the fields, but the cessation of the rain and the upward tendency of prices caused by the dread that there would be a second failure of the monsoon rendered cultivators unwilling to risk their sowings until the rains should set in more favourably, and labourers were therefore forced to return to the works, the numbers rising gradually till the middle of August, when the introduction of the modified scale of wages and a demand

for labour, (for the repair of houses and the weeding of the earlier sown crops) brought about a slight decrease, which, however, notwithstanding the more rigid enforcement of task work, and the lower wage now allowed was only temporary, the attendance at the end of the month being nearly double what it was a week before. The pressure was confined mainly to the labouring classes, for the cultivating community were now able to obtain advances freely, seeing that the crops were thriving, though indeed more rain would have been beneficial.

In September, too, the numbers continued high, showing :—

For week ending	7th September	... ...	3,367
Ditto	14th „	... ...	2,827
Ditto	21st „	... ...	3,018
Ditto	28th „	... ...	2,227

But with the preparation of the ground for the rabi, in October, a demand for labour was created, which lasted up to the time for the reaping of the kharif, and numbers fell away rapidly, giving 977 daily for week ending 12th October, and only 156 for week ending 26th idem. The works were closed a few days afterwards.

Poor-house relief, too, had been resumed on the 3rd July, but the numbers never reached the height which they had done in the previous cold weather months, the attendance being—

Week ending	13th July	... ...	113
Ditto	20th „	... ...	168
Ditto	27th „	... ...	282
Ditto	3rd August	... ...	421
Ditto	10th „	... ...	546
Ditto	17th „	... ...	594
Ditto	24th „	... ...	953
Ditto	31st „	... ...	1,244
Ditto	7th September	... ...	1,405
Ditto	14th „	... ...	1,158
Ditto	21st „	... ...	1,136
Ditto	28th „	... ...	617
Fortnight ending	12th October	... ...	203
Ditto	26th „	... ...	177

and on the 23rd November, 117 totally incapable of work of any kind, who were provided for specially.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

ALLAHABAD DISTRICT.

At no time between the 1st July, 1877, and the 31st October, 1878, was the distress in this district so severe as to deserve the name of famine. In the end of July, 1878, among the rural laboring classes the situation closely approached famine, but timely rain averted it. The only active measure which it was found necessary to take, was the opening of a relief work at the Sirsa road railway-station on the 9th July 1878. Even that was opened only as a test work. The greatest number ever present at one time on it was 538, of whom only 78 were men. These people were all from the immediate neighbourhood, and went to their homes at night. The work was kept open 33 days in all, and was finally closed as unnecessary on the 10th of August. The average daily attendance was 251. A tank was partially cleared out by the labor of those relieved. Other similar test works were designed in selected localities, and were ready to be started, but it was not necessary to open a second. The entire cost of the Sirsa road test relief work was Rs. 575-5-8 only.

There has for several years been a charitable poorhouse at Meja, in the Khairagarh tahsíl, south of the Jumna. This institution is designed for the relief of paralytic cripples belonging to the trans-Jumna tract, and it is entirely supported by subscriptions from the malguzars of that tract. During 1878 it was found necessary to open a branch of this poorhouse at Shankargarh on the East Indian Railway, Jubbulpur line, near Shiurájpur station. This branch was opened on the 4th May, and was finally closed on the 12th October, the few cripples remaining in it being then transferred to the parent establishment at Meja. Rs. 6,922 were expended at Meja and Shankargarh between the 1st July, 1877 and 31st October, 1878, and entirely from local and private funds. A sum of Rs. 375-0-4 was expended from private charity in relieving poor beggars, chiefly blind cripples, at the Colvin Hospital in the city of Allahabad.

FATEHPUR DISTRICT.

Strictly speaking, there was no famine in this district, but there was some distress among the labouring classes, who were unable to find employment. One cause of this is said to have been that the cultivators, being ill off, themselves worked in the fields and did not, as they usually do, make use of hired labor. The number of persons looking out for work was swelled by arrivals from other districts. As was to be expected there was considerable distress among widows and other persons who ordinarily are supported by their relatives.

A poorhouse was opened at Fatehpur on 22nd June, 1878, and was closed on the 31st October. *Purdanashín* women were supplied with money to procure food in Fatehpur and Kora Jahánabad during the same period. One of the tanks in the town of Fatehpur was improved and the ground round it levelled. The outfall extension from source to the Jumna was also started as a test relief work. But it was not extensively resorted to, and on the first fall of rain the work was abandoned after Rs. 214 had been expended. A large number of people, however, accepted labor on the city municipal tank, many of them from other districts. In the cold season of 1877-78 two other tanks were improved in the town of Fatehpur, and other works of the kind were started in the towns of Kora Jahánabad, Kishanpur, Jafarganj and elsewhere, for the purpose of giving employment to unskilled labourers. 357 persons were relieved at the Fatehpur poor-house, and alms or cotton for spinning were given to 81 *purdanashín* women in Fatehpur and to 27 in Kora Jahánabad.

The number of workmen on the drainage cut at Manáwa was 198, and at the Kund municipal tank in the city of Fatehpur, 13,381. In these figures each laborer is counted a separate person each day he worked or received alms. Two tanks, one near the police station and the other near the Fatehpur tahsíli, were enlarged and improved. These were partly carried out by persons in distress. A large tank, called the Kund tank, in Fatehpur, was partly embanked and the ground round it

levelled; some drainage works were carried out at Kishanpur; and holes filled up at Kora Jahánabad and elsewhere. The expenditure incurred was as follows:—

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Municipal funds	1,120	0	0
From Provincial funds	317	5	0
Subscriptions	748	1	4
Total, Rs. ...	2,185	6	4

This does not include sums expended in 1877 on the two tanks in Fatehpur and other works in the district towns above referred to, which were carried out partly as relief works and partly in other ways.

Cawnpore District.

The general result of the inspection of this district, and local enquiries made at the close of August, 1877, was that there was no distress amongst the people, but that great anxiety was felt for the cattle. The state of the food portion of the kharíf crop at the same time was shown to be that the sowings of July had to some extent succeeded, the plants being still alive though stunted, but that the August sowings had failed completely. September passed without any general fall of rain, and at its close the southern portion of the district, *viz.*, pargana Bhognipur and the trans-Sengur portion of pargana Derapur were in need of assistance. In the other parganas, all more or less irrigated from the canal, there was work to be had in the fields in connection with the indigo crop, which had absorbed nearly all the available water in the canal, and so distress did not show itself.

Early in October there was good general rain throughout the district, so that the rabi sowings were made under favorable conditions: and this rain made grain-holders more ready to advance upon the usual conditions, as the prospect of a crop now gave them some hope of repayment. Petty loans were largely contracted; distress had ceased to exist.

The rabi of 1878, though fair, was, however, not so good as was expected.

The rains of 1878, though very light till the middle of August, were pretty fairly distributed, and there was no scorching hot wind as there was during August, 1877, which effectually stopped all growth. From the middle of August, 1878, all anxiety ceased. Though many persons were pinched from the effects of the high prices which compelled them to reduce their usual amount of food and so weakened and rendered them liable to disease, still, during the year 1878, there was nothing approaching to famine throughout the district. The mortality returns both of the municipality and district show a somewhat higher death-rate than in 1877; but in 1878 there was more cholera and small-pox in the district, and the year was otherwise decidedly more unhealthy than its predecessor.

On 1st October, 1877, the construction of the Mogul road was commenced as a relief work from the Etáwah boundary to Sikandra, and numbers of persons at first flocked to it. The rain, which fell a week after work commenced reduced their numbers, but on completion of the field work they returned, and though a reduction of the full wage was ordered in the middle of November as a test to ascertain their real state, a considerable number still remained. The rain early in December, however, reduced the numbers materially, and on examination of the remainder in the middle of that month, the Collector found himself able to recommend the closing of relief works, merely suggesting that the road should be put into a passable state for cart traffic. This was done and work was finally closed in the middle of February, 1878. The number of persons who received relief during the time work was in progress was 45,632.

Advances for purchase of seed to the extent of Rs. 2,807-12-0 were given for the rabi sowings. There were no applications for other purposes, though bullocks

were much needed in some parts, and at the Makanpur fair in February, 1878, every bullock brought for sale found a purchaser.

Suspensions of revenue demand were also made, aggregating Rs 29,891 ; of this Rs. 4,094 were on account of the Rasúlabad rice crop, and were subsequently remitted. The suspensions were made in villages in which the crop had failed, and the zamindars were unable to pay from other sources of income, and in a few cases a little assistance was given to men who had helped their tenants with seed and otherwise befriended them, and who had spent all their available cash.

In the city of Cawnpore, the wealthier residents commenced on 1st October, 1877, to distribute 12½ maunds of grain a day to the poor, and this amount proved sufficient until February, 1878, when the increasing number of beggars led the Collector to request them to increase their charity to 20 maunds, which amount was distributed as long as the necessity for it remained. The resident Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel was also enabled, by funds allotted for the purpose, to increase the assistance formerly given by him to the city poor, and so provided for a larger number. No account was kept of those relieved by the city mahájans, whose relief consisted entirely of food.

The only work executed by relief labor is the portion of the Mogul road above alluded to. The distance from Sikandra to the Etáwah boundary is about six miles, but the whole of this road was not made as a relief work.

The expenditure on the Mogul road was Rs. 5,744-2-6 from provincial funds; nothing in addition to the ordinary expenditure in repairs of roads ; from local funds only the ordinary small works in Act XX. towns were undertaken ; and only a portion of this work can be held to have given relief. Of private charity there is no record beyond the bare amount of grain that was distributed.

Bánda District.

The rainfall of the year 1877, although not exceeding one-half the average of the previous 12 years, was not in itself such as to indicate the certainty of distress. It was little below the rainfall of 1878, and yet the kharíf harvest of 1878 was, on the whole, an average one, whilst that of 1877 was everywhere, with the exception of parts of parganas Badausa, Sihonda and Chibu, below the average, and over a large area almost a total failure. But there was an essential difference in the rainfall of the two seasons. It seems to have been characteristic of the season of 1877 that a fall of rain sufficient and more than sufficient for the necessities of the moment should be followed by an interval of drought. The good which the rain brought was neutralized by the evil which followed it, and thus, while the district reports of one week might, after an opportune fall of rain, anticipate a more or less favorable harvest, those of a week or two after were sure to indicate that the hope was illusory, and that, unless circumstances should speedily change, distress would ensue.

Up to the time of the gathering of the kharíf harvest of 1877 no measures of relief were considered necessary. It was generally felt, and the forecast proved to be true, that distress would occur when the scanty produce of the kharíf harvest had been to a great extent consumed, and when in the interval between that harvest and the rabi there would be little demand for labor; and that again after the gathering of the rabi harvest, during the cessation of employment in the hot weather, there would be greater or less occasion for relief. The rabi harvest would be, it was at one time hoped, an average one if not above the average, but considerable damage was caused to it by "girwi" and caterpillars, and by the hot dry winds which prevailed before it came to maturity.

In the interval between the two harvests a poorhouse was established at Bánda, and shortly afterwards relief in a similar form was given at Karwi. The Bánda poor-house was open from the 20th February to the 25th March, and during that time

relief was given to a total number of 2,717 paupers, of whom 780 were men, 1,110 women, and 827 children, and the average number relieved daily was 79. The poor-house was then closed up to the 19th June, when it was re-opened and relief continued to be given from that date to the 4th October, 1878, when it was finally closed. The total number to whom relief was given during the time was 11,463, and the average daily number was 107. The Karwi poor-house was opened on the 16th March and closed on the 28th September, 1878. The total number of paupers to whom relief was given during that time was 15,843, the daily average number being 76 : the total expenditure upon relief in the two poorhouses was Rs. 2,122-13-2, out of which Rs. 997-4-1 was met by local subscription and Rs. 1,125-9-1 by provincial funds.

In addition to the direct relief thus given to the poor, who were incapacitated for labor, the Bánda municipality executed works in the months of February and March, 1878, at a total cost of Rs. 682-14-6, giving employment to an aggregate number of 12,237 laborers, or a daily average of 474.

An allotment of Rs. 2,000 was sanctioned from the provincial grant for general relief purposes for the construction of a permanent crossing over the river Ken near the Bánda city, and on the relief work which was thereupon opened on the 12th March, 1878, a total number of 5,452 laborers were employed from that date to the 24th March, 1878, when the work, as a measure of relief, was closed. The daily average number of persons employed was 419. The expenditure incurred during that time was Rs. 417-11-0.

In addition to the poor relief it was found necessary, in consequence of the partial failure of the kharíf harvest of 1877, to defer until the rabi harvest the payment of the land revenue then due, and advances were also made throughout the district for the purchase of seed and cattle.

Hamírpur District.

There was no famine administration, properly so called, in this district. Prices, though unusually high, never reached famine pitch. When they were at their worst in February, 1878, wheat sold at 10½ seers for the rupee, and that only for a week or two.

The kharíf was an almost total failure in three-quarters of the district, but some was saved in places, especially in the southern parganas. The rabi, though seriously damaged by blight, was originally a very heavy crop, and covered an exceptionally large area. There had fortunately been two years of fair prosperity, and agriculturists, who form the bulk of the population, benefited by the good market they obtained for their produce. Still the people were pinched, and the class of daily laborers especially put to great straits between the harvests.

In February and March, 1878, apprehensions prevailed that the rabi might be totally ruined, and there was great general depression. Poor-houses were therefore opened on funds raised by subscription at each tahsíl, both as refuges for infirm or diseased paupers, unable any longer to obtain alms, and in order to test the nature and extent of the distress.

These, however, were never crowded, nor was there at any time anything in the character of the applicants for admission to indicate the necessity for further measures of relief.

The number relieved in poor-houses from March to November, 1878, was 1,490. The poor-houses were closed on the 30th November.

The expenditure to 31st October was Rs. 1,792; of this Rs. 950 was raised by private subscription, and the balance defrayed by Government.

JAUNPUR DISTRICT.

The rabi crop of 1877 in this district was an unusually large one, and in June and July grain was very cheap. During these months grain was being bought up for the English market and for exportation to Madras and Bombay. By the end of August prices had risen. In September it was clear that from want of rain the rice crop for that year would entirely fail, and there was great reason to fear that the rabi crops could not be sown. At the same time, grain was being eagerly bought up in anticipation of scarcity in the North-West. Confidence was to some extent restored by a timely fall of rain at the beginning of October, which enabled a large area to be sown with rabi crops. But the whole of the ensuing cold weather was a period of incessant labor, anxiety, and discouragement.

The Christmas rains were delayed till late in January, and immense damage to the crops was done by frost. Subsequently unseasonable hot winds ripened the grain before it had time to mature.

The rains of 1878 were late, and for a long period partial and scanty. Up to 15th August it was feared that the rice crop would again be lost. From the 15th September, 1877, therefore, to the 15th September, 1878, the whole population was hard pressed, and, with some slight fluctuations, caused by the rise or depression of confidence and of demand for labor, the pressure was slowly but surely reaching its climax. It was not, however, found necessary to give relief in order to prevent starvation until July, 1878, and the persons then in danger were immigrants from other districts or helpless beggars who missed their accustomed charity.

From the very first no opportunity was lost in impressing on all classes that relief would be given only as a last resource, and with the greatest economy.

From February to October, 1878, work was provided for the poorer classes in Jaunpur city, and from July to the end of September a poor-house was open for the relief of the destitute. Besides this, advances to the extent of Rs. 600, the whole of which will be eventually recovered, were made to paper makers for the delivery of a large quantity of paper, and cotton was distributed at the houses of respectable but impoverished women to be made into thread. Of the sum of Rs. 400 expended in the purchase of cotton Rs. 228-8-3 were recovered, reducing the prime cost to Rs. 171-7-9. The total number of persons relieved in the poorhouse from July to September was 25,973, giving a daily average of 384; the total expenditure being Rs. 1,562-15-7, of which Rs. 593-5-1 were defrayed from provincial funds and Rs. 969-10-6 from local subscription or municipal funds.

The works executed by relief labourers consisted of the filling up of excavations on either side of the road from the city to the railway-station, and the earthwork of a new line of road to connect the railway-station with the Azamgarh road. Both of these works tend to improve the traffic at the railway-station. The total number of persons employed on relief works from February to November, 1878, was 61,397, giving a daily average of 235; and the total expenditure was Rs. 3,886-15-0, of which Rs. 2,877-7-3 was defrayed from provincial funds and Rs. 1,009-7-9 from local subscription or municipal funds.

The only result of the prolonged scarcity in Jaunpur was, that a large proportion of the people was reduced to a weak condition without encountering actual starvation.

BENARES DIVISION.

Basti District.

Writing on the 15th September, 1877, the Commissioner of the Division said:—

"This district has three natural sub-divisions:—

1. the tract between the Rápti river on the south, and the Nipalese frontier on the north;
2. the middle tract between the Rápti and the Koána; and
3. the southernmost tract between the Koána and Gogra.

"The first is the great rice-producing country and granary of the district, as Mahárájganj is of Gorakhpur. The great grain mart of Urka on the Gungi river, which joins the Rápti a little further south, is situated in this tract. The rice this year has been a next to total failure here, not one-fourth of the usual area having been sown. No wheat is grown here, but barley and peas will be sown for rabi on land which can bear a second crop, of which, of course, there will be much this year. Such sowings, however, depend of course here, as elsewhere, on rain. The only portion of this No. 1 sub-division which has any crops to speak of is the tract on the banks of the Rápti, running the whole length of that stream and about half a mile in depth inland. The cane, the rice, and above all the Indian corn, are here splendid and the same on the right bank of the Rápti, which again is in tract No. 2. The rest of the second section is, as regards rice, in the same position as the first tract, and like it its main kharíf produce is rice. The tract between the Koána and Gogra suffered much from drought up to a very late date. It has participated, however, in the late good rains and there will be a fair crop of cane and of the different kinds of pulses, and in a belt of country running four miles inland from the Gogra there will be a good harvest even of the kharíf. By last accounts, immense stocks of grain were stored in the Urka bazar. The revenue assessment of this district is very light."

At the meeting held on the previous day, presided over by Colonel Fraser, several works were selected to be started should the necessity arise. The condition of the poorer class during the last three months of 1877 and during the early spring up to February, 1878, was one of much privation, owing to the high range of prices caused by the deficient outturn of the kharíf, but there was no sign of severe general distress till the summer months of 1878. Nevertheless, relief works on a small scale were started on the 19th February to tide the laboring classes over the brief interval between that time and the commencement of harvest.

A poor-house was opened in Basti on the 22nd October, 1877, but the daily attendance only ran from 12 to 19, many of them cripples. In January, however, other poor-houses were started at Bansi and Mehndawal, and remained open till the 21st March; the daily average relieved during this time was 78. On the Mehndawal relief work, commenced on the 19th February and closed on the 25th March, the aggregate number employed was 24,174, or a daily average of 711 persons.

The rabi gave a fairly good outturn of wheat and barley, but the yield of the inferior crops was much below the average. The employment afforded by the harvest and the replenishment of food stocks considerably relieved the pressure for the time; but in May signs of unusual distress and want became apparent; fieldwork had ceased and people were beginning to wander from village to village in search of employment and food, some passing across the border into Nipal and others into Gonda. Relief measures were accordingly initiated.

The northern half of the district in which the larger areas of rice are found was the tract in which relief works were carried on, as being more necessary there than elsewhere, though several other portions of the district were also within the circle of distess. Relief work was opened on the 28th May on the Rudauli and Bansi road,

and there was a rush for employment; the attendance on the 28th being 800, on the 29th about 1,400, and on the 30th 4,400. Many no doubt attended who were not in extreme distress; but, on the other hand, there were many who but for this aid would not have been able to procure proper sustenance. On the 8th June a second work was opened on the road between Bansi and Kakrahighát on the Rámganga river.

In the beginning of July arrangements were made to open a third work at some distance from the other works as a tentative measure for the employment of all able-bodied persons requiring relief. The number, however, of such persons who attended was small, and after a few days a heavy flood in the Gogra put an end to work.

The two original works were kept open and largely attended, the numbers being—

For week ending	8th June	...	...	...	11,000	daily.
Ditto	15th „	...	...	...	33,365	„
Ditto	22nd „	...	...	...	53,942	„
Ditto	29th „	...	...	...	67,812	„
Ditto	6th July	...	...	...	56,337	„
Ditto	13th „	...	...	...	30,792	„
Ditto	20th „	...	..	...	24,495	„
Ditto	27th „	...	...	...	16,653	„
Ditto	3rd August	...	...	...	14,324	„
Ditto	10th „	...	...	...	12,362	„
Ditto	17th „	...	...	...	11,387	„
Ditto	24th „	...	...	...	14,665	„
Ditto	31st „	...	...	...	12,950	„

The following remarks made week by week in the district report will explain the changes shown in the foregoing figures.

Week ending 8th June.—"Dry weather has stopped the ploughing for the most part and sowing altogether. The people on the works seem to be in worse condition than those who came at first. Many of the latter have left, though the numbers are increasing daily. There is little employment for any class."

Week ending 15th June.—"The drought has checked and stopped agriculture, and agricultural classes have less to do than ever. For the class of non-agricultural people there is no work whatever. The number employed on works has risen to 33,365 persons. There are two works in progress, both roads. The mass of the laborers are from the neighbourhood of the works, but large gangs have been drafted from one work to the other in the week without dissolving. The two works are 13 or 14 miles apart only. The condition of the laborers is much as reported last week, perhaps a shade worse, not because of degeneration while on the works but through arrivals of more weakly people."

Week ending 22nd June.—"The numbers are still rising owing to the lack of employment pressing more heavily daily. The poor have used up their property and their credit during the past nine months. Rain may restore the latter but till it comes they are without resource. More than 1,000 people from Gorakhpur were on the works at Bansi on the 16th June. Continued drought prevents agricultural operations, except irrigation of standing crops which cover a very small area. There is some ploughing and other preparation of soil, but work of this kind has much fallen off within the last fortnight. There is nothing alarming in the mortuary returns, but deaths among wandering beggars are becoming more frequent."

Week ending 29th June.—"A heavy shower on the 24th at the sudder for an hour and again early on the 25th; but the rainfall was very partial. In large tracts there has been no rain or next to none. In scattered patches ploughing has commenced and sowing begun, but except in those patches, rain has not been sufficient to start agricultural operations. During the latter half of the week the number of fresh applications for employment fell off on the 24th and again on the 25th June."

Week ending 6th July.—"Rain has fallen in parts of the district sufficient for sowings but not generally. Ploughing, sowing, and manuring are going on where rain

has fallen. This may have partly relieved people who are not cultivators, but, as a rule they are without employment. Tahsildars and police throughout the district have been directed to send bad cases into the Basti poor-house and several such cases have been received there. The decrease in the number of laborers has resulted from the rain and from weeding out of strong and able-bodied for whom special employment will be found on a special work at Belwa, 44 miles by road away from the nearest existent relief work. This was done at the close of the week."

Week ending 13th July.—" Agricultural operations well started throughout the district, and in some places weeding begins to give employment to non-cultivators. But protracted trial, loss of property and credit, and continued high prices cause great distress to most of the poor. The very large decrease in the numbers on works during the week is due to two causes: (1) continued rain, and (2) continued rejection and elimination of strong able-bodied people from the Rudauli and Bansi works, they being directed to go to work at Belwa where people are not paid till they complete an appointed easy task."

Week ending 20th July.—" The Belwa work closed on the 12th with 709 persons, the Gogra floods having swamped the work. Excluding this work, the daily average of laborers in the district during the week has been 24,495. Weeding has begun in a few places but gives employment at present to a few only. It is to be feared that fewer people than in ordinary years will get this kind of work. Except it there is none for those who have no land, but the zamindars are said to be doing more for the poor since prospects have improved. This improvement of prospects is so considerable that it is thought unnecessary to open a work for able-bodied people to take the place of that at Belwa."

Week ending 27th July.—" The break in the rain has affected people injuriously. Sowing has stopped and confidence in the future harvest is diminishing. People weed their own fields and employ a minimum of laborers. There is very little work in the fields."

Week ending 3rd August.—" The daily average number of laborers on relief works is 14,324, and in poor-houses 1,369. Besides the labouring gangs, there are some 3,500 old women and little children in relief camps on the line of works. Continuous drought has seriously affected the employment and resources of the poor. Since rain has fallen, weeding has recommenced, but there is not yet sufficient employment for the masses. Should heavy rain make transplantation of rice general there would be a large demand for labor. The crops generally promise well."

Week ending 10th August.—" The diminution in the numbers is in part due to the increasing demand for labor, which grows but slowly, as every employer employs as few people as he possibly can, and as far as can be ascertained, the wages offered are very low. The average daily attendance on works is 12,362 and there are 3,078 persons in relief camps. The diminution in the numbers is also due to the transfer of some laborers from one work to another, of whom many objecting to the change must have either returned to their homes or hung about the works to be taken on again."

Week ending 17th August.—" The employment afforded in the fields is insufficient and people are insufficiently paid; little help given by zamindars; more may be had if good rain improves prospects. The crops are beginning to suffer from insufficient rain. The transplantation of *jarhan* rice is backward and the crop is not likely to be a good one."

Week ending 24th August.—" There has been a slow but steady increase of distress, resulting in increase of relief laborers, this week. Most of the laborers repair at nights to villages near the works in which numbers of them live."

Week ending 31st August.—"A little more employment available than last week, but the difference is not enough to be of substantial service. The mortuary returns imply

a great continuance of distress, and the number and condition of applicants for poor-house relief tell the same story."

In September a general improvement set in, and as field work created a continually increasing demand for labor, the numbers on relief works gradually declined all through the month:—

	Relief works.	*Relief camps.*
Week ending 7th September	11,407	1,975
" 14th "	9,418	1,691
" 21st "	8,101	1,821
" 28th "	6,748	1,671

By the 12th October there were only 2,223 persons on works, and 415 in the relief camps. Works and camps closed on the 26th October, when the kharíf harvest provided ample employment and the poorer classes were again able to purchase their ordinary food-grains.

The following table gives (in another form) the employment afforded by the relief works:—

Month.	Daily average.	Aggregate numbers during each month.
May, 1878 (4 days)...	2,723	10,892
June, "	45,047	1,351,410
July, "	28,489	883,159
August "	14,327	444,137
September "	9,929	29,670
October " (26 days)	1,402	36,452
Total ...	...	2,755,720

These figures include persons relieved in relief camps attached to the works.

The poor-house at Basti was re-opened on the 5th June, and the attendance registered—

30th June	431 inmates.
15th July	1,127 "
31st "	1,594 "
15th August	1,949 "
31st "	2,482 "
15th September	2,282 "
30th "	1,494 "
15th October	850 "
31st "	348 "
15th November	330 "
30th "	303 "
15th December	271 "
31st "	259 "

The system was that laid down by Government for general adoption. The number remaining on the 31st December consisted chiefly of the very aged, cripples, blind and helpless children who could not be discharged until their friends or relations were traced:—

Gorakhpur District.

The position of this district on the 22nd September, 1877, can best be described in the Commissioner's words:—

"The recent heavy fall of rain has saved the late rice crop in the northern and north-eastern portions of this district where this crop is much grown. The Maharájganj and Padrauna tahsíls may therefore be considered safe: and as both these tahsíls (the former especially) grow more rice than the population thereof can possibly consume (two-thirds at least of the produce being exported annually), it may be hoped that in the event of dearth in the south of the district, producers and purchasers will prefer to take it there to sending it to a distance. But this must of course depend upon equalization of prices. Of the four other tahsíls, I consider the Hazur tahsíl to be

the best off. The Deoriya tahsíl has certainly suffered, but there is cane there to fall back on, and the cultivators are well-to-do. A great deal of poppy is also grown there. Add to which the estates of the Majhauli ráj are in this (the south-eastern) tahsíl of the district, and these being under the Court of Wards, are well managed by the district authorities. The great grain mart of Barháj on the Gogra is also in this tahsíl. I consider that both this and the Gházipur tahsíl will tide through, with the proviso, as elsewhere, of our getting rain for the rabi sowings. The Hata and Bansgaon tahsíls are, however, both very bad. The kharíf in both (the Sháhjahánpur pargana of the first tahsíl alone excepted) has been a complete failure, and Bansgaon is unfortunately owned by large communities of cultivating proprietors who are improvident and thriftless, and bad cultivators into the bargain. The rabi harvest is, however (fortunately at this crisis), the principal one here, and we must hope for that against the future."

The failure of the kharíf proved actually greater and more general than the Commissioner expected at this somewhat early date. The yield of the rice crop was as low as a six pie crop, or one thirty-second part of a full average crop. The west and south of the district, particularly the Bansgaon tahsíli, suffered most, the classes chiefly affected being the laboring and petty artizan classes, and weavers. These began to feel distress in the cold months of December, 1877, and January, 1878, until the pea crop came in. Relief work, in accordance with the plan of operations decided upon in October, was started on the Lotan road on the 1st January, but the average daily attendance for that month was only 338. In February and March, however, the numbers were much higher, averaging 2,347 and 1,957 daily. During this time relief works—mostly the improvement of large tanks—were maintained in the city by the municipality, and afforded continuous employment to the people of the city and neighbourhood. A poorhouse also was started in the city on February 1st.

On the 9th March the Collector reported that owing to harvest work which was now in full progress the condition of the people had become much improved, and that the attendance on relief was—

Works	1,964
Poor-house	69

In his report for the week ending 23rd March, he said : " Cereals are nearly all harvested, wheat is fair, but barley grain is small, and the accounts of gram are very bad. Arhar has been slightly damaged by insects, but the mango crop promises to be large. The harvest, however, being nearly completed, there is an increase in the number of persons on relief—in poor-house 80, on relief works 2,166."

A week later, the attendance was on works 3,730, and in poorhouse 85—the increase being due in part to the cessation of harvest operations and in part also to a rise in prices owing to dealers actively buying up and storing all kinds of grain. The rise in numbers was, however, confined to the municipal relief works; on the Government relief works in the district the attendance had fallen at the end of March so low as to admit of the closing of the work on the Lotan road.

The numbers seeking relief during April, May, and June, are shown in the following weekly table :—

	Municipal relief works.	*Poor-house.*
Week ending 6th April	1,920	90
20th „	342	97
27th „	422	94
4th May	495	98
11th „	379	100
18th „	433	66
25th „	407	75
1st June	202	83
8th „	445	84
15th „	421	96
22nd „	578	94
29th „	999	226

The Collector's report for the last week entered in this table was—

"Sowing has commenced in many places owing to the rain, but it is not yet general. Rain averaging half an inch, has fallen in various places since the 22nd instant; but general rain is wanted. Markets are still fairly supplied. Imports from Nipal have continued during the week. There are no exports. Wheat is 12^{3}, barley $15\frac{5}{10}$, gram $12\frac{3}{8}$ seers per rupee. The condition of the people is fair, but cases of individual distress are increasing. Several have been reported by chaukidars and suitable action has been taken. Of the 999 laborers employed by the municipality some 60 persons only come from a greater distance than 10 miles. Special relief works will probably have to be opened on the 1st July."

In the first week of July the Commissioner wrote: "Having just now returned from a visit to Gorakhpur, I find that the critical condition of the district at the commencement of the week rendered it almost imperative to adopt some extensive schemes for relief. The rain which has fallen during the week has, for the time, relieved the increasing pressure, and the position is now much more hopeful. For the next fortnight a sufficient sum has been placed at the Collector's disposal to meet emergencies on petty relief works and to organize on a more extensive scale the workhouse system where necessary. Every attention is being paid to standing orders, and such relief as is necessary will be afforded; but it is believed there will be no present necessity to open out any relief work on a large scale. In and around Gorakhpur and Bansgaon no rain of value has fallen, and those parts are in much want."

As the Commissioner anticipated, the distress did not develop very largely during July—the attendance being for week ending—

6th July	1,620	250
13th "	1,495	244
20th "	1,283	592
27th "	832	860

During this week "cholera broke out suddenly among the laborers (10 deaths occurred on the works and in the poor-house), rendering it necessary to close the works and transfer the poor-house. No further relief works are needed, as there is plenty of employment in the fields. In the poor-house, the average number of paupers on relief was 860. The outbreak of cholera makes it advisable to establish small poor-houses at particular places where there are dispensaries and where proper supervision can be made, rather than collect large numbers at one spot. The crops are very promising and weeding is now going on, giving abundant employment in the fields."

For the week ending 3rd August the attendance averaged only 117 on the works, while the number of paupers on relief had fallen from 860 to 665. These results were brought about by refusing employment to the able-bodied, (for whom abundant work was available in the fields) and by drafting off to the labor-gangs those of the inmates who had recovered condition in the poor-house and were fit for task work.

As field work decreased during August, numbers came forward for employment on the relief works, and an extension of operations was effected; but as will be seen from the following table, the numbers never rose very high:—

	Relief works.	*Poor-houses.*
Week ending 10th August	218	807
Ditto 17th "	270	1,081
Ditto 24th "	1,033	1,424
Ditto 31st "	1,693	1,606

In this month there were 9 branch poor-houses working in different parts of the district, besides two, with two hospitals attached, located at the city.

In the first week of September sáwán had been harvested, and other early grains were either cut or ripening. The poorer classes were therefore able to obtain their ordinary food and distress rapidly declined, the extent of relief afforded during the month being—

				Relief works.	*Poor-houses.*
Week ending	7th September	...	...	1,410	1,538
Ditto	14th „	...	...	540	1,363
Ditto	21st „	...	...	*Nil*	9 0
Ditto	28th „	...	...	...	312

At the end of the month, *bájra* was selling at 30 seers per rupee, and distress had consequently almost disappeared.

By the 12th October there were only 127 paupers in the poor-house at head-quarters (the branch institutions having been closed by this time), and as these were mostly sick paupers in hospital, it was necessary to provide for them till they regained health. The poor-house, however, closed in the early days of November, when no further relief of any kind was needed.

Gházipur District.

The rice crop of 1877 was almost totally lost; and there was more or less failure among minor crops. The tahsílis of Gházipur, Rasra, and Zamania suffered most. Provision was made in the relief programme of October for starting relief works in the event of distress showing itself, but though continuous high prices caused some pressure upon the poorer class, the winter months passed quietly by without symptoms of severe suffering and the rabi harvest brought considerable relief to the classes upon whom the strain had been most heavy, *viz.*, beggars and others without any regular means of livelihood, and the poorer classes of artizans and day laborers.

The uncertain character of the rainy season of 1878 and the consequent upward tendency of prices renewed the pressure upon these classes, and relief measures were started tentatively in June. The work—earthwork on the Dildarnagar and Mahuria road—was opened on the 8th and closed on the 27th June, when it was no longer needed. For this period the average number of laborers was only 712.

The municipality maintains a permanent poor-house, which was mostly resorted to by persons incapable of any work. Some of the city mahájans, too, alive to the general pressure, started the distribution of a grain dole in the city, but as the arrangements were not satisfactory, the poor were collected in a neighbouring grove, and this formed the nucleus of a supplementary poor-house. The numbers receiving gratuitous relief were, however, at no time very high. During the first half of July the daily average amounted to 484 persons. The supplementary poor-house closed at the end of August, and by the end of September the municipal poor-house relief had resumed its normal proportions.

Two public relief works on a small scale were opened by private subscription within the town; and about 470 persons daily were employed on these from 11th June to 9th August. A native mahájan employed about 30 persons daily in August and September on a small work in the city. A sum of Rs. 2,000 granted by the Calcutta Famine Relief Fund to the Gházipur Mission for relief of the poor was in great part distributed to the poorer cultivators to enable them to buy seed. Such distress as there was came to an end with the kharíf harvest of 1878.

Mirzapur District.

This district was the only one in the division which passed through the year without any charitable relief to speak of. There was fodder for cattle, and though prices were high, food was procurable throughout the winter of 1877-78. The people in some parts showed signs of distress in June, 1878, and later on when the rains held off. At one time the people of Dudhi and its neighbourhood were on the point of severe

distress, but timely showers at once furnished the laboring poor with work, and after the first week of July, the signs of severe want gradually fell away.

A relief work was open in the Dudhi villages for three days in June, employing 281 laborers, and another was started on the Marihán road at which eighty-one persons attended for one day, but not again, when they found they were expected to do some work for their wage.

The kharíf harvest of 1878 turned out well, and the people were again placed on their normal footing.

Azamgarh District.

The failure of the kharíf of 1877 was felt with considerable severity in many parts of this district—the chief of which were the parganas of Sagri, Mau, Muhammadabad, and Ghosi. The periods of greatest distress were in January and February, 1878—the ripening of the spring crop closing this period—and again in July and August, the kharíf harvest causing distress to disappear finally.

Relief work, of the nature of repairs to roads, was commenced on the 13th January and continued up to the 16th April, the attendance being—

Month.	Daily average.	Aggregate.
January 1878	1,440	25,923
February "	3,603	100,894
March "	308	9,534
April "	121	1,943

On the 3rd June work was again commenced, as the pressure was apparently growing severe, though its extent was limited. The attendance registered—

For week ending 15th June	643
" 22nd "	840
" 29th "	837

but the application from the 1st of July of a distance test, by which no one was allowed to work within eight miles of his home, reduced the numbers to an average of 671 for the week ending 6th July, 446 in the following week, and 347 for that ending 20th July. As the weather had by this time become favorable and agricultural operations afforded abundant employment, the work was closed on the 21st, the weakly laborers being transferred to the poor-house for employment on light work near the poor-house.

A poor-house was opened at head-quarters on the 25th June, and subordinate poor-houses in Sagri, Mau, and Muhammadabad for different periods between the 11th August and 30th September. The daily average number of persons relieved in poor-houses was 431 in July, 715 in August, and 490 in September.

Relief work for the inmates was also provided during 23 days of August and up to the 27th September, when it was finally stopped. The central poor-house remained open till the 24th October. The following table shows the extent of relief afforded from June to October, 1878 :—

Month.	Relief works.		Poor-houses.	
	Daily average.	Aggregate.	Daily average.	Aggregate.
June, 1878	693	19,402	195	1,170
July "	411	12,729	431	13,381
August "	100	2,302	715	22,165
September "	151	4,082	490	14,700
October "	...	...	38	912

Benares District.

There was unusual want consequent on high prices, but no more. The city of Benares was visited by numbers of beggars and others who left their homes to try and find food in the city, or die on the banks of the sacred river. There was no particular locality in the district which showed extreme distress. The time of greatest pressure was during June, July, and part of August, 1878.

The only relief work found necessary was opened in the city; earth-work connected with the municipal scheme for improving the Benia tank. This was open from 28th June till 30th September, and was conducted on the "kauri" system; the aggregate attendance for each month being—

June	420
July	7,006
August	4,278
September	1,200

The permanent charitable institution in the city, known as Kali Shankar's asylum, was fully utilised; affording full relief to 212 persons during several months of the year. A special poor-house was opened on the 5th July in Benares, and closed on the 31st August; and a poor-house at Chandauli was in operation from 1st August to 14th September. The aggregate number relieved by these two institutions was 6,318 in July, 9,951 in August, and 588 in September.

Private charity was largely dispensed in the city. Brahmans and religious mendicants and beggars were the chief recipients. A gentleman of the city, Babu Guru Dás Mittra, placed Rs. 1,000 at the disposal of the Magistrate for support of the poor. The Mahárája of Gwalior also gave Rs. 1,000 towards the poor-house and distributed much charity. In-door relief was afforded to several poor but respectable women through two ladies connected with one of the missions, who very kindly undertook the distribution.

No portion of the cost of relief in this district was borne by Government.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

When Colonel Fraser visited the head-quarters of this division on the 25th September, 1877, the condition of the several districts was thus described :—

"The kharíf crop of 1877 is in the Jalaun district all lost; in Jhánsi also; in Lalitpur it will be a 7 to 8 anna crop. In the event of even a small quantity (comparatively) of rain falling within the next two or three weeks, rabi prospects should be in Jalaun 12 to 14 annas, Jhánsi full crop, Lalitpur full crop; and in all districts a larger area than usual will be brought under rabi cultivation. But in case no further rain should fall, the outturn will be merely nominal. There would be no sowings except on the very small tracts irrigated from tanks or wells.

"In Jalaun grain stocks are sufficient to last quite up to the next kharíf harvest. At the present rate of consumption and without any addition to the stocks, it is supposed these would hold out to June. Jhánsi is not so well off in grain reserves—it is not thought to have much more than to carry on into the beginning of next year. Lalitpur would be in about the same position as Jhánsi, but for the portion of this year's kharíf which it expects to save. On the whole, there would be no fear of a food famine in this division: very little rabi or very little importation would tide over until next year's kharíf; but the division generally, and Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts particularly, are exposed to serious danger, which may fall on it very suddenly. People are migrating in enormous numbers, some from Agra and Etáwah, but most from Gwalior and other native States towards Malwa, Bhopal, &c. Upwards of 500,000 people have been counted as having passed through the Jhánsi district, and nearly 700,000 are thought to have so passed. Some gangs or parties are already returning, and it may be feared that many more, disappointed with their new quarters, will try to return, and having exhausted their resources and perhaps even their physical strength may quarter themselves on this outlying corner of British territory and not continue their homeward journey until better times. Cattle are already badly off in the Jalaun district for want of fodder and grass—many of the weaker have already died. In Jhánsi and Lalitpur they are much better provided for, but even here they will suffer a couple of months hence, if there be no rain at all in the meantime."

To provide for any emergency that might arise from the crowds of homeless wanderers passing through or locating themselves in any part of the division, Colonel Fraser placed at the disposal of the Commissioner unusually large allotments for carrying out useful relief works—such allotments to be used, however, only in case of pressing necessity.

After the rainfall of 6th October, the prospects of the division generally were described as under :—

"First as to crops: the results are practically identical with the statement made at the conference of 25th September, *i.e.*, whole average of kharíf; Lalitpur 8 or 9 annas (out of 16); Jhánsi, with the exception of some crops in about 40 villages, *nil;* Jalaun *nil.* Rabi prospects are—

"In Lalitpur, the ordinary rabi area is less than 30 per cent. of the whole cultivated area. Better class of soils for the coming rabi are sown up to full average, but prospects of poorer class of soils are rather indifferent. Rabi prospects, however, generally are fair.

"In the Jhánsi district the ordinary area of rabi is rather more than 60 per cent. of the cultivated area. The present rabi area shows the Mau, Moth, and Garotha tahsíls fully 50 per cent. above average, and the Jhánsi tahsíli 10 to 15 per cent. above average. Except for unforeseen events, therefore, an excellent rabi outturn may be expected.

"In the Jalaun district, the average rabi area is about 60 per cent. of the cultivated area. In parganas Madhogarh, Kúnch, and Kálpi, the expected increase over average is about 20 per cent., and Orai remains perhaps the same as usual; while a deficit is expected in the Jalaun pargana of about half its average area, owing to a

general deficiency of rain in October. Showers before the end of the month would, however, remedy this deficiency. On the whole, the district may secure an average outturn.

"The condition of the people in Lalitpur is this: in the southern portion, comprising two-thirds of the whole, in which portion a kharíf crop exists, the condition is so far poorer than usual that for some time past prices of grain generally have been higher, and the cheaper sorts of kharíf grain have not been procurable. From the latest reports it is expected that there will be no such distress among the people of this portion of the district as to drive them far from their homes in search of employment beyond their agricultural pursuits; and it is supposed that the ordinary works provided for in the budget will meet existing wants. The northern portion (about one-third of the total district) is not in quite so satisfactory a state for the following reasons, *viz.*, it has saved no kharíf at all, and as regards the rabi, the soil being for the most part poor and stony, and the late rains insufficient, the area and outturn of rabi may be below the average; the price of food being high, the cheaper class of grain is not at present procurable. A considerable number of the inhabitants of this portion of the district will require employment in excess of the regular budget provision, but not in excess of the extra special allotments granted in September. The general condition of the people in the Jhánsi district at present is best shown by the latest return of people employed on public works. Out of a population of 317,000, the last return shows 2,092 men, women, and children on the roads per day. The high price of grain and the absence of the cheaper kinds of grain is chiefly responsible for the strained circumstances of the people here. When the sowing operations on the present extended rabi area are finished (a few weeks hence) there will probably be an accession of laborers on works. In Jalaun, out of a present population of about 400,000, the latest returns show on special relief works 258 men, women, and children per diem; on kucha roads, the daily numbers are 826, and on the repairs of metalled roads 1,200 per diem. These numbers will increase when the rabi sowings are completed. High prices rule here as elsewhere, and in proportion have told upon the poorer portion of the population."

The nature and extent of the relief measures undertaken in each district will be found described in the district narratives which follow. Operations generally closed when the cutting of the kharíf of 1878 afforded employment and food to the laboring poor. But there was a temporary reappearance of distress in 1879, which called for relief measures. It was, however, due to local circumstances, and the area affected was very limited.

In a circle of 50 villages with a population of 10,000 people, situated on the banks of the Paháj in the west of the Kúnch pargana of the Jalaun district, the rainfall of 1878 was extremely scanty, and the crops did not therefore turn out so good as elsewhere in the district, where the unusually high prices obtained for bájra and juár proved very remunerative to cultivators. Indeed, bájra especially was in such great demand for export, *viâ* Cawnpore to Bombay, that the money realised from this crop sufficed, for the first time in living memory it is said, to pay the revenue instalments then due.

The failure of the rainy season and the absence of irrigation in the small area referred to affected also the rabi sowings, which were further deprived of the usual Christmas rains. The distress which resulted in this tract was met by the opening of the Mau and Salangaghát works, which were carried on during a part of May and June, 1879, when the regular rains came down in abundance, and it was found feasible to close them. The average attendance during May was only 168, and during June 182 laborers daily; 2,701 men, 2,172 women, and 1,693 children having received wages during the two months, at a total cost of Rs. 419.

In the Jhánsi district, too, the kharíf harvest of 1878 was not a very good one, while in the Moth pargana, which depends almost altogether on the rainfall, there was a failure of the winter rains, and the rabi of 1879 proved an indifferent one. Distress from these causes appeared in the beginning of the hot weather of 1879, and earthwork was resumed on the Chirgaon and Rámnagarghát road. Work was also started in the neighbourhood

of Moth, but abandoned two days afterwards when it was found to be unnecessary. No poorhouse arrangements were needed; as all applicants for relief were provided for on the works at a more or less nominal task. Work was thus afforded from 16th April to 6th July, when the approach of the rainy season admitted of operations being closed without hardship to anyone. The total number of people employed was—

Men.	*Women.*	*Children.*
13,444	18,123	21,040

These completed 576,147 cubic feet of earthwork at a cost of Rs. 2,545 to Provincial Funds.

Lalitpur District.

Distress did not exist in this district to an extent calling for Government aid.

The average prices of staple food-grains for the poorer classes that ruled for 12 months ending 31st October, 1878, were :—

	Average price per rupee.						Remarks.
	Lowest.			Highest.			
	M.	s.	c.	M.	s.	c.	
1. Juár ...	0	26	8	0	14	4	The outturn of juár, at the kharif harvest of 1877, was good and saved the poorer classes. The other grains were partially destroyed by drought and the produce was meagre.
2. Kodon ...	0	23	0	0	16	0	
3. Rali ...	0	22	0	0	14	8	
4. Sama ...	0	25	0	0	15	8	
5. Phikar ...	0	32	8	0	19	4	
6. Kutki ...	0	22	0	0	13	8	
7. Kaoni ...	0	24	0	0	17	0	

No general measures of relief were required. A poorhouse was opened on the 22nd September, 1877, and closed on the 9th January, 1878; after this any relief required was given from private charity to old and feeble people, whom their friends could not or would not support, at the dispensary. That there was no distress calling for Government assistance is shown by the fact that of the total number taken into the poorhouse only five were residents of this district, whilst 81 were residents of Gwalior and 8 of Dattia, both adjoining native States. These were the stragglers of the crowds of emigrants who passed down to Malwa in 1877 and returned early in 1878. Of 36 who obtained food and relief in the dispensary, after the poorhouse was closed, 27 were residents of native States and nine of this district, and these were people who were too old and feeble to work and who would have been supported by their relatives had the doors of the dispensary been closed against them.

No works were executed as relief works (proper), but the consolidation of the Jhánsi and Saugor road gave sufficient employment for all willing to work, and as a fair day's wage was given for a good day's work, the laborers were able to support their families without bringing them to the works.

Jalaun District.

The rains seldom begin here before the second half of June, not unfrequently they are later, and often irregular at the outset. The rains of 1877, therefore, were not entirely despaired of because they practically held off through June and July, and special anxiety did not arise until it became apparent that the month of August also was likely to pass without their coming. On the 1st of July there was heavy cloudy weather, and on the 2nd it rained with every appearance of the regular monsoon having broken, but the skies suddenly cleared. On the 10th, however, there was a little rain and again on the 17th. Then with occasional insignificant exceptions, the weather went back to abnormal dryness and heat with scorching hot winds. The kharif sowings extend in this district from the beginning of July to the end of August, and the three staples (with their auxiliaries, the smaller millets and certain lentils) are generally sown as follows:—

Cotton, in all first half of July:

Juár, during the second half of July, and first half of August:.

Bájra, during the second half of August.

On the 20th August, 1877, the condition of the season s rainfall was extremely bad. It is shown below for each tahsíl, side by side with the average rainfall of the previous five years in the same period of time :—

Period.	Rainfall in inches and tenths at the tahsíl of—					District average.
	Orai.	Jalaun.	Kúnch.	Kálpi.	Madhogarh.	
From 1st June to 20th August, 1877 ...	2·9	2·7	4·1	3·9	4·5	3·8
Average of previous five years from 1st June to 20th August	21·6	25·5	23·8	28·3	19·2	23·7
Rainfall of 1877 up to 20th August deficient by ...	18·7	22·8	19·7	24·4	14·7	19·9

Cotton and juár, with their minor crops, had by this date (20th August) been put down on a restricted scale wherever opportunity for it had offered, but the labor was fruitless. The seed germinated and the young plants for a time maintained a precarious existence, but in the absence of all irrigation they at length fell a prey to the hot weather and scorching winds that prevailed. Only bájra remained in reserve, and the prospect here, too, was exceedingly gloomy. In the result, only some 17,000 acres of kharíf were obtained against about 260,000 acres of ordinary seasons.

The 20th August approximately marked the turning point in the endurance of the district. The preceding crop, namely the rabi of 1876-77, had been an uncommonly good one. The people were thus in rather a good position for bearing the first stress of the threatening hard times ; former experience had taught them not too readily to despair at the non-appearance of the monsoons in due season ; though their common food (the millets of various kinds) was scarcely procurable, wheat was still something over 17, and gram 21 seers per rupee, and the village banker had not stopped supplies. But when the sown crops were dried up, when streams of emigrants from adjoining Gwalior territory and from the contiguous northern British districts began to pour through Jalaun with faces set for Malwa, the traditional land of plenty, and when the village bankers also took alarm or pretended it, and with rare exceptions could no more be induced to make the customary advances, then the people's fortitude gave way and unmistakable signs of distress appeared. It was at this point that relief measures were opened. Of hardship and privation there was more or less through all ranks of the population, but distress in a severe form was confined to the poorest classes of day laborers and of agriculturists, using this term in its broad sense. Distress first appeared in tahsíls Madhogarh and Jalaun but soon extended itself to the remaining three tahsíls of Kálpi, Orai, and Kúnch.

In the latter half of August, 1877, all available local money was given for utilisation in the towns of Orai, Syadnagar, Katra, Jalaun, Kuthaund, and Madhogarh. The object was to give work to the poor, and the money was spent in dressing roads, cleaning tanks, filling holes, levelling ruins, and so forth. The municipalities of Kúnch and Kálpi were invited to do likewise in aid of their poor. As much work, *amáni* or on payment by direct labor, as could possibly be given from the ordinary budget was provided by the local Public Works Department, and the regular annual repairs of the district kucha roads were opened in advance of the usual time, as the readiest mode of enabling the poor to find work at hand pending sanction to a preliminary list of projects for relief works which was submitted to the Commissioner on the 21st August, The whole administrative machinery of the district was put in action to ascertain the real condition of the people in the interior and to inform them of the localities where they would find work to do, and in the following month (September) relief works were started on an organized system.

The results of these prompt measures for providing labor were that the people were kept in heart, that numbers to whom all the usual avenues of labor were closed found their daily sustenance ready to hand, and that emigration, which had been encouraged by the flow of outside emigrants through the district, was effectually checked. Food-stocks, too, were comparatively plentiful, and all that was necessary was to give the poor the means of buying bread.

The relief works conducted during the winter months, from September to March, with the total monthly attendance on each are shown in the following table :—

Month.	Repairs to 3rd and 4th class roads.			Madhogarh drainage.			Jalaun Fort ditch.			Enlarging Orai tank.			Improving Orai and Hamirpur road.			Improving Jalaun and Gwalior road.			Improving Kúnch and Kúnch road.			Monthly total.			Total attendance.	Average per diem.
	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
September, 1877,	6,706	5,421	2,814	230	...	...	868	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,804	5,421	2,814	16,039	535
October, „	9,729	3,654	1,413	2,147	333	...	2,490	2,575	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14,366	6,562	1,433	22,361	745
November, „	14,612	6,429	1,780	1,275	454	...	1,274	1,397	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	17,161	8,280	2,038	27,479	916
December, „	5,370	2,428	786	521	243	...	1,590	1,115	120	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,481	3,786	906	12,173	406
January, 1878,	20,463	13,985	6,780	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20,463	13,985	6,780	41,228	1,374
February, „	...	...	...	1,263	977	80	...	...	...	3,106	6,859	1,834	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 369	7,836	1,914	14,119	471
March, „	4,265	1,560	945	606	704	92	...	...	...	2,948	7,394	1,912	697	1,135	402	779	581	403	196	184	199	9,491	11 558	3,953	25,002	833

As harvesting became available about the middle of March, the people drew away from the relief works, and these being now deserted, work was temporarily stopped.

The poorhouse opened at Orai, the head-quarters station of the district, on the 30th January, 1878, and was kept open till the 26th May, the registered attendance being—

15th February	134
28th „	493
15th March	384
31st „	258
15th April	182
30th „	59
15th May	26

The effect of the rabi harvest on prices was generally satisfactory and at the end of May wheat was quoted at 17, barley at 19, and gram at 16 seers per rupee. As field work became contracted, distress reappeared in the parganas of Orai and Jalaun; and relief works were again started at Orai on the 26th May, the attendance for week ending 8th June being—

	Daily average.
Orai and Hamírpur road	193
Shisgarh and Bangra	253
Orai tank	546
	998

A week later the total attendance was 1,139, and the numbers continued to increase slightly week by week (checked at times by the appearance of clouds or by a shower of rain which seemed to promise labor in the fields) throughout June. The Orai poorhouse re-opened on the 26th June, and the district police and chaukidárs were enjoined to report all cases of distress coming to their notice. But there were no signs of deep and widespread distress among the people, and the relief works generally were very scantily attended. The break which followed the rainfall of the early days of July disappointed many of hopes of agricultural employment, and the numbers showed no great variation during July.

Towards the middle of August, however, cloudy weather and frequent showers permitted of general field work being carried on, and gave prices a downward tendency, the attendance on relief works falling from 975 to 573 in one week. From this time forward the numbers employed on relief works diminished rapidly, and the people were gradually but surely returning to their normal condition. When in September the revised scale of wage, with rigid enforcement of tasks, was introduced the Deputy Commissioner found that the people would not come to the works, and as the number actually employed had dwindled down to 99, it was decided to close relief works, the more so as the small grains had been harvested and were being sold cheaply. There was also the usual demand for field labor and most of the artizan class could find sufficient employment at their respective trades. Prices at the end of September ruled :—

Wheat	21 seers
Barley	22 „
Gram	18 „
Juár	10 „

The attendance on relief works from May to September, 1878, is shown in the following table :—

Month.	Enlarging Orai tank.			Improving Orai-Hamirpur road			Improving Jalaun-Gwalior road.			Enlarging Baragaon tank.			Enlarging Kathaund tank.			Enlarging Sinnai tank.			Metal collection.			Monthly Total.			Total attendance.	Average per diem.
	Men.	Women	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children	Men.	Women	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.		
May, 1878 ...	644	1,368	660	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	644	1,368	660	2,672	89
June, " ...	3,024	5,635	2,109	2,375	4,298	1,791	4,068	4,462	2,448	76	198	71	44	99	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	9,587	14,612	6,425	30,625	1,021
July, " ...	872	1,484	93	3,682	4,311	2,331	4,208	3,650	2,441	2,491	3,930	2,180	876	764	359	2,314	4,110	2,429	...	...	...	14,443	18,249	9,833	42,525	1,418
August, " ...	...	...	...	2,803	2,511	1,864	872	972	275	2,041	2,606	874	575	461	235	1,974	2,121	1,287	...	...	...	8,265	8,671	4,535	21472	716
September, " ...	95	119	5	1,846	1,445	1,111	...	...	...	423	419	54	622	960	257	105	127	72	1,052	534	278	4,143	3,604	1,777	9,524	317

The wages paid to laborers on relief works were issued daily at the rate of 1½ anna per man, 1 anna per woman, and for children at 6 pies each.

Besides the employment afforded by the relief works, the ordinary district public works were carried on as usual, and it is estimated that an aggregate of 214,939 persons obtained occupation and food by these works from September, 1877, to September, 1878. The municipalities of Kúnch and Kálpi gave work to an approximate number of 26,667 persons in all, and the Kúnch municipality further supplied food to an aggregate number of 6,744 paupers, giving each individual daily 8 chataks of gram, and one-eighth chatak of salt.

From other local funds 32,783 individuals altogether at an average of 9 pies per head obtained work, and the means of subsistence. The Rámpúra, Jagammanpura, and Gopálpura chiefships, as also the Chaudhri of Bher, expended considerable sums in works and in charity.

In the Orai poorhouse 2,549 persons in all were admitted from its opening on the 30th January down to its final closing on the 20th September, 1878; this number comprised 802 men, 904 women, and 843 children. There were 215 deaths among the inmates during the time the poorhouse was in operation.

The sum of Rs. 2,183 was locally raised by subscription in aid of this institution and was supplemented by a Government grant under the rules.

Jhánsi District.

In this district actual distress was felt only by the poorer classes of artisans, such as weavers, by agricultural laborers not holding land, and by some of the very poorest of the cultivators. It was severely felt only by the first class and by the feebler members of the second.

For these sick and infirm, poorhouses were opened at Mau and Jhánsi in February, 1878. Both were closed in March, when field work created a brisk demand for labor; but it was found necessary to re-open that at Mau in May, and to keep it open till the end of October. The extent of this gratuitous relief was not at any time very great.

Able-bodied men and women in distress were employed on relief works scattered over different parts of the district. The highest average attendance reached before the rabi harvest was in the week ending 23rd February, when 2,040 persons daily were employed. By the 13th April the numbers had fallen to 76, and work was stopped shortly afterwards. After relief employment was again started in May, the attendance registered for each week to the 1st September, 1878, was—

Week ending	1st	June	...	...	...	449	daily.
Ditto	8th	„	...	...	...	1,100	„
Ditto	15th	„	...	...	...	1,[illegible]04	„
Ditto	22nd	„	...	...	...	1,685	„
Ditto	29th	„	...	...	...	1,570	„
Ditto	6th	July	...	...	...	1,223	„
Ditto	13th	„	...	...	...	838	„
Ditto	20th	„	...	...	...	1,852	„
Ditto	27th	„	...	...	...	2,642	„
Ditto	3rd	August	...	...	...	1,603	„
Ditto	10th	„	...	...	...	1,080	„
Ditto	17th	„	...	...	...	1,430	„
Ditto	24th	„	...	...	...	971	„
Ditto	31st	„	...	...	...	871	„
Ditto	7th	September	...	...	...	640	„
Ditto	14th	„	...	...	...	252	„
Ditto	21st	„	...	...	...	339	„

The attendance in the poorhouse at Mau did not at any time during this period exceed 800.

AGRA DIVISION.

The first symptoms of distress made their appearance towards the end of July, 1877. Hardly any rain had fallen up to that time, and the usual agricultural operations of the season were suspended, the consequence being that the large section of the population which finds its occupation in the fields was deprived of the means of livelihood. Those who lived by daily wages and the petty handicraftsmen, whose earnings depended upon the needs of others, also soon began to feel the pressure of the high prices of food, which rose as the apprehensions of drought increased. As grass and fodder, too, became scarcer, the villagers could with difficulty preserve their cattle alive.

An increase in the usual number of beggars in all the large towns and crowds of immigrants from adjacent native States and neighbouring districts, in search of employment or pasturage for their cattle, next gave indications of the existence of actual distress among the people, and later on these were followed by an outbreak of crime (chiefly of a petty description) and an increase in the mortuary returns. Matters went rapidly from bad to worse, and the kharíf harvest proved a total failure on unirrigated lands. Early in October, however, the timely and general fall of rain enabled cultivators to plough and sow their fields for the rabi, and restored confidence to all. But prices were little affected by this improvement in prospects; they continued high, showing that the stocks of grain in the country were limited. The relief afforded by the employment in the fields was therefore only temporary, and it ceased as soon as the crop was in the ground; while the crop was ripening, the people returned to the relief works. As the people again found work in the fields during the rabi harvest, the necessity for relief measures lessened, but it was not till the rains of 1878 had set in that distress began steadily to abate. By the close of October it had almost disappeared.

The distress in the Agra and Muttra districts was far more severe than in the others, and continued for a longer period. In the others it was practically at an end with the harvesting of the rabi of 1878; while in Muttra and Agra it was not till the ensuing kharíf harvest that relief works could be dispensed with.

MUTTRA DISTRICT.

The rainfall from June to September, 1877, as compared with that for the same period in the preceding year, shows—

1876	18·28 inches.
1877	4·30

This deficiency in the rains affected the main food-crops of the people; for though the district is largely protected by wells as well as by the canal, the tracts so favored are mostly reserved for the more paying cultivation of sugar, indigo, and cotton; food-crops being raised mainly on unirrigated land and being therefore dependent on the periodical rainfall. Prices rose from July, but there was no actual distress apparent till September, 1877. In that month projects were selected which were to be started as soon as the necessity for them declared itself. Agriculturists and petty handicraftsmen were those chiefly affected.

Relief works were opened on 1st October, 1877, in all parts of the district under the District Engineer. The rainfall of a few days after afforded some relief by giving employment in the fields; but prices continued high, and as the cold increased distress became more developed. A poorhouse was started at Muttra on the 25th November, and continued in operation throughout the cold weather.

On the 16th February, 1878, the Collector reported as follows of the condition of his district:—

"The crops are flourishing and promise well. Prices rule, wheat 12 seers; gram 13; bijhar 14; juár 12; and bájra 11 seers per rupee. There is severe distress among the non-agricultural classes of the poor and among immigrants. This is proved by the

number of applicants for admission to the poorhouse and for labor on charitable relief works. The condition of the agricultural population is much better and need cause no anxiety. The average daily number on relief works is—

Men	1,424
Women	1,611
Children	599

or in all 3,634 persons. Besides the relief works many persons are employed on petty works in the city of Muttra, and at several tahsil stations under the supervision of tahsíldars, the cost being defrayed from charitable subscriptions. The number of inmates in the poorhouse and hospital on the 14th February was 1,092, of whom 494 only were natives of Muttra. All these people are in a low state of health."

The following table shows the development of the distress and its decline from the middle of March, when the rabi harvest commenced :—

	Relief works.	*Poorhouses.*
Week ending 23rd February	5,503	1,250
Ditto 2nd March	5,819	1,301
Ditto 9th „	5,067	1,292
Ditto 16th „	5,057	1,288
Ditto 23rd „	3,611	1,200
Ditto 30th „	2,660	1,004
Ditto 6th April	998	739

The effect of the harvest upon prices is shown in the quotations recorded :—

	Wheat.	*Barley.*	*Gram.*
30th March	13½ seers.	19$\frac{3}{16}$ seers.	16¼ seers.
30th April	14 to 15 „	19½ to 20 „	15½ to 16 „
31st May	16 „	21½ „	15¾ „

Though the outturn of wheat and gram was below the average and that of barley only an average one, the markets generally were well-supplied, and importation from Háthras and elsewhere was brisk. In fact there was no deficiency of food ; it was the want of employment and the scarcity of the cheaper class of grains, that form the staples of the poorest classes, which caused an increase of the pressure so soon as the harvest came to an end. With a view to providing employment suitable for the large numbers likely to require it till the rains should set in and admit of cultivation for the kharíf, the Muttra-Achneyra Light Railway embankment was started on the 11th May, 1878, and later on, as the pressure increased, an irrigation work—the Mát Branch Extension of the Ganges Canal—was opened.

The attendance registered from and after the 20th April was—

	Relief works.	*Poorhouses.*
Week ending 20th April	1,557	616
Ditto 27th „	1,814	645
Ditto 4th May	2,039	663
Ditto 11th „	1,603	735
Ditto 18th „	1,336	813
Ditto 25th „	3,530	847
Ditto 1st June	4,542	1,003
Ditto 8th „	4,864	1,103
Ditto 15th „	4,394	1,101
Ditto 22nd „	6,298	1,166 of whom 543 were
Ditto 29th „	8,262	1,179 subjects of native
Ditto 6th July	8,943	1,301 States.
Ditto 13th „	9,255	1,145

General rain had by this time fallen, and ploughing and sowing were being pushed on actively, but there was no tendency yet in the laborers to leave the relief works, as agricultural field-work was being performed mostly by the cultivators, their families and friends, and the demand for hired labour was small.

The break of fine weather which followed, by checking field work, aggravated the pressure; and the numbers continued increasing rapidly as under :—

				Relief works.	*Poorhouses.*
For week ending	20th	July	... ...	9,636	1,189
Ditto	27th	„	... ...	11,659	1,898
Ditto	3rd	August	... ...	11,565	2,021
Ditto	10th	„	... ...	18,975	1,998
Ditto	17th	„	... ...	21,409	2,116
Ditto	24th	„	... ...	18,561	2,057

The decrease shown in the last week of the foregoing table was due to the railway works having passed out of the Muttra into the Agra district.

The large attendance recorded during August cannot, however, be held to indicate the climax of the pressure, for the increase in numbers was due to other causes than increase of distress, *viz.*, to the raising of the wage offered to the laborers on relief works; and on this point it may be well to refer to a joint minute recorded at the Mát Branch Canal Extension works by Colonel Fraser and Messrs. Currie and Whiteway and Major Harrison, on the 14th August, 1878;

" Major Harrison informs us that there are over 16,000 people on the works. The work has been open since July 29th. By August 5th the numbers had risen to over 12,000; owing to an increase of task they remained stationary for two days. On the 8th they fell to 10,000 and so remained for one day. From the 10th to 12th they were over 13,500. On the 13th they were over 15,000, and to-day at least another 1,000 have been added. We have examined the thousand this morning, and we are satisfied that with the exception of some 300 who were put aside as being in a slightly reduced condition and fitted for light work only, and 20 or 30 who from illness or excessive destitution were unfitted for any work, there were none who as yet could be considered as suitable objects for the receipt of relief. We took the opportunity of examining the bundles and waistbands of some of the people taken at random, and found that all of them had considerable provision of food, tobacco, salt, vegetables, and in some cases money (in one case 4½ annas were counted). The general physical appearance was quite up to, if not above, the average of people met with in an ordinary year. Major Harrison states that the general daily admissions are of the character met with this morning. The rates paid to the able-bodied doing 75 per cent. of the full task are.—

Adult male,	...	...	Value of 10	chittaks flour	+	9	pies
„ female or big child	...	...	„ 8	„ „	+	6	„
Small child	...	...	„ 4	„ „	+	3	„
Child in arms						3	„

and in the inefficient gangs these rates are increased to the special rate ordered in Circular No. 51A., which is two chittaks of flour in addition to the above. The minimum wage is the same as regards the flour, but less by two pice for adult males, one pice for adult females, and two pies for small child. Omitting the question of special gangs or minimum rates, we find that under the wage payable to an ordinary gang, while a man alone can earn 1½ annas, a rate fully up to his ordinary earnings and certainly his average earnings throughout the year, a family of a man, his wife, one boy, and a small child will earn as follows :—

Man	...	...	...	...	...	1½ annas.
Wife	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
Child	...	...	...	...	...	1 „
Small child	...	...	...	...	...	½ „

That is 4 annas. From this we gather that where an ordinary laborer in ordinary times is earning 1½ annas, or say 2 annas, here, by bringing his family to the works, he can earn at least twice as much. (On the road from Muttra this morning some women, who were met going away from the works, on being questioned stated that they were going to their homes to fetch their children.) The result, as ascertained by Major Harrison and Mr. Whiteway, is that the rates now paid are not only interfering with the ordinary labor market, but also relieving the zemindars of their usual responsibilities. In one case a zemindar of a neighbouring village brought his sons, brothers, and ploughmen, all of them in excellent condition, to the works and offered their services

on the condition that he was made a mate, and this is no isolated case. We think that under certain conditions of the country, as after several years of bad crops, the state of affairs might be such as to warrant the Government in relieving the zamindars of their responsibility; but at present we have no doubt that the rates of wage paid are more than are necessary to relieve the people, while they seriously impede the agricultural operations at the time so essential to enable the country to recover from the depression caused by the failure of the last year's rains. As to the question of the minimum wage we have no doubt that under certain conditions, such as we have above mentioned, it would be quite possible that it would act as a deterrent to people really distressed and unwilling to perform their full task, but under present conditions we have ascertained from Major Harrison, and it has also been found to be the case on other works, that it does not act in this direction, but it is sufficient to enable those unwilling to work to obtain a fair subsistence, and to defy the officer in charge in his attempt to exact the prescribed task. We are, therefore, not only impeding the ordinary labor market, but we are also managing to execute our work in the most expensive possible way."

The introduction soon after, under the orders of the Government of India, of a revised scale of relief wage, coupled with the general demand for laborers for weeding the crops, soon brought about a reduction in the numbers applying for relief work, though the attendance in poorhouses was not immediately affected :—

		Relief works.	*Poorhouses.*
Week ending	31st August	17,455	1,903
Ditto	7th September	11,970	1,930
Ditto	14th "	3,477	6,898
Ditto	21st "	2,355	2,060

The Collector was now able to report: "there has been cloudy weather throughout the week; the crops are in good condition; markets well supplied—

	Prices.
Wheat	15½ seers.
Barley	21½ "
Bájra	16 "
Juár	11¾ "
Grám	15½ "

The condition of the people is improving, but the number of tramps is still very great, and is largely recruited from foreign States. A certain class has acquired this habit, and it will be some time before they again settle down to labor. The mortality of the district is heavy, but this is largely due to the bad type of fever prevailing, especially along the line of the Agra Canal."

New grain now began to come into the markets, bájra selling at the end of September at 21 seers and bijhar at the same price. By the 12th October there were only 841 persons employed and 271 in the poorhouse; a fortnight later, relief works had closed. By the beginning of December the number in the poorhouse had fallen to 17.

The too early cessation of the autumnal rains, however, considerably lessened the area of rabi cultivation, and the total failure of the winter rains retarded the harvest everywhere. Exportation of the cheaper grains in the direction of Bombay, and the consequent rise in prices—the cheapest coarse flour selling at 13 seers on the 15th February, 1879—produced a decline in the demand for labor, and a considerable amount of distress prevailed in the spring of 1879. The classes chiefly affected were the working population of the towns and villages, the class of day laborers, and the petty handicraftsmen of the towns. The poorer zemindars, too, who generally receive their rents in money and have little direct connection with the land, were more or less pinched; but the great body of cultivating proprietors and occupancy tenants had in very great measure been recouped by high prices for the smallness of produce realised from the kharíf. The poorhouse, never entirely closed after the kharíf, became more

and more resorted to as the winter advanced, and the number on relief reached 470 in the early part of February. Relief works were re-opened on the 9th of that month, and by the 22nd the numbers employed had risen to 1,874, although the lowest prescribed rates of wage were being paid. Believing that the Batésar tank works thus started, were too near the city to be serviceable, the Collector, with the sanction of the Commissioner, opened another work at Jait, some eight or nine miles distant, and directed the transfer to this work of all the able-bodied laborers working at the Batésar tank, which was ordered to be reserved for inefficient gangs composed mainly of drafts from the poorhouse.

In reviewing the action of the local authorities in this matter, the Lieutenant-Governor remarked "that, *primâ facie*, there ought not to be any necessity for keeping these works open while the harvest is in progress," and directed the Commissioner "to visit Muttra and ascertain by personal inspection and enquiry whether this form of relief is actually needed at present. If you are satisfied of the necessity, the works may go on. The task and wage of the laborers employed on the relief works should be regulated by the instructions issued in paras. 2 and 3 of Resolution No. 2531A, dated 24th August, 1878: but in lieu of para. 4 of the same resolution, the Lieutenant-Governor is pleased to direct that a laborer wilfully refusing or neglecting to perform the task allotted when it has been established beyond all doubt that it was fixed with due regard to his strength and condition, in other words, when it is certain that failure to perform the task is due to contumacy and not to physical disability, the malingerer shall be paid by the following scale of minimum rates:—

			The value of
Adult male ...	...	„ 8 chittaks flour	+ 3 pies.
Woman or big child ...	...	„ 6 „ „	+ 2 „
Small child ...	...	„ 3 „ „	+ 1 pie.

the rate to be given being fixed without fractions of a pice. The instructions in para. 5 of the Resolution with regard to the able-bodied will stand."

The reasons for this modification of the orders of the Government of India were thus reported to the Supreme Government:—

"When the Lieutenant-Governor found the number of people on relief works at Muttra increasing at the rate of a thousand per week, he deemed it right to lose no time in issuing these instructions, for His Honor is satisfied that if every person who may apply for employment is to receive 10 chittaks of flour and 3 pies for condiments, whether he does anything in return for it or not, then, in the course of a very few weeks a very large number of the population will come to be supported by Government. It will be in the recollection of His Excellency the Viceroy that the rate originally fixed by this Government and sanctioned by him was 10 chittaks of flour and 6 pies for condiments for one able-bodied man; women and children to receive a proportionate allowance. The Government of India subsequently fixed the maximum wage at 10 chittaks of flour and 9 pies for condiments to allow for cuttings to the extent of 3 pies as a punishment for contumacy. These orders, it is believed, were given under the impression that as 10 chittaks of flour and 6 pies were barely sufficient to support life, any reduction in that allowance, however small, would mean starvation. But this is a mistake. It has been satisfactorily established that 10 chittaks of flour and 6 pies for condiments is sufficient to keep a man in perfect health on such labor as is awarded him when on relief works, and that, as a matter of fact, the people improved in condition on the works at that wage. The Lieutenant-Governor, therefore, now proposes to revert to that wage for those who duly perform their allotted daily task, but to reduce it to 8 chittaks of flour and 3 pies for condiments in cases of established contumacy in refusing to labor. This is about the rate allowed to prisoners on penal diet who have to work on it, and can be kept in health on it for some days, and His Honor, therefore, can see no reason why a pauper who contumaciously refuses to work should receive more. If he find it too little, the remedy is in his own hands, he has only to perform the task allotted to him in proportion to his strength

woman, and 6 pies for a child ; but payments were not made in cash, food was given. The aggregate number of laborers who received food on these works was :—

February	27,920
March	20,254
April	10

while in the poorhouse there were during—

January	40
February	885
March	5,527
April	1,359

These figures show that the distress had considerably lessened by the end of March, when the spring crops were being cut, and it was accordingly decided to close work on the district roads and on the special tank works, the poorhouse only being retained as a refuge for those who could not get work in the fields.

As harvesting advanced, and the demand for labor decreased, it was arranged to provide all persons wanting employment with work on a canal-cut at Shikohabad, and this was started on the 9th May. A branch poorhouse was opened near the works for the purpose of receiving and forwarding to Mainpuri such of the paupers as applied for work at the canal but were unfit for labor. The attendance of laborers was as under:—

	Monthly total.
May and June, 1878	7,254
July, "	12,831
August, "	95,311
September, "	85,866
October, "	23,233

In the poor house during these months the numbers were—

May	4,979
June	6,901
July	9,077
August	11,824
September	8,388
October	8,384
November	3,837
December	2,013

The large numbers shown as employed on the canal works during August and September are due to the application of the distance-test in the Agra and Muttra districts, whence laborers were transferred for employment in this district.

Finding, after the rainfall in July, that while the agricultural paupers were generally returning to their ordinary avocations, weavers were still unable to make a living, owing to their being unable to dispose of their wares at a profitable rate, the Collector (Mr. Whalley) after consulting with some of the zemindars and securing their active co-operation, adopted an experimental system of relieving this class at their homes by supplying them with thread, and paying them at certain rates in proportion to the quantity of cloth manufactured, generally a rupee for 3½ seers of thread. A sum of Rs. 441 was thus expended, representing the cost of the thread (Rs. 320) and the amount of wages paid to the weavers (Rs. 121) ; the quantity of cloth turned out was 271 *thâns*, of which 156 were sold for Rs. 232-3-3, and as the remaining 115 *thâns* were valued at Rs. 151-10 9, the actual cost of relieving the 420 persons calculated to have been provided for in this way was only Rs. 54-8-11. This plan of relieving persons at their homes was successful, but the success was mainly due to the personal interest taken in it by the zemindars on whose estates the weavers lived, and the Collector is therefore of opinion that it could not be satisfactorily carried out in all districts or through a paid agency.

Distress died out generally as soon as the kharif harvest of 1878 furnished the coarser grains on which the poorer classes live, and relief measures were gradually brought to a close by the end of the year 1878.

Etáwah District.

There was not any general severe distress among the people of this district. Prices were high and the poorer classes were undoubtedly badly off, but there was nothing approaching a general famine even among these. They probably had some little stocks in hand to fall back upon, and these were supplemented by the charity of friends and relatives who were better off.

The timely rainfall in October, 1877, restored confidence and saved the people from extreme distress.

Relief works were started in September and a poorhouse opened at Etáwah on the 10th February, 1878. The former took the form of *kunkar* collections on the Etáwah-Gwalior, and Dibiapur-Jalaun roads and raising and widening of the Etáwah-Auraiya road. The *kunkar* collection was given out to contractors on the condition that they employed the distressed: this they did and paid the laborers daily, but no rate of wage was fixed, and the contractors paid what they would have given to ordinary coolies. On the Etáwah-Auraiya road such men, women, and children as were in distress and wanted work were employed in gangs under mates and paid daily at the rates fixed from time to time. This work was carried out under the personal supervision of the District Engineer and his assistant.

In the poorhouse the inmates were served with cooked food, and clothing was given to such as required it; no money allowance was made. The management was vested in a committee of native gentlemen under the supervision of the civil staff. The widest possible publicity was given throughout the district that any person in want of work could have it; and all classes of officials were instructed to send into the poorhouse all who were in destitute circumstances and were unable to work.

Between the 26th September, 1877, and 7th December, 1877—

Men	11,137
Women	1,146
Children	1,098

were employed on the collection of metal for the Jalaun and Dibiapur road, and between the same dates the numbers employed on the Etáwah-Gwalior road were—

Men	4,906
Women	296
Children	387

On the Etáwah-Auraiya road, which was kept open till the 31st March, 1878,—

Men	76,790
Women	42,071
Children	15,521

obtained work between the 26th September and 31st March.

The poorhouse, supported entirely by municipal funds, was kept open till the close of 1878, but after the rabi harvest the numbers were never above 50.

The expenditure on relief works was borne by provincial funds. Distress was practically at an end with the harvesting of the rabi in April, 1878.

Farukhabad District.

The kharif of 1877 was not so complete a failure here as in other parts of the division: most villages had some crop, and the canal saved a good deal in tahsil Tirwa. No signs of acute distress were observed till towards the end of November, when the cold and high prices began to tell, and numbers of destitute people flocked to the city to beg.

At first relief was dispensed by the municipal committee, but on distress increasing, a meeting was convened by the Magistrate at the town-hall on the 20th December, 1877, and an appeal made to private charity, which was liberally responded to by all classes. A temporary poorhouse was opened out at Mau sarai in the

city, and from time to time others were established in various parts of the district; In February, 1878, when the distress was at its height, there were six poorhouses at work, including the permanent municipal institution, and one at Bisrant Sahji on the banks of the Ganges, which was devoted exclusively to small-pox patients. Part of the private subscriptions was spent in the relief of distress in the interior of the district, and arrangements were made for feeding the utterly destitute at two or three centres. Relief in the poorhouses was given in the shape of cooked food, the distribution of which was daily superintended by some members of the Committee.

Colonel Fraser, Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, visited Fatehgarh on the 9th January, and it was then resolved to commence work at once on the projected line of light railway between Farukhabad and Cawnpore. Work was commenced at the approaches to the Káli Nadi Bridge on 13th February, and operations were closed, *quoad* famine relief works, on 21st October. Other works were started in January and February, under the District Engineer, but these were soon completed. They were all comparatively insignificant, but still very useful as being in other parts of the district and so bringing relief more home to the people.

The daily totals of people receiving relief at the various poorhouses from 20th December, 1877, to 5th April, 1878, amounted to 153,098. From a return kept up in the city in accordance with the orders of Government, it appears that most of the poorhouse inmates were from foreign territory or from other districts (especially those of Rohilkhand), and that very few comparatively belonged to Farukhabad. The figures are:—

Foreign States	286
Other British districts	994
Farukhabad	856

The number of people relieved on the two relief works, *viz.*, earthwork on the Rohilkhand Trunk Road and the Grand Trunk Road near Chibramau, which were opened on the 1st February, 1878, and closed on the 29th March, was 6,648. On the Farukhabad Light Railway the total of the daily attendance between the 21st February, 1878, and 31st August, was:—

Men	165,526
Women	42,955
Children	42,796
Total ...	251,277

From 1st September, 1878, when the reduced scale of wages was enforced, to the 21st October, the numbers were :—

Men	46,409
Women	16,199
Children	8,924
Total	71,532

Etah District.

Distress first showed itself towards the end of July by a large influx of immigrants from tracts south of the Jumna marching northwards in search of pasturage for their cattle. The district saved a fair portion of its kharíf by means of its extensive canal irrigation, and no severe distress appears to have been suffered by its resident population. The rate of mortality was excessively high during the closing winter months of 1877-78, but this was in a measure attributable to the epidemic of small-pox raging at the time, and to the large number of deaths among the weak and sickly immigrants who were unable to withstand the inclemency of the season. It was observed that many of the later arrivals of the immigrants presented a very emaciated and starved appearance, and that a large proportion were residents of other districts. At the close of September, these immigrants began to return to their own homes.

At the meeting held at Agra on the 14th September, 1877, relief works estimated at Rs. 29,010 were decided upon for the Etah district. They consisted of the

collection of metal for the annual repair of first class roads, and the raising and repair of second class roads. Numerous canal works in course of construction in the district also afforded an ample field for employment.

The collection of metal was started on the 1st October, 1877, and closed on the 21st March, 1878. On the second class roads, work was opened on various dates in September and October, but the rainfall at the commencement of the latter month, and the consequent improvement in prospects allowed of its being discontinued from 31st October. In February, when work in the fields was no longer available, two of the works which had been closed were re-started and continued till 30th March, 1878.

Early in January, 1878, poorhouses were established at Etah, Soron, Aliganj and Kásganj, and a fifth in Márehra on the 7th February. These were all closed by the end of March or beginning of April, 1878, but in July following, it was found necessary to re-open those at Etah, Aliganj and Kásganj. The relief works were given out in petty contracts under the supervision of the District Engineer and tahsíldars, and the poorhouses were managed by the municipal committees and tahsíldars, the former taking upon themselves to examine and admit persons into the poorhouse, to visit it daily, and to see to the cooking and distribution of the ration. State relief was liberally supplemented by the richer zemindars and merchants. Mathra Dás, mahajan of Sadirganj, gave daily doles of corn to the poor who assembled at his door, and also secretly sent assistance to respectable people of his village who were too proud to seek for assistance.

The district officer found that the system of petty contracts did not meet the case of those who held back till they were too feeble to do a full day's work, but the extensive poorhouse system prevented the possibility of any serious complications on this account. He observed also an extreme reluctance, and in many cases absolute refusal, to go to the poorhouses, not only among the higher castes, but even among Kachhis, Lodhas and the like.

The number of people relieved in the several poorhouses was as follows :—

	When opened.	When closed.	Total number admitted.	Daily average.
Etah	5th January, 1878 ...	29th March, 1878 ...	716	220
Kásganj	3rd ditto ...	27th ditto ...	720	416
Soron	3rd ditto ...	5th April, 1878 ...	769	392
Merâhra	7th February, 1878 ...	25th March „ ...	704	169
Aliganj	22nd January „ ...	25th ditto ...	739	333
		Total ...	3,648	1,530
Poorhouse re-opened :—				
Etah	21st July, 1878 ...	11th December, 1878 ...	313	76
Kásganj	26th ditto ...	21st November „ ...	415	140
Aliganj	30th ditto ...	26th ditto „ ...	714	138
		Total ...	1,462	354

On relief works the average weekly number employed was 14,176, as detailed below :—

	When opened.	When closed.	Average weekly number.
Collection of metal for 1st class roads,	1st October, 1877 ...	21st March, 1878 ...	2,286
Ditto Márehra road ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	465
Raising Patiali and Aliganj road ...	Ditto ...	Ditto ...	1,342
„ Soron and Garriaghat road ...	22nd September, 1877 ...	7th November, 1877 ...	1,154
Improving Etah and Sakit „ ...	Ditto ...	31st October „ ...	1,178
„ Etah and Sahawar „ ...	Ditto ...	21st ditto „ ...	1,529
„ Etah and Patiali „ ...	Ditto ...	31st ditto „ ...	1,632
„ Etah and Aliganj „ ...	8th October, 1877 ...	31st ditto ...	1,785
Works re-opened :—			
Etah and Patiali road	1st February, 1878 ...	30th March, 1878 ...	1,075
Etah and Aliganj „			1,730

A rough estimate of the number of people employed on the canal works, framed by the district officer, shows the following (the actual numbers cannot be given as the work was done by contract) :—

August, 1877	28,140
September „	24,651
October „	26,958
November „	11,774
December „	10,685
January, 1878	9,759
February „	8,219
March „	6,970
April „	4,222
May „	9,823
June „	7,072
July „	8,298
August „	8,385
September „	7,142
October „	11,386

Agra District.

Writing on the 21st September, 1877, the Commissioner described the state of this district in the following terms :—

"The present state of the district is, that, with the exception of the small area protected by wells and by the canal, all is barren. The crops, which were sown in unirrigated land, either did not germinate or have withered up under the drought and the scorching west winds. The prospects of the winter crop depend (excluding irrigated tracts) upon whether there is or is not a good fall of rain in the next three weeks. The people are not yet in distress, that is, not in want of the bare necessaries of life, but there can be no doubt that the present labor famine will soon cause distress, if work be not provided. The district authorities are, however, now busy in opening works, which will employ a large number of able-bodied persons."

The effect of the drought on prices is shown in the following quotations :—

	31st August, 1877.	*20th September, 1877.*
Wheat	14¼ seers.	11 seers.
Gram	17¾ „	12 „
Barley	17¾ „	12 „

In September work was started on several district roads, on which all who could work were employed at ordinary rates. Those who could not perform a full day's labor were sent into the municipal poorhouse. Between the 16th and 21st September, 15,741 persons came to the works, and the number kept increasing till October, when the fall of rain and the orders of Government enforcing a subsistence wage with task work caused them to fall off.

Before the rain fell the pressure was rapidly growing more severe, as will be seen from a report quoted below, dated 4th October, in which sanction was asked to the immediate commencement of fifteen different projects :—

"An influx of people from native States, as well as from Muttra and Agra, suffering from want and clamorous for work, which took place last week, has rendered it necessary to apply for immediate sanction to these works, which it had been hoped might have been postponed till much later. A large number of the people who came in were strong and able-bodied, and most of these were immediately drafted off to the district works, which are going on under the Public Works Department. It was impossible to make an immediate selection of all who were fit for ordinary work, and the process of drafting is still going on under the supervision of the Magistrate, and in a very short time none but the aged, the weak and the infirm will be employed on these works. A percentage of these immigrants were so weakened by want and illness that it was absolutely necessary to supply them with food and medical attendance, in order to save their lives. Accordingly the Magistrate prepared the old customs house and its

compound for their reception, and there are at present some 372 helpless persons receiving charitable relief in that place and in the old poorhouse."

At the conference held at Agra on the 25th October, when field work was in active progress everywhere, it was arranged that all *famine* works should be closed. The only exceptions to this were made in the case of roads which could not without inconvenience be left unfinished, contracts which were not worked up to, and a work—the Secundra Gardens—kept open at Agra itself. After the December rain, the Secundra work also was closed, as, though the people in the immediate neighbourhood crowded to it, there was plenty of other work available.

The number of laborers employed on works in operation during October and November, 1877, averaged 38,520 per week, and rose to 42,000 in the last two weeks of December. In January, there was a temporary fall to 17,000, but the numbers rose again in February. As distress began to increase, fresh relief works were started in different parts of the district to afford employment to those in want of it.

In 1877 only the Agra municipal poorhouse was open, and the numbers at the close of the year were only about 200. In the first week of January, however, a rise commenced, and at the end of that month the number varied from 400 to 500. In that week, tahsildars and thánadars were directed to send in persons requiring aid into the Agra poorhouse, and money was advanced to pay any expenditure for this purpose. But this measure of relief was soon found insufficient, a few of the persons so rescued dying on their way in, and the Collector authorized the opening of poorhouses at Irádatnagar, Fatehabad, Firozabad, Jalesar, Farrah and Fatehpur Sikri, and subsequently at Bah and Jagnér. Each of these had a native doctor or compounder attached, and all were conducted on the same principles as the central poorhouse. To every poorhouse was attached some work or other to which those were sent who recovered strength, and from which they were eventually drafted off to the works under the supervision of the Public Works Department.

In his report for the week ending 16th February, 1878, the Collector wrote :—

"There are on Public Works about 15,000 daily ; in poorhouses 2,000 daily. Their health is as good as could be expected. There is a deal of malingering, but barring people caught in this we try to employ all comers. Prices are quoted : wheat 11 seers, gram 13, and bijhar 14 seers per rupee."

In the following week, he reported the numbers as 23,000 daily on Public Works, and in poorhouses about 2,000. At this time, carrots and radishes were to be had in abundance in the markets, at about 64 seers per rupee, and the people lived principally on these vegetables. In the first week of March, the numbers had reached 24,987 on works (besides those employed on metal collection), and 3,024 in the poorhouses. The commencement of the harvest immediately reduced these figures, the attendance being as under :—

	Relief works.	*Poorhouses.*
Week ending 16th March	20,753	2,858
" 23rd "	11,202	2,441
" 30th "	6,685	1,663
" 6th April	2,708	1,176

The outturn of the harvest proved, however, far below expectation, and notwithstanding brisk import prices improved but slightly :—

	Wheat. Srs ch.	*Barley.* Srs. ch.
January, 1878	11 0	13 8
February "	10 8	13 0
March "	12 8	16
April "	12 0	17 8
May "	13 0	18 0

When, therefore, a cessation of field labour set in the working classes were unable to hold out against the high prices and came back in large numbers to the relief works.

By the end of April the attendance registers showed 8,821 on the relief works, and 1,483 in the poorhouses. During May the numbers rose steadily, and with the view of providing for the increasing demand for employment the Muttra-Achneyra Light Railway was taken in hand. At the commencement of June, the returns showed an attendance for the week preceding, as under :—

On the Muttra-Achneyra Railway	54,216
On Public Works under the District Engineer	70,808

or nearly 18,000 laborers on an average daily. The numbers actually in the poorhouse were 4,295. The people were now found to be again coming on to the works in such an emaciated condition that many had to be sent direct to the poorhouses as quite unfit for the smallest task.

The following table shows the works on which applicants were employed, together with the average attendance recorded for the week ending 15th June, 1878 :—

Relief works.	*Daily average.*
(1) Achneyra-Muttra Light Railway	8,285
(2) Fatehabad to Kachora road	1,155
(3) Ditto to Irádatnagar	179
(4) Shamsabad and Panáhat road	1,518
(5) River embankment at Agra	3,781
(6) Secundra garden	421
(7) Batesar tank	176
(8) Fatehpur and Biana road	345
(9) Mirza Khan Maudi to Kagarole road	2,171
(10) Firozabad tank	142
Total daily attendance ...	18,173

The laborers on works 6, 8, and 9 were inefficients, drawn from the neighbouring poorhouses; of those on number 4 about 1,000 were sent out from Agra, and submitted to the test. The Collector stated that it was difficult to say whence the laborers came, but numbers of very poor creatures came to the relief works at the river, who had to be sent direct to the poorhouse. The numbers on gratuitous relief were now 4,831.

Throughout the rest of June, there was a continuous, though slow, increase of distress, the numbers at the end of the month showing 18,914 on works, and 5,493 in poorhouses. The fall of rain at the beginning of July admitted of ploughing and sowing in the tracts where it was at all considerable, and the attendance fell to 16,165 and 5;271, and in the following week to 15,665 and 4,620 respectively. The rain was, however, too partial to allow of general operations, and being followed by a break of fine weather; did little to improve the situation, which was daily growing more critical. At the end of July, the numbers on relief had again risen to :—

Works	21,309
Poorhouses	6,749

Many of the laborers at this time were from the States of Dholpur, Bhartpur and Gwalior, and most of them came from long distances to the works.

The general fall of rain which visited the district at the end of July, produced an immediate change for the better; agricultural operations were resumed and actively pushed on, causing a large demand for labor; and numbers left the relief works to take up their ordinary livelihood. All the relief works, except the Fatehpur road and the light railway earthwork, were now closed; applicants for relief, who were fit for work, being sent out to the light railway embankment or to the canal works in the Mainpuri district. Admissions were now made more freely to the poorhouses, and though many left to return to their villages, the number on relief consequently continued somewhat large.

The position at the end of August was thus described in the Collector's weekly report :—

" The prospects of the autumn harvest may be said to be secured. The crops throughout the district present a flourishing appearance. Indian corn and kangni

are being harvested. The former is now coming into the market, and I anticipate a further fall in prices. These are now :—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	14½ to 15	seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	20½ to 21	„
Bájra	...	...	...	...	15 to 15½	„
Juár	...	...	...	...	14½ to 15	„
Rice	...	...	...	...	8½ to 9	„
Gram	...	...	...	...	15 to 15½	„

The rain this year has fallen in sharp showers, and has been unequally distributed. No place has, however, been entirely without rain. The crops have all round had enough to keep them alive, and some are even flourishing, but there has been no prolonged downpour, and consequently the fields do not yield so many weeds as in ordinary years. From this cause, as also from the poverty of the cultivators, there is not much demand for agricultural laborers ; hence the numbers are still high, notwithstanding the reduction in the rate of wage."

The harvesting of the early crops and the supply of cheap grain was followed by general improvement in the condition of the people, so that the railway works were no longer needed and closed in the middle of September, the laborers being sent to the canal works in the Muttra district. At the end of October, the only work remaining open in the district was the canal escape at Jarna, where about 200 people were employed. The number of inmates in the poorhouse at Sháhganj had fallen by this time to 266.

Distress virtually ceased with the harvesting of the kharíf, but the maintenance of the poorhouse for some time longer was necessitated by the difficulty of providing for the infirm destitutes who remained after the others had returned to their homes.

During the scarcity, measures of relief were adopted for reaching *pardanashín* women in distress. The system was as follows: tahsíldars were ordered to discover, by means of *panchayets*, those who were in need of assistance. These lists were then tested as far as possible, and cotton was sent round to the women to spin, money being given in return for their work. A sum of Rs. 2,399 was expended in this way, and it is estimated that 34,100 meals were thus afforded to women who were not in a position to accept of the public charitable relief.

The Collector estimates that about 26·5 per cent. of the persons relieved during the scarcity were subjects of foreign States, 9 per cent. of other British districts, and 64·5 per cent. inhabitants of the Agra district. The classes relieved were chiefly Chamárs (35 per cent.), and Koris (40 per cent.) The mortality returns show that considerable distress prevailed amongst Brahmans and Thákurs; but these castes rarely resorted to relief centres.

ADJOINING NATIVE STATES.

RÁMPUR.

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand, who passed through the Rámpur State during the cold season of 1877-78, is of opinion that there was little (if any) difference in the extent of the scarcity and consequent mortality between the Rámpur territory and the adjoining British districts of Rohilkhand. As no system of registering deaths is in force in Rámpur, the excess mortality over ordinary years cannot be given; but the aged, the weakly, and the sick in the outlying villages undoubtedly succumbed to privation.

Owing to the failure of the kharíf of 1877, the revenue demand was generally suspended till the dates of the rábi instalments. At the end of June last, the season at which, as a rule, there is a clear balance-sheet, a lakh of rupees was still under suspension. The land revenue demand of the Rámpur territory is Rs. 15,20,592. No remissions seem to have been granted.

The number of relief works started is not reported. The works that were started were a building for an ice machine, a magazine, repairs of roads, and miscellaneous public buildings. It is said that the sums spent on extraordinary public works, with the object of giving employment to the poor, were not recorded separately from those expended on ordinary works. The daily average number of people employed month by month is said to be unascertainable. It is said that the famine-stricken were employed on relief works along with other laborers at the same rate of wages without any regard to the quantity of work done by each laborer, and that they were paid at rates ranging from one to four annas a day.

Little gratuitous relief in money appears to have been granted, but grain to the value of Rs. 20,400 was distributed. No record was kept of the number of the recipients of this relief. The grain was distributed by the mir-muhallas in the city of Rámpur, and through tahsíldars and mukaddams in the district. Gratuitous relief was granted only to those who were unable to work and to *pardahnashín* women. No contributions of any kind were taken from the people. All that was expended on relief was paid out of the State treasury.

In 1868-69, when the scarcity is said to have been less severe in Rámpur than in 1877-78, the relief measures were much the same as they have been during 1877-78. The Nawáb, though he appears to have no settled famine policy, did his best for his people and for the few emigrants that came to his territory from adjoining British districts. "That food" (says the Commissioner of Rohilkhand) "was liberally distributed I know, and that strict orders to the several tahsíldars to afford relief to the suffering were issued by His Highness at an early period, and that severe punishment was meted out to a high official who neglected these orders, I was informed at the time by the late Áli Asghar Khan."

There seems to have been very little emigration from Rámpur into British territory, and there seem to be no facts connected with the hereditary habits, the social organisation, or the agricultural condition of the inhabitants of Rámpur which should make them prone to have recourse to emigration in time of famine.

OTHER NATIVE STATES.

Towards the end of September, 1877, the Commissioner of Jhánsi reported that over 400,000 emigrants from Gwalior, Dholpur, and other native States, had passed through Jhánsi, most of them making for the south and west, and some for the Doáb. At the same time the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces telegraphed that 15,000 emigrants, mostly from native States, had entered the Saugor district in three days; and the Deputy Commissioner of Lálitpur reported that thousands of emigrants from Bhind Bhadawar were passing through his district on their way to Malwa. It

was impossible to provide any permanent measures of relief for these hordes, nor did they seem to require it, as they had their property of all kinds with them. In Jhánsi an encamping ground was provided for their special use, both during the rains of 1877 and at the time they were returning from Malwa, during 1878. Very little relief was asked for or given. In Lalitpur a poorhouse, supported by private subscriptions, was opened in September, 1877, for the relief of several old and infirm persons, and children who had been deserted by their friends and relatives, and was not closed till January, 1878. After that time, such relief as was necessary was given at the dispensary out of the fund raised by private subscription. The Deputy Commissioner of Lalitpur paid careful attention to sanitation at the various halting-places and towns through which the emigrants passed.

A considerable immigration from Bhartpur, Dholpur and Gwalior also took place into the districts of the Agra division and swelled largely the numbers on relief works and in poorhouses, but no record was kept of the numbers which entered British territory. Many of them wandered through Rohilkhand and Oudh as far as Nipál.

Orders were issued in September, 1877, to the Commissioners of Agra, Rohilkhand, and Jhánsi, desiring them to instruct officers in charge of relief works to keep count of the numbers of immigrants from Native States employed and relieved at such works, noting the State whence they came and the expenditure incurred in supporting them; but the orders were in a great measure overlooked, and throughout the operations of 1877-78 in these provinces relief was administered without enquiry as to whether the applicant was a subject of the British Government or not.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

There was serious distress, though not absolute famine, throughout this division. It was least felt in the south-east of the Unáo district, and it was most severe in the Mohanlálganj tahsíl, south-east of the Lucknow district, and in the Haidargarh tahsíl, south-east of the Bara Banki district, especially that portion of it to the south of the Gumti. This is a tract of country in which rice is largely grown, and it had suffered much from two successive bad seasons prior to 1877. The mortality here, as was to be expected, was exceptionally heavy. There was sensible distress in August and September, 1877, but at the commencement a considerable proportion of the population had something to fall back upon. In the first week of October seasonable rain fell, and preparations were immediately made for sowing the spring harvest; and employment was thus found for a time for the agricultural population generally, and the area sown was abnormally large. By the end of November, however, there were again marked indications of distress in the Haidargarh tahsíl, and about 1st December, the Deputy Commissioner (Colonel Chamier), who was on tour with the Commissioner, drew up a brief note on the state of that portion of the district. A few days later (6th December) heavy rain fell, rendering the rabi, humanly speaking, safe, and improving the position and prospects enormously. One effect of this bountiful and most beneficial fall of rain was, unfortunately, to throw out of employment many thousands who till then had been employed on irrigation, which had now become unnecessary. From this time up to the beginning of February, 1878, when the effect of the relief works began to be sensibly felt, the distress increased and was very severe. During part of January the cold was of unusual intensity; and owing to want of straw for bedding, and often of the house-thatch, which had been taken to feed the starving cattle, there was grievous suffering from the cold. March brought a respite in the shape of harvesting; and works, except in Bara Banki, were closed till May, when they were again started and kept open—in Lucknow till the first week of October, and in the other districts till the last week of September.

On the 11th September, 1877, a meeting was held, attended by the Chief Engineer and his Assistant specially deputed, the Superintending Engineer, Commissioner, and all Deputy Commissioners, to discuss the position and arrange projects to be undertaken as relief measures; and administrative sanction was given to certain works. At this time there was reason to apprehend that the rabi, as well as the kharíf, might be a total failure. A second similar meeting was held on the 29th October, when rain had fallen and prospects improved. Commissioner then expressed the opinion that although the rabi sowings and operations connected therewith would give employment to the agricultural population for some time yet, during the period intervening between the completion of these operations and the cutting of the rabi there would be considerable distress, owing to many persons having no kharíf grain as usual to subsist upon, and being consequently compelled to purchase food at a time when there was little, if any, employment for them. It was finally arranged that the projects sanctioned at the meeting of 10th September should be held in reserve until the necessity for commencing any of them was shown. As regards the city of Lucknow some additional works were proposed.

Public meetings were held in Lucknow, and the general community, both European and native, were earnestly solicited to contribute to the relief of the existing distress. The local Government gave the equivalent of the private subscriptions so raised. The amount collected in this way was Rs. 11,656-7-0. A large portion of it was spent on the relief of destitute *pardanashíns*, and the balance on poorhouses.

In both Unáo and Bara Banki also conside able sums were subscribed, and relief was afforded privately to a very large extent.

The Commissioner writes :—" The policy of Government was, I understand, that relief works and poorhouses should be made available for those who chose to go to them ; that people should be made acquainted, through the agency of the village police and otherwise, with the localities of works and poorhouses ; and that means of locomotion should be provided for persons unable to travel to these places of refuge. I have alluded elsewhere to the seasonable fall of rain in December, 1877, and to its immediate effect in throwing agricultural laborers out of employ. I fear this was somewhat overlooked in the satisfaction felt at the general improvement of prospects, and that relief works were not started quite so soon as they should have been in Lucknow and Bara Banki ; but when started, I think the policy was fairly carried out, officers of all departments working zealously and well."

" In one or two instances at first task-work was exacted somewhat inconsiderately and people left the works, but this mistake was soon corrected. Residence in poorhouses involves loss of caste, however carefully we make our arrangements for cooking, &c.; indeed, most of the inmates have lost caste by indiscriminate begging for food long before they come to them ; and caste prejudices would sufficiently account for the small numbers who availed themselves of this mode of relief. But with regard to the works, the distress being undoubted, it might reasonably have been expected that large numbers would at once have flocked to them ; this, however, was not the case. The higher castes hung back throughout ; as a rule, they are better off than the low castes, and felt the pressure less severely. Many of them had homes and crops which they could not conveniently leave ; they disliked a labor to which they were unaccustomed, and still more to be required to perform it mixed up with low-caste people. Even among the lower castes there never was anything like a rush to the works, except during the brief period when, injudiciously we all thought, the task test was held in abeyance. As the people themselves would not freely avail themselves of the means of relief provided for them, our measures did not reach very many whom it was desirable to relieve, and the mortality among such persons was most deplorable. At the same time we mitigated much suffering and saved many lives without sensibly demoralizing the persons relieved—an evil to be greatly deprecated."

" It may be admitted that, with a system of village relief, more lives would have been saved, but the difficulty and expense of carrying out such a system would have been enormous ; anything like supervision would have been impossible, and I hardly think the circumstances of this province were such as to justify resort to so extreme a measure, though, if there had been a second failure of rains, undoubtedly more extensive measures of relief, such as were contemplated by Government circular No. 64 of 1878, would have been found necessary."

Lucknow District.

In August, 1877, the Deputy Commissioner hoped, after visiting all three tahsils and going through portions of the seven parganas of the district, that if rain fell even so late as the middle or end of that month, a six-anna crop of the kharif might be saved. No rain fell until October, long after all hopes of saving the kharif had passed away.

The Deputy Commissioner referred to his enquiries in respect of the food-stock in the district in the following terms :—

" I found it almost impossible to ascertain, at all accurately, the amount of grain in stock in the district ; chaudris, mahajans, and banias, not only would not give this information, but did all they could to mislead. I found that our surest index to the amount of food-stocks was the price list. The prices current of August and September, 1877, showed the confidence that grain-dealers (the only persons acquainted with the

actual facts) had as to there being large quantities of grain in the district and province. I could find no signs of any fear of a food famine ; supplies were ample, and even had they not been so, our communications are so good that importation was an easy matter. The subsequent distress was caused more by a financial famine than a grain famine. Men and women could not get food because they had no means to buy it with, and hence they starved."

The greatest distress during August and September, 1877, was amongst the cattle. There was no grass, and bhúsa was selling at exorbitant prices. Some mortality was caused amongst the cattle owing to their being driven into the dried up juár fields to feed. The common belief amongst the natives was that the want of rain had made the juár poisonous ; but enquiry by the Government Veterinary Surgeon showed this was not the case, and that the cattle had died from "hoven" or distention of the "rumen" caused by overgorging themselves.

The rain that fell in the first week of October secured the rabi ploughing ; and under the influence of the favorable winter rains, an average rabi harvest was obtained. The loss of the kharíf, however, caused great distress, a distress enhanced by the extraordinary cold of January and February 1878 ; for the winter rain, though good for the crops, was not altogether an unmixed blessing, in that it came just at the seasons of watering and deprived many of their chance of earning a pittance at the usual irrigation work.

Relief works were opened by the Municipality in the city itself in September, 1877, but after the rain fell in October, the numbers on these works went down from 2,000 to 81 on the 31st October, and the works were accordingly closed. The employment thus afforded was in turning unwholesome excavations into useful tanks.

According to the mortuary returns the death-rate from all causes for October, 1877 was 1·19 per mille as against 1·52 for October, 1876. In November, 1877, it was 2·12 as compared with 1·20 for the same month of 1876. For December, 1877, the death-rate was 4·97. The unusually heavy rain in January, 1878, followed by excessive cold, totally changed the aspect of affairs, and the January returns showed a heavy rise in mortality.

The municipal works were re-opened on the 3rd February, when 42 laborers presented themselves for employment ; these increased to 4,647 on the 21st February, when all were transferred to regular Government relief works under the Public Works Department. A petty relief work—clearing the river of an obstruction—was then started on the 29th February, and maintained by the municipality till the 13th March, for the employment of its own people. The attendance at first was 124, and rising gradually to 183 on the 10th March, was 106 when the work closed three days later.

Government relief works were opened on the

Malihabad and Pipragaon road	...	...	on the 11th February, 1878.
Sisandi to Jabraila road	...	...	... 12th " "
Excavating channel in the Kúkrail river	...	...	22nd " "

As soon as harvesting commenced, the people employed left the works for the fields, and operations were suspended. The poorhouses opened at Malihabad and Mohanlálganj in February were at work, the former till the 18th April, and the latter till the last week of March.

When the harvest was over, it was found necessary to re-open relief works, and the roads previously commenced were again put in hand. The Kúkrail river channel was started on the 6th May ; the Sisandi road on the 20th May ; the Malihabad road on the 15th June ; and a road from Chinhat to Sátrikh on

the 26th of that month. The Kúkrail nadi work finished and closed on the 28th May, the Sisandi road on the 11th July, and the Chinhat road on the 12th August.

Thenceforward work was maintained on the Malihabad road, and a new work on the Bani-Mohanlálganj road, which commenced on the 14th August. The former did not close till the 21st September, and the latter continued till the 7th October.

The following table shows the aggregate attendance on each relief work from first to last:—

1	2	3		4		5			
Number.	Name of work.	*When commenced.*		*When closed.*		*Number of people employed or relieved.*			
		1st opened.	2nd opened.	1st closed.	2nd closed.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.
1	Raising and bridging Malihabad and Pipragaon road.	11th Feb, 1878.	15th June, 1878.	25th March, 1878.	21st Sept., 1878.	99,058	77,738	32,884	209,680
2	Constructing road from Sisandi to Jabraila.	12th Feb, 1878.	20th May, 1878.	27th March, 1878.	11th July, 1878.	28,765	37,483	1,970	68,218
3	Constructing road from Chinhat to Satrikh.	4th March, 1878.	26th June, 1878.	26th March, 1878.	12th Aug., 1878.	45,389	51,904	14,270	111,563
4	Excavating channel in the Kúkrail river.	22nd Feb., 1878.	6th May, 1878.	Ditto.	28th May, 1878.	29,922	28,156	6,991	65,069
5	Clay laying road from Bani to Mohanlálganj.	14h Aug., 1878.	...	7th Oct, 1878.	...	28,354	24,371	10,125	62,850
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	231,488	219,652	66,240	517,380

The daily average number of laborers was as under:—

February, 1878	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,195
March "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,349
April "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May "	...	...	...	...	...	...	446
June "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,199
July "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540
August "	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,878
September "	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,397
October "	...	...	...	...	...	...	144

The effect of the enhanced rate of wage, which was introduced on the 21st July, has been elsewhere noticed at length. It was in force till the 22nd August, and within one week of its discontinuance the numbers fell from 5,500 to 2,000. They rose again to over 3,000 in the second week of September, after which they declined steadily till operations closed.

The average number of inmates in the Mohanlálganj and Malihabad poorhouses for the period (February to April) they were open, was 243 and 131 respectively. It was not thought necessary to resume relief here after the rabi harvest, as the permanent system of gratuitous relief in Lucknow itself was capable of meeting all demands that

were likely to arise. The following return shows the operations of these charities from August, 1877, to August, 1878 :—

Months.	*Husainabad.*			*King's poorhouse.*			*Shah Najjaf.*			*New Charity Fund.*			*Total.*	
	Average number of pensioners.	Amount of pensions paid.	Average amount of pension per head.	Average number of pensioners.	Amount of pensions paid.	Average amount of pension per head.	Average number of pensioners.	Amount of pensions paid.	Average amount of pension per head.	Average number of pensioners.	Amount of pensions paid.	Average amount of pension per head.	Average number of pensioners.	Amount of pensions paid.
August, 1877,	809	1,200	1 7 8	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1187	1,951	1 10 1	2,286	3,698 8 0
September „	809	1,100	1 7 8	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1187	1,910	1 9 8	2,286	3,649 8 0
October „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1188	1,910	1 9 8	2,383	3,815 8 0
November „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1188	1,910	1 9 8	2,383	3,815 8 0
December „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1217	1,960	1 9 9	2,412	3,865 8 0
January, 1878,	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1219	1,970	1 9 10	2,414	3,875 8 0
February „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1235	2,004	1 9 11	2,430	3,909 8 0
March „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1251	2,041	1 10 1	2,446	3,946 8 0
April „	905	1,366	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1261	2,055	1 10 0	2,456	3,960 8 0
May „	...	...	1 8 1	162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1262	2,054	1 10 0	2,457	3,959 8 0
June „				162	309 8 0	1 14 6	128	230	1 12 9	1267	2,068	1 10 1	1,557	2,607 8 0
July „				262	509 8 0	1 15 1	128	230	1 12 9	1267	2,070	1 10 1	1,557	2,809 8 0
August „	No distribution made after May, 1878.			262	509 8 0	1 15 1	No distribution made in August, 1878.			1269	2,075	1 10 1	1,53'	2,584 8 0

The recipients were chiefly respectable persons in indigent circumstances.

In June, 1878, the practice of distributing grain on Sundays was discontinued in the King's poorhouse, as professional mendicants only almost entirely benefited thereby; and instead of this indiscriminate relief, 100 pensions were granted to respectable *pardanashins*.

The above remarks refer to the permanent charities of Lucknow. The special arrangements organized were :—

(1) Accommodation at the King's poorhouse, a daily average of 143 paupers being thus provided for in August, 1877 ; the numbers rising to 507 in February, 1878, and 515 in August, 1878. The monthly total of inmates and daily average for each month, &c., was as under :—

Months.	Total number of inmates.	Daily average number of inmates.	Expenditure for food.	Daily cost per head.
			Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
August, 1877 ...	4,437	143	337 0 6	0 1 2
September „ ...	4,570	152	438 10 6	0 1 6
October „ ...	4,962	160	480 2 6	0 1 5
November „ ...	5,443	176	499 2 3	0 1 5
December „ ...	6,215	200	591 3 6	0 1 5
January, 1878 ...	9,000	290	834 14 6	0 1 6
February „ ...	14,223	507	1,096 9 9	0 1 2
March „ ...	14,637	472	1,158 2 0	0 1 0
April „ ...	11,809	393	906 3 3	0 1 0
May „ ...	11,317	365	856 9 0	0 1 0
June „ ...	12,275	409	836 3 0	0 1 0
July „ ...	14,976	483	987 11 3	0 1 0
August „ ...	15,961	515	1,036 1 0	0 1 0
Total ...	1,29,825	328	10,030 9 0	...

The cost per head was highest in September, 1877, and January, 1878. In February, the ration was reduced to the Government standard. Previously, as the institution was permanently endowed, and the object was to secure not only subsistence but comfort to the inmates, a ration was allowed of 12 chataks per man, 10 chataks per woman, 8 chataks per big child, and 6 chataks per small child.

(2) A temporary poorhouse opened in connection with the Husainabad charity, in February, 1878, and closed on the 2nd August, because of an outbreak of cholera. The attendance was :—

Month.	Daily average number of inmates.	Monthly expenditure for diet.	Remarks.
		Rs. a. p.	*Diet rates.*
February, 1878	305	293 12 0	Adult 9¼ chataks.
March "	369	883 13 6	Under 14 years, 7¼ chataks.
April "	459	770 4 0	" 10 years, 5 "
May "	416	840 14 3	" 5 years, 3 "
June "	343	639 9 9	
July "	236	559 2 0	
August "	437	26 13 3	
Total ...	Rs ...	4,045 7 9	

The entire cost of this poorhouse was met from public subscriptions aided by a Government subsidy. In order to diminish the number of residents in it and at the same time to relieve weakly people from the long march to the works, a small inefficient gang was established on the 17th June, from which people were drafted, when sufficiently strong, to the regular works. Two small tanks were turfed and the side of the Aishbágh road repaired by this labor. Work opened with 41 laborers, and the number rose to 479 on 22nd August. The total cost of these works (Rs. 2,105-1-3) was borne by local nazúl funds.

(3) On the closing of the Husainabad poorhouse, a temporary relief house established at Dobugga, outside the city limits.

(4) Relief to *pardanashín* women. The ladies of the American Mission undertook the labor of conducting this relief: at first work of all sorts was given, but as no sale could be found for the articles made, cotton-spinning was afterwards adhered to. The following table shows the extent of this relief:—

Month.	Average number of *pardanashins* aided.	Expenditure incurred.	Amount realised from sale of articles manufactured by *pardanashins*.	
		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
September, 1877 ...	98	91 8 9	...	
October " ...	106	508 7 3	...	
November " ...	147	510 0 0	...	
December " ...	180	500 0 0	...	
January, 1878 ...	145	500 0 0	274 2 0	
February " ...	111	500 0 0	73 10 9	
March " ...	147	500 0 0	60 0 0	
April " ...	352	500 0 0	551 13 0	
May " ...	200	500 0 0	233 10 6	
June " ...	242	500 0 0	67 9 3	
July " ...	305	500 0 0	...	
August " ...	358	500 0 0	...	
	2,391	5,600 0 0	1,260 13 6	
Estimated value of articles in hand on 31st August, 1878.	...	...	408 0 0	
Total ...	...	...	1,668 13 6	

A sum of Rs. 4,000, specially granted by Government, was disbursed to 1,992 indigent native ladies in April and May, 1878, under the superintendence of a native gentleman, the Aghái Sahib, and Rs. 2,790-10-0 were similarly disbursed in September and October to 2,024 ladies from the General Charity Fund.

All relief operations were finally closed on the 18th October, 1878.

Unáo District.

Relief works opened in the second week of October, 1877, and continued in operation throughout the cold weather, closing in the last week of March, 1878. The maximum attendance in any one week was recorded for that ending 14th March, when 44,371 were employed.

The position of this district in February, 1878, was described by the Deputy Commissioner in the following terms:—

"The crops are most favorable and a most abundant harvest may be looked for. Markets are fairly supplied with grain, and large quantities of a very inferior kind of peas continue to be imported from the Cawnpore direction. In the Unáo bazár some very damaged grain was being exposed for sale, but the dealers were warned that strict supervision would be kept over them and, if necessary, the provisions of section 273, Indian Penal Code, would be rigorously enforced. The prices of food-grain continue stationary. Cattle have suffered and continue to suffer from want of fodder, and many have died. The laboring class is in an enfeebled condition; they have suffered much from insufficient food and from the want of the straw which they usually have for bedding. In Mohan Auras they have perhaps suffered most; relief works have been opened in this tahsíl, and the tahsíldar reports that 1,900 people are employed on public works. Employment has also been offered in levelling the old fort, and in making a new road within the Unáo city. One day the numbers rose as high as 2,000. These works are nearly finished, but arrangements have been made for extending the works, which will give relief to large numbers. There has been no poorhouse opened as yet, but in different parts of the district gratuitous relief has been given from public subscriptions, notably in Unáo itself. For the last twelve days an average of 456 aged, infirm, and helpless people have received gratuitous relief, and the question of opening a poorhouse is under consideration."

A fortnight later four poorhouses,—at Unáo, Púrwa, Mohan, and Safipur—had commenced relief. The Unáo one was, however, the only one of any considerable size, the attendance being 304, including children. At the end of February the average number of laborers on the relief works was 6,153. Relief works were then in progress at Bangarmau, Safipur, Púrwa, and Auras, minor road works between Safipur and Púrwa and in the neighbourhood of Mauránwan. "The improvement in physique of those employed any length of time" wrote the Deputy Commissioner, "is very marked, but in spite of the falling off caused by the employment of agriculturists in their fields, the numbers show a tendency to increase. The fact apparently is that with warmer nights, which enable them to stay near the works, the people are beginning to flock in from greater distances than they used to do."

The general improvement which set in as harvest operations commenced not only checked the growth of distress, but caused a rapid fall in the demand for relief, the works were deserted and closed, and the attendance in poorhouses dwindled down to 178. It was, however, found impossible to close the central poorhouse without unnecessary hardship, though throughout May and June the numbers remained stationary at about 60, almost all of whom were physically incapable of work of any kind.

The outturn of the rabi harvest was up to the average on good lands, but inferior on low and outlying lands. Wheat, indeed, all round was below average. In the early part of May prices stood at—

Wheat	...	...	...	...	11¾ to 15¼ seers.
Barley	...	...	...	...	16 to 20¼ „
Gram	...	...	...	...	13 to 15 $\frac{5}{16}$ „

and no marked fall in prices occurred—a fact that seemed to indicate that people were hoarding grain till the monsoon rainfall should become assured. The mango and mohwa crop, too, suffered from the high winds and wet weather which prevailed at harvest time.

The cessation of field work and the continuance of high prices caused decided symptoms of distress to reappear in parts of the district in the beginning of June. A relief work was accordingly started at Shaikhpur, and one at Bihar on the 12th June. The people in the neighbourhood of the latter from the first attended in such scanty numbers (gradually falling away altogether) that the work was only kept open for a few days.

With the rainfall in the first week of July, the daily average number of laborers on the Shaikhpur work fell from 485 at the end of June to 54, but as soon as the rain cleared off the numbers rose again to 340 on the 12th. In view to the application of a distance test, the work was removed from Shaikhpur to the Bani-Purwa road; but it was found that "the unnecessarily liberal wages now ordered, the weekly holiday, the fact that able-bodied men get a fair minimum of wage irrespective of task work, the enjoyment of wages without work on rainy days, and the growing conviction that Government wishes to make its relief works a means of disbursing charity, are having a very unfortunate effect. We are competing with proprietors for labor now much wanted for weeding the fields, and defeating the real object for which the works were started."

In a report submitted at the middle of August, 1878, the Deputy Commissioner again referred to the subject :—

"The daily average number on relief works is 1,379. On the 7th instant, the number was 1,656. Since the shift of the work from Shaikhpur to the Bani-Purwa road, the numbers have gone on steadily increasing. A large proportion of those attending at Shaikhpur underwent the distance test; but numbers of well-to-do laborers have been daily flocking in from the immediate neighbourhood of the work and from other districts. The high rate of wage and the indulgences now insisted on seem, rather than famine, to be the cause of the increase. A distance test applied to a solitary work is, as a test, useless. A new work will be opened on the arrival of the gang of 3,000 to 4,000, ordered in to this district from Bara Banki. Two works at different ends of the district will be maintained, and the distance test rigorously insisted on."

The introduction of the reduced wage scale from the 20th August produced, as was expected, a rapid withdrawal from the works of all able-bodied laborers who could get work in the fields, the attendance being—

For week ending	17th August	...	...	...	935
Ditto	24th „	...	...	...	618
Ditto	31st „	...	...	...	112
Ditto	7th September	...	...	...	116
Ditto	14th „	...	...	...	113
Ditto	21st „	...	...	...	54

There remained only on the works those who could not then hope to earn a living in the fields, and these it was arranged to treat specially in the poorhouse for a time. The works were accordingly closed in the last week of September.

Of the four poorhouses opened before the rabi harvest two, Purwa and Safipur, closed at the end of March, and the Mohan poorhouse in the first week

of April, 1878. Thenceforward, only the sudder poorhouse remained. The average daily number in receipt of poorhouse relief was—

February	96
March	401
April	96
May	53
June	62
July	115
August	216
September	96
October	29
November	10
December	3

The poorhouse at Unáo closed in the middle of December, 1878, by which time distress had entirely disappeared.

Bara Banki District.

On the 11th January, 1878, a private relief work was commenced at the head-quarters station as a tentative measure. The European residents subscribed liberally, and their example was followed by the wealthier classes of Nawábganj. The amount thus raised was Rs. 849; with these funds two tanks were excavated, affording work peculiarly suited to weak people—the earth being soft—and one of the tanks now furnishes a fine supply of water to adjacent fields on which crops are sown. The other was deepened as a bathing-place for the town. Side by side with these measures for relieving the distress, a sum of Rs. 194-10-0 was spent, at first in a daily distribution of one or two pice to each applicant according to his or her physical condition, but this system was afterwards changed to the issue of parched gram to each person.

On the 23rd February a relief poorhouse was opened at the sudder and maintained till the 5th April. The Deputy Commissioner remarks—

"The poorhouse was not much resorted to at first; for though on 21st February, I was distributing from private subscriptions cooked food to 225 paupers and pice to 1,344, yet on the 23rd February only 191 paupers entered the poorhouse; the rest had disappeared." Other poorhouses were opened as under—

At Haidargarh ...	...	on the 18th February.
„ Fatehpur ...	...	23rd „
„ Kursi ...	...	24th „
„ Senahi ...	...	25th „
„ Rámnagar ...	...	23rd „

But the impossibility of supervising so many establishments rendered it advisable to close these, and they ceased to afford relief in the first half of March. The central poorhouse, however, remained open till the 5th April. The numbers relieved were—

	1st March.	*15th March.*	*1st April.*
Central temporary house ...	172	104	39
Haidargarh	238	180	51
Kursi	56	...	...
Senahi	29	6	...
Fatehpur	134	...	...
Rámnagar	119	...	...

Relief works were started on the 2nd February, the attendance reported on the 16th being—

At Safdarganj	190
„ Senahighát	200
„ Fatehpur	120
and „ Haidargarh	2,500

In his report for the week ending 23rd February, the district officer said—

"The numbers on relief works have fluctuated from 1,735 to 3,200, owing to an injudicious and sudden imposition of task-work on one of the projects, but

matters have now been re-adjusted. There are many who will neither work nor enter the poorhouses. They want pice to be distributed every evening. In a week or so laborers will be required to cut the wheat (a field here and there has been cut already) so that no further relief works seem required, with the exception of a small local relief work in one locality. There are 167 persons relieved daily at the sudder poorhouses and 64 persons were relieved by small cash payments from private subscriptions."

At the end of February the laborers began to leave the works; and as the demand for field labor was daily increasing the withdrawal from the works of all able-bodied persons was expedited by the reduction of the diggers' wages from six to five pice per day, while the exaction of task-work from those able to work sent away the indolent; the numbers standing—

For week ending 2nd March	... ...	2,563
" 9th "	... ...	2,121
" 16th "	... ...	1,261

On the same day that Government reduced the rates from 6 to 5 pice, the laborers (some 40 in number) on a private relief work struck for an increase of their wage from 5 to 6 pice, but finding that their demand was not conceded, they returned to work.

The relief works at Safdarganj and Senahighát were closed in the following week when the numbers had fallen below 50, while on the other two works the attendance aggregated only 339.

The relief afforded by the harvest was, however, very short-lived and the laboring classes soon found themselves again forced to resort to the relief works. Much disappointment was felt at the price of wheat not falling under the influence of the harvest; on the 16th March the quotations were 13½ to 17 seers, on the 30th, 14½ seers, on the 20th April, 15 seers. Barley on the last date stood at 21 seers per rupee. The attendance on relief works registered—

For week ending 30th March	... ...	491
Ditto 6th April	... ...	785
Ditto 20th "	... ...	1,028
Ditto 27th "	... ...	1,672

Two new works were now opened to afford the necessary employment: and as the numbers employed rose, other works were started, not so much because they were absolutely necessary at once, as to prevent those who were willing to work from falling into an emaciated state by fruitless efforts to pull through the slack season without work and in the face of high prices. The attendance during May and June was as follows:—

Week ending 4th May	... ...	2,560
Ditto 11th "	... ...	3,419
Ditto 18th "	... ...	3,910
Ditto 25th "	... ...	5,461
Ditto 1st June	... ...	4,975
Ditto 8th "	... ...	6,171
Ditto 15th "	... ...	6,507
Ditto 22nd "	... ...	5,227
Ditto 29th "	... ...	3,335

The decrease shown in the last week was partly due to the rainfall which occurred, but it was also in some measure due to the change of the locality of the principal work, the laborers being transferred from the Haidargarh road work to a new one at Satrikh, a long way off.

The full benefit of the rainfall, which admitted generally of ploughing, was, however, not immediately secured, as seed-grain being scarce and dear, it was withheld, lest for want of rain the seed should fail to germinate. Owing to this fear, the numbers at work after the first fall remained at about 2,500. The long break, too,

caused much and general anxiety; the state of the district being described in the following terms for the week ending 20th July:—

"The long break in the rains is beginning to cause anxiety. The returns for June do not disclose any great mortality among the people. The state of the crops is not now nearly so promising as it was; the absence of rain has not yet sensibly affected the grains, except rice which is beginning to suffer; but agricultural operations are suspended to a considerable extent, and every dry day now will tell against the crops. Mahajans during the past year have lent largely to landholders and have made unusually heavy advances to cultivators. Their recoveries have been very indifferent and both their means and inclination to make further advances have been materially lessened. Many cultivators lost their bullocks and have not money to replace them and cannot borrow it. Seed is very scarce and excessively dear, *makkai* being purchased at the rate of 1½ seers per rupee. Moreover, the seed is not always good and some of it has not germinated. In consequence of all these discouragements, the area sown is likely to be much under a fair average, even if there be more rain at once, and very much under it if the rain hold off as it is now doing. The numbers on the works are increasing, and if this hot dry weather lasts, we must be prepared for a very large increase. Even in ordinary years many persons are a little pinched from about this time till the kharíf is cut, and this year of course the difficulty is intensified. Many have given up cultivation for want of means to carry it on. Some families, while holding on to their cultivation in whole or part, send some of their members to the works to relieve the pressure or to earn money to maintain the family till the new crops are cut, and these are fairly well off. Cultivators now do a great deal themselves for which in better times they would employ hired labor. For weavers, there is little or no work."

The weather during the following week continued "most extraordinary; over and over again has there been every appearance of an immediate heavy fall of rain, but it has passed off." Three days later, rain fell plentifully—a good fall of 3·2 inches making the kharíf safe over the entire district.

The daily average attendance for each week named was—

Week ending	6th July	2,434
Ditto	13th „	2,500
Ditto	20th „	2,544
Ditto	27th „	3,794
Ditto	3rd August	8,346

It would naturally be expected that this favorable change of weather, by setting agricultural operations well on foot, should have indicated, by a considerable reduction in the numbers on relief works, a corresponding amount of pressure relieved; and there can be little doubt that this would have been the case but for the introduction, on the 26th July, of the higher rate of wage laid down under the orders of Government. With the view of counteracting the inducements laborers had, under these rates, for preferring relief works to their ordinary avocations, it was resolved to arrange for enforcing a distance test by transferring a large gang (of from three to four thousand) to a work in the Unáo district some miles off. This accounts for the apparent decrease in the attendance shown below for the week ending 17th August:—

Week ending	10th August	8,153
Ditto	17th „	2,565
Ditto	24th „	6,366
Ditto	31st „	5,887

The modified wages introduced on the 28th August and the enforcement of task-work in the case of able-bodied laborers afforded the necessary remedy, and laborers finding field work readily available nearer home withdrew from the works, the attendance falling rapidly during September:—

Week ending	7th September	3,163
Ditto	14th „	2,179
Ditto	21st „	1,011

The works were closed on the 24th September, 1878.

The Haidargarh poorhouse was kept open continuously till September, while the temporary poorhouse, which had closed on the 5th April, re-opened on the 18th July and did not finally close till the 18th October, when 15 inmates, (blind and lame, were transferred to the permanent poorhouse. Between the 5th April and 18th July the permanent institution supplied cooked food to deserving applicants. The number of persons relieved in the temporary poorhouse at Nawábganj and at Haidargarh was—

	Nawábganj.	*Haidargarh.*
15th April	*Nil*	26
30th „	„	23
15th May	„	44
31st „	„	211
15th June	„	359
30th „	„	591
15th July	„	777
31st „	313	802
15th August	389	732
31st „	301	412
15th September	180	21
30th „	97	...
15th October	28	...

SÍTAPUR DIVISION.

There was a good fall of rain in the first week of June, 1877, but it was too early for the general sowings, though it no doubt prepared the ground somewhat for the earlier ones, but being not followed by any later fall very little was sown as the fields became too dry. What was sown dried up, and in Sítapur, Hardoi, and Kheri, west of the Katna, there was no kharíf crop at all. East of the Katna in Kheri there was a little rain, and the crop on the average was about a four-anna one.

During the early part of the year 1877 there was a very large export of grain from the division, which, though it slackened, continued more or less during the whole rainy season. In October, 1877, there was still a large export of rice from Gola towards Shábjahánpur.

The combination of these causes led to a great rise in prices, which culminated in December, 1877.

The following table of prices at Sítapur will show how the markets stood during the year in *seers* per rupee :—

1877.	Wheat.	Barley.	Rice.	Juár.	Bájra.
	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.	S. c.
July	24 10	38 11	14 12	...	...
August	22 4	26 12	9 8	...	...
September	12 4	16 6	7 4	...	...
October	11 12	14 0	6 0	18 0	...
November	11 12	14 0	6 0	12 8	14 0
December	11 2	14 0	6 0	18 0	13 8
1878.					
January	11 0	13 0	8 8	12 8	11 0
February	10 0	13 0	10 0	...	...
March	16 0	26 0	10 0	...	...
April	17 4	24 8	7 13	...	...
May	16 14	23 11	9 0	...	...
June	16 10	21 3	8 0	...	...

On the 5th October rain began, and on the 6th, 7th, and 8th it fell heavily over the whole division. It was too late to save the kharíf crop, but it prepared the ground perfectly for the rabi sowings, and rendered a rabi crop secure. Much rain—too much—followed during the cold weather months, and the cloudy weather damaged the linseed and gram crops which were bad, but the wheat was a good and the barley a heavy crop, and, prices being high, the agriculturists were at the end of the year not very badly off. An unusually heavy hail-storm did great damage in the north of Hardoi and over a large area in Sítapur, but this matter was specially treated.

At the time of the rabi sowings grain was at its highest, and it kept up in spite of the rain. This was no doubt the doing of the dealers who combined to keep the price from falling until the sowing arrangements were made. These arrangements pressed hardly, for the people had to borrow their seed, payable with interest at 50 per cent., at the harvest, and though the loan and repayment were both in grain they were calculated in money. Thus a man who borrowed when wheat was eight *seers* the rupee and repaid when it was twenty-four would have to pay thirty-six *seers* for eight. The Commissioner writes :—"It sounds very hard, but the mode of valuation cannot be found fault with. Where the Government made advances for seed, as it did in Sítapur particularly, it charged no interest, but it required repayment in money, and as the cultivator had to sell his corn to buy the rupee in such case he paid twenty-four *seers* for eight. The interest for a single harvest is, however, enormous, and some of the money-lenders reduced it in consequence of the hard times. The tahsíldar of Sandila told me of a bania, or some village mahajan, who had lent out Rs. 5,000 worth of seed at 25 instead of 50 per cent., so they are not *all* bad."

The result was that the agriculturists of this division, that is, those who owned or rented land, pulled fairly through the scarcity, but those who lived on small fixed wages suffered greatly from the high prices, and agricultural laborers without means or employment were in great distress and destitution. The latter class were relieved at once when the rain fell in October. A great breadth of land was immediately put

under the plough, and these people were employed and paid in grain for the most part. Some attempts to pay in money were successfully resisted. The continued high prices, however, pressed hardly on the classes that live on small wages, and made people economise, so that casual laborers were thrown out of employment, and measures for their relief became necessary.

These measures were undertaken in September and October, 1877, intermitted while the rabi work was going on, and again resorted to in February, 1878, and were continued until the rabi began to come into market, and reduced the price of corn.

The Commissioner concludes his report with the following remarks :—

"That numbers suffered from insufficient food during the scarcity is beyond question, and that many of them, without almost any clothing, succumbed to the rigours of an abnormally cold season is a fact, but notwithstanding, I do not think that the distress that existed in the Sítapur division is fairly obnoxious to being described as a famine."

The annexed statement shows the amount of relief afforded throughout the period of scarcity.

Statement showing relief in 1877-78 in the districts of the Sitapur Division.

1	2		3	4						5
District.	Numbers relieved.		Works executed by relief laborers.	Expenditure incurred.						Remarks.
	By food and clothing, &c., in poor-houses.	By wages in cash on relief works.		From provincial fund.	Local Funds. Municipal fund.	Local Funds. Local fund.	Local Funds. Charitable refuge fund.	By private subscription.	Total.	
				Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	
Sitapur.	24,821	...	*Nil*	952 12 11	...	...	453 15 5	679 5 6	2,086 1 10	
	...	8,537	Filling up unhealthy excavations in the towns of Sitapur and Khairabad.	...	566 5 3	...	...	...	566 5 3	
	...	890	Levelling uneven grounds and streets, &c. ...	...	67 5 6	...	...	...	67 5 6	
	...	888	Clearing streets, &c.	...	66 5 3	...	...	...	66 5 3	
	...	11,126	Improvements to tanks in civil lines	800 0 0	...	...	...	...	800 0 0	
	...	14,591	Improvement of certain tanks in the Sitapur station. Constructing a new raised and metalled and bridged road from Khairabad to join the Sitapur-Lucknow road.	1,082 10 3	...	...	...	...	1,082 10 3	
	24,821	36,032	Total ...	2,835 7 2	700 0 0	...	453 15 5	679 5 6	4,668 12 1	
Kheri.	26,928	...	*Nil*	...	40 0 0	...	...	2,982 0 0	3,022 0 0	
	...	3,640	37,100 cubic feet embanked approaches to Ul bridge on the Gola and Aliganj road	...	...	308 2 5	...	...	308 2 5	
	...	700	44,812 cubic feet raising and bridging the Shâhjahânpur road, and raising approaches to the Dilawarpur bridge over the Gumti river.	...	...	75 5 6	...	...	75 5 6	
	...	1,880	19,763 cubic feet approaches to Saidri Ghât bridge on the Lakhimpur-Singhai road.	...	...	103 2 6	...	...	103 2 6	
	...	2,460	Making and repairing kucha road in Lakhimpur town.	...	157 15 0	...	...	...	157 15 0	
	...	1,890	Filling up hollows, &c.	...	162 0 0	...	...	...	162 0 0	
	25,850	10,070	Total ...	...	319 15 0	486 10 5	...	2,982 0 0	3,828 9 5	

HARDOI.	47,268	...	*Nil.*	...	...	...	...	...	9,904 13 11		
	...	17,597	Raising the sites of the Bilgrám road within the Hardoi municipal limits.	...	...	...	...	...	1,021 4 3	The expenditure from the different funds cannot be shown separately, as the Government grant-in-aid from provincial and municipal funds and private subscriptions were all amalgamated in this district.	
	...	3,207	Claying some heavy bits of sand in Sandi ...	...	...	...	...	...	334 11 6		
	...	2,872	Dressing Baji Lal tank and turfing slopes in Mallanwan.	...	...	...	...	...	300 0 0		
	...	3,616	Filling up hollows in Shahabad town	...	...	...	...	...	237 14 3	Of the total expenditure the sum contributed by each fund was—	
	...	3,691	Raising one of the main roads in Pihani town ...	...	...	...	...	...	242 5 0		Rs. a. p.
		Number of men employed cannot be given, as they were paid on *kauri* system.	Excavating slopes and turfing Narayan garha in Sandila.	...	...	...	...	...	743 2 10	1st Government grant-in-aid,	1,411 13 3
			Ditto Daniji talab in Sandila	...	...	...	...	...	895 4 5	2nd Municipalities ...	4,918 3 8
			Ditto Umhara tank ditto	...	...	...	...	...	262 8 6	3rd Private subscriptions ...	2,073 8 9
			Unmetalled road from railway-station, Sandila ...	...	...	...	...	...	84 14 6	Total ...	8,403 9 8
			Raising and metalling road from Bara bazar to the railway feeders in Sandila.	...	...	...	...	...	176 10 6		
			Road in the Shahabad bazar	...	...	...	...	...	200 0 0		
	47,268	30,983	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	8,403 9 8		

FYZABAD DIVISION.

FYZABAD DISTRICT.

At no time was distress very severe in this district. From 16 to 20 inches of rain fell during the monsoon of 1877, and although much damage was done by the hot winds of September, on the whole a tolerable kharif was reaped. The rabi which followed was a fair, though not a good crop, and the high prices which prevailed made even an indifferent harvest a paying one to the cultivator. There was, however, from the beginning of February (1878) some distress amongst the poorest classes, which abated with the ripening of the rabi crop, but did not wholly cease till the early millets of the rainy season of 1878 came into the market. Relief works were open from 1st February to 5th July, 1878, and poorhouses at Fyzabad and Tanda for those incapable of working. Ten new roads of a total length of 44 miles were made, while three existing roads were improved for a length of 32 miles, and thirteen new tanks were dug. The aggregate attendance of laborers on the several relief works was—

Men	47,422
Women	19,820
Children	5,855

while 1,069 persons were relieved in the poorhouses.

The leading Muhammadan gentlemen at Fyzabad formed themselves into a committee, and raised a subscription amongst themselves and their community for the help of indigent *pardanashin* ladies of respectable family, who felt a delicacy in asking for or receiving alms publicly. It was impossible to obtain statistics of the relief thus afforded, owing to the objection on the part of the recipients to its being generally known that they received public charity, but the indigent hangers-on of the late Oudh Court, who, formerly in easy circumstances, are now reduced almost to the verge of want, but refuse to work or engage in any occupation to improve their position, are numerous.

GONDA DISTRICT.

In this district also distress was partial and lasted for a short period only. Distress was confined to the eastern half of pargana Sadullahnagar and the western half of pargana Burhapura; there was also a little distress in parganas Manikapur and Babhnipur, but it was of even shorter duration than in the other tract first mentioned.

Distress first showed itself in such a form as to call for assistance about the middle of January, 1878, and continued till the end of February, when the rabi harvest commenced. Towards the end of June some signs of distress again appeared, and relief works, which had been closed since the end of February, were again opened. After less than a fortnight's trial, however, it was found that they were not really wanted and they were finally closed on the 10th July.

The relief works consisted of earthwork on two of the kuchha district roads, the aggregate number employed being 11,302 men, 8,553 women, and 13,054 children. At the Nawábganj poorhouse (a permanent institution) 274 persons were relieved.

BAHRAICH DISTRICT.

While there was no actual famine in this district, most classes of the people were straitened by reason of the prevalence of high prices, and some were actually distressed. There is, however, no record of a single instance of starvation. Distress was most severe in the town of Bahraich, which is one of the decaying Muhammadan *kasbas* of Oudh, and still contains a considerable population of respectable pardanashin women who have known better days; on whom and the pauper urban population, generally, the pressure from high prices was most severe. In villages the non-agriculturists and petty cultivators with the day-laboring classes were most pinched, as is always the case in such times. In the Kaiserganj tahsil, where the drought was greatest, distress was increased by a large influx of people from the Bara Banki district, where the pressure was more severe.

Previous good harvests and the low prices which then obtained, together with the system of grain rents which prevails in the district, had tended to the accumulation of

large stocks of grain just before the scarcity commenced, and this much mitigated the pressure. Distress disappeared with the rabi harvest and relief works closed on the 31st March, 1878.

The relief works consisted of special repairs to the Bahraich and Bahramghát road, and the improvement of 176 miles of village roads. The one was started on the 23rd September, 1877; the other was taken in hand on the 16th December. The total number of persons employed on these works was 93,365. The number to whom relief was given at the poorhouse (a permanent one) is put down at 5,000, and during four and a half months, while relief was given to *pardanashin* women, Rs. 1,802 were disbursed in daily items aggregating 12,002 in number. Cotton was given to these women to spin into thread, and, on the thread being sold, the actual net cost was Rs. 687 only.

Relief works in the shape of special repairs to roads within municipal limits were also carried on from municipal funds and several excavations were filled up and levelled off. The wákf institution of Sayyid Salár Dúrgah also carried out similar relief works, repairing and improving roads, filling up excavations, and levelling dilapidated buildings.

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

RAE BARELI DISTRICT.

The rainfall of October, 1877, was thought at the time to have removed all fear of any widespread distress calling for Government relief measures. It came in time to save a good deal of the late bájra and juár, and it was therefore hoped (although the rice crop had perished everywhere) it would cause prices to fall after harvest time. Moreover, a very large area was put under cultivation for the rabi; and there was a general consensus of opinion that, though there might be slight pressure in the spring, the position of the district was altogether a very hopeful one. Consequently at the October conference the Commissioner reported that he did not anticipate any necessity for special relief measures, and none were provided.

Unfortunately the rain, which fell so opportunely in October, was very scanty; averaging only 2½ inches for the district. Irrigation was, therefore, largely resorted to, and the demand for labor caused thereby contributed materially to alleviate the effect of high prices; for, owing to the drain of grain to the south, prices did not improve after the kharíf harvest, as had been hoped. Still there was no appreciable distress among even the poorest classes till December, 1877, but there was a serious want of fodder for cattle, and the *pipal* and *bargad* trees were stripped of their leaves and the village houses of their thatch to keep the beasts alive.

Towards the end of December the first symptoms of severe pressure became manifest in some of the outlying villages to the north of the district. Captain Grigg, one of the district staff, then on tour, writing from his camp on the 20th December reported; "Near the kalwar's shop there was a large family of chamárs who were evidently starving. The lambardar was absent, but I left word that he must send this family into the sudder. There were others in very nearly a similar state. Wherever I have been, I have come across a lot of half-starved creatures, notably at Rájapur, Jais, Inhona, and Simrauta."

In September, 1877, with the view of being prepared for the emergency which then seemed impending, the Rae Bareli municipal poorhouse was reorganized and the cooked-food system introduced. The charitable contributions of the residents were also largely increased, but it was resolved that the taluqdárs and native gentry of the district should not be asked to contribute towards this end in case they might be required to look after the poor of their own estates or towns. On its new footing, the poorhouse was the receptacle of all weakly or infirm persons in need of aid. The increasing demand for relief and the over-crowded state of the poorhouse induced the committee, on the 7th January, to transfer the institution to the old Jail building, which was capacious enough for immediate purposes. Thánadars were directed to send in all persons found wandering on the roads in danger of starvation, and shortly afterwards, receiving and forwarding houses were established in connection with the thánas and the Rae Bareli poorhouse at Jais and Digbijaiganj. Later on, when it was found that the cost of forwarding the poor to the central poorhouse was excessive, and that the rapid influx of paupers threatened to outrun the means of accommodation, these forwarding houses were placed on the footing of independent poorhouses.

The Deputy Commissioner, on receipt of Captain Grigg's report and similar information from other sources, immediately placed a European officer specially in charge of each of the three tahsíls which appeared to be suffering, *viz.*, Salon, Digbijaiganj and Rae Bareli, with a view to ease off the revenue demand where it pressed most hardly and to collect the information required for further measures. For tahsíl Dalmau the Deputy Commissioner, from a personal visit, ascertained that no special relief measures were needed.

In the first week of January, 1878, the district (and indeed the provinces generally) was visited by a severe frost, and, in the words of the late Commissioner, "for

the first time in 37 years' experience in these parts, ice was seen *on the ground.*" This abnormal cold was followed by an unusual amount of rain, registering from two to three inches, nearly a third of what fell throughout the rains in the four tahsíls:—

Name of tahsíl.	Rainfall.	
	1st June to 1st October, 1877.	During January, 1878.
Digbijaiganj	6·0	3·4
Rae Bareli	6·2	1·8
Salon	11·1	3·0
Dalmau	4·5	3·4
Average for district	6·9	2·9

An extract from Mr. Benett's report on the condition of tahsíl Digbijaiganj will illustrate the effect of this abnormal rainfall and cold—" The end of December and beginning of January were bitterly cold. The poor had been prevented by poverty from renewing their winter clothes, and most of their huts had been unroofed in order that the starving cattle might eat the thatch. No rain had fallen between the beginning of October and the second week of January, and the utmost efforts in irrigation hardly promised to save more than a half of the spring crops. During this time the laboring classes were employed all day in every village in working the old wells and sinking new ones. Deaths from starvation undoubtedly occurred but they were sporadic, and I did not consider that the point of famine had been reached. If the season had continued dry, Government relief works, though they would no doubt have reduced the death-rate, would have seriously injured the prospects of the spring crops by withdrawing labor from the wells. On January 13th, very heavy rain fell, entirely obviating the necessity of further irrigation, and it was on the first five days after that that I noticed the spectacle which afterwards became so common ; whole families of all ages and both sexes lay outside their huts in the sun, enfeebled by months of want and deprived of their last precarious means of subsistence." The Deputy Commissioner joined him a day or two afterwards, and conducted minute and house to house enquiries in the villages. The evidence of acute distress was convincing. " We realised," wrote Mr. Whalley " that the relief works which had been provisionally sanctioned were a wholly insufficient resource in the face of such a difficulty, and that Government relief works could not in any case be organized largely and rapidly enough to fend off the inevitable mortality. But the problem of what to do was a difficult one."

On the 24th January the Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road was thrown open as a relief work. That this work was inadequate for the relief of the district was palpable ; but it was held that talúqdars were bound by the terms of their sanads to relieve distress in their own estates, and it was thought that if they were liberally aided by takávi advances, they might undertake works of agricultural improvement which would supply the demand for labor for the short time that had to elapse before the harvest ripened. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was at once sanctioned for this purpose, and nineteen projects scattered over every part of the tahsíl, with from 50 to 500 laborers on each, were soon in operation. These were intended only for the relief of the estates in which they were undertaken, and it was understood that the paupers of isolated villages should resort to the Government road works. But the road works were outside the tahsíl, and the village laborers, even those who were actually dying of starvation, could not be prevailed on to go to a distance from their homes. It then

became necessary to provide other works, and three—the Bachrawan and Haidargarh, the Bachrawan and Digbijaiganj, and the Inhona and Mohánganj roads—were started on the 12th February: and in three days the numbers had run up to 5,000 on the Inhona road, while there were about 2,500 workmen on each of the two other roads. By the 19th of the month, the Deputy Commissioner was able to report:—

"Every laborer in the tahsíl can now find employment within ten miles of his own door, either on the Government road works or on those undertaken by talúqdars; and those unable to work can obtain food either at the talúqdars' headquarters or at the general poorhouse at Digbijaiganj. The last returns show 10,904 persons employed on Government works in the tahsíl, 4,372 on talúqdars' works, and 680 maintained in the poorhouses and talúqdars' relief kitchens—total 16,456."

As to the rest of the district he wrote—

"In tahsíl Rae Bareli no special takávi has been given, except at Ghanawar and Pahramau. The sudder poorhouse and the Government work on the Sultánpur road have sufficed for the numbers requiring relief. But Major Orr (a talúqdar) has private relief works in several of his villages, and Thakur Bishunath Bakhsh of Hasnapur has been supplying food to the most indigent in his estates. Sirdar Autar Singh has also for some time been employing a limited number of laborers in repairing a dam at Khurahti. The works on the Pahramau estate have been recently opened under the orders permitting takávi advances to be spent through Government officers. These estates have been reduced to a most mournful condition by the neglect of the owners and the inaction of their karindas. Numbers of the cultivators have deserted and the whole tract would have been depopulated, had it not been for these works, which the talúqdars were neither able nor willing to undertake on their own account. There are 211 on this work and 121 at Ghanawar.

"In Salon Captain Noble has been working on the same lines as Mr. Benett in Digbijaiganj, but the different conditions of the pargana have rendered the takávi system of relief less feasible and less necessary. The Sultánpur road works provide for most of the laborers, and Abdul Ghaffur, lambardar of Jais, has taken a contract on the road to provide for his own laborers: the same gentleman and Rai Jainti Parshad have taken small sums to repair dams. The places at which takávi works are in progress are Nasirabad, Chák Mamhu, Udari Sarai, Hajipur, and Kazipur. The Ráni of Tiloi has 357 laborers employed at Rokha, and 399 at Mau, and has established a relief kitchen at the latter place, where the number receiving food had increased to 100 when Captain Noble visited the place on the 17th instant. The chief feature in the management of relief in Salon are the town committees. The towns were called upon to support their own poor who were unable to work. The leading gentlemen at Jais undertook this, and they and the chief residents of Nasirabad and Parshadipur formed themselves into committees to collect subscriptions and manage the purchase and distribution of food. An equal sum to that collected by subscriptions is given by Government, and all the poor of these towns appear to be sufficiently provided for."

By the 21st February, 1878, the arrangements were complete and the measures of relief in full working order, the number of persons on relief exceeding 30,000. A day or two after, they began to decline before the approaching harvest, and when the harvesting of the rabi commenced, the withdrawal of large numbers admitted of the relief work on the Bachrawan and Haidargarh road being closed on the 13th and that on the Bachrawan and Maharajganj road on the 14th March, 1878. Private relief works also closed about this time. Only two works were kept open, *viz.*, the Mohanganj and Inhona, and Rae Bareli and Sultánpur roads; and on the 18th March the entire management of relief works was made over to the Public Works Department. The reductions in the numbers consequent on the rabi operations continued during the remainder of the month of March, 1878, so much so that on the 27th of that month work on the Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road could be safely closed; but the

numbers did not diminish in any appreciable degree on the Mohanganj and Inhona road. From the 28th March to the 1st April the numbers on it remained almost stationary; the lowest number, *viz*, 1,257 persons, being reached on the latter date.

By this time the rabi had been cut, and as large numbers of the laboring classes were again thrown out of employ, they returned to the relief works; and on the 1st May, 1878, the attendance stood at 3,221. The work on the Mohanganj and Inhona road was completed by the 1st May, and it therefore became necessary to transfer the laborers to a new work. The Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road, which had been closed, was accordingly recommenced, and on the 2nd May the transfer was effected. Of the 3,221 persons that were at work on the Mohanganj and Inhona road, 1,088 only presented themselves at the new work, the distance between the two works being about 16 miles. The sudden reduction in the attendance from 3,221 to 1,088 was no doubt due to the distance between the two works, but it was only temporary, for in a few days the numbers ran up and far exceeded those on the old works. In the present instance the increase was steady, and on the 10th June, 1878, the attendance recorded was 7,588, showing a daily average increase of 150.

The poorhouses had been kept open throughout for the relief of all who were utterly unable to support themselves. When the rabi harvest was cut and stored, it was generally found that the outturn was not so good as had been anticipated. Strong winds had prématurely dried the swelling ear, and from other causes also the harvest was not up to the average. Then came high prices again and increasing distress.

What had been done in the way of relief before the rabi, or in the period between the fourth week in January and the middle of March, hardly admits of review for comparison with subsequent results. The object in the early days of the relief operations was merely to save life, and works were opened out in so many parts of the distressed tract that the numbers who resorted to them, undeterred by labor test, distance test, or any other restriction apparently, were overwhelming. Some of those works were under civil officers and others under the Department of Public Works. Different wages were given on different works, and no inferences can be satisfactorily drawn from the arrangements then made for comparison with what was done in the way of relief operations subsequent to the harvesting of the rabi.

Up to the 10th June the daily wage paid on the works controlled by the Public Works Department was—

Men	1 anna,
Women	9 pies,
Children	6 pies,

infants receiving 3 pies each at the discretion of the officer in charge of the works.

On the 11th June the scale of wage prescribed by Government in the Famine Code was introduced, viz:—

Men	1 anna 3 pies,
Women	1 anna,
Children	9 pies,

with the result that an immediate and alarming increase occurred in the attendance on the works, the numbers on the 14th June, 1878, being 12,190.

The necessity for providing another work adapted for such a large number again involved a transfer of the laborers. The Maharajganj and Bachrawan road was selected and the numbers fell to 6,603, but they then rose so rapidly that by the 24th there were 18,000 employed. The strain at this time was very great both on the Department Public Works and the civil officers; the heat was excessive; and the establishment under strength, owing to the demand for the services of one of the overseers who had to be transferred to Sultánpur to superintend the works opened in that district. Transfers of other Public Works officers soon removed this difficulty, and the establishment was strong enough to cope with the large numbers on the relief works.

Towards the end of June, 1878, rain fell more or less generally over the district and caused a considerable and sudden reduction for a time; but there followed a long cessation in the rains and the rise in the numbers was just as rapid as the decrease had been. From the 15th June to the 11th July the average number on relief works was 15,000, and the works were spread over a length of 10 or 12 miles. The control of so large a number over so great a distance was found to be more than one officer could manage in such weather, and it was decided to open two other works. Thenceforward there were three relief works in progress in the district. The maximum attendance during the whole period of distress was reached on the 11th July when 19,668 laborers were at work. After that date a steady daily decrease took place till the 22nd July, when the attendance was 14,394. This falling off was no doubt due to the showers that fell in different parts of the district, and permitted of preparation for the kharif sowings.

From the 23rd July the scale of wage prescribed in accordance with the instructions of the Government of India was put into force, and resulted in a serious increase, the numbers standing on the 28th July at 19,659, only 9 short of the maximum attained. At this figure they remained for some time. On the 10th August there were still 18,466 on the works, and, in spite of the heavy rains which had set in by this time, there were 16,632 so late as the 18th August. The injurious effect of the higher rates of wage allowed from the 23rd July was reported at the time, and has been dealt with fully in another chapter of this report. Telegraphic intimation of their modification having been received in the district on the 21st August, immediate effect was given to the revised scale of payment, and a decrease in the attendance set in. On the 23rd the number working was 13,915, on the 27th it was 5,316, and on the 31st, only 2,313. The relief labor being no longer in competition with field labor, the numbers continued to decrease, and on the 28th September they reached the very low number of 111. These consisted principally of the blind, lame, and helpless: it was therefore deemed advisable to remove them to the poorhouses and close the works; and this was done on the 28th September finally.

The following table shows the weekly average number of persons relieved on the Government relief works from the time of their opening down to the end of September, 1878:—

	Men.	Women.	Children.	Total.	Daily average.
31st January	465	837	341	1,643	328
7th February	2,007	4,223	1,797	8,027	1,147
14th "	10,081	12,005	8,769	30,855	4,408
21st "	38,218	49,368	40,615	1 28,201	18,314
28th "	39,207	55,945	37,072	1,32,224	18,889
7th March	24,839	37,464	23,173	85,476	12,211
14th "	14,800	23,628	14,555	52,981	7,568
21st "	6,095	15,019	8,255	29,369	4,196
31st "	2,767	9,404	5 070	17,241	1,724
7th April	3,567	6,208	1,996	11,771	1,682
14th "	3,844	6,971	2,494	13,309	1,901
21st "	4,412	7,940	2,786	15,138	2,162
30th "	7,421	13,047	4,393	24,861	2,762
7th May	4,939	6,744	2,675	14,358	2,051
14th "	7,101	9,108	3,036	19,245	2,749
21st "	11,108	12,544	4,255	27,907	3,987
31st "	25,469	28,278	8,404	62,051	6,205
7th June	21,341	24 760	7,088	53,189	7,599
14th "	22,409	26,841	16,602	65,852	9,407
21st "	28,283	29,787	22,537	80,607	11,515
30th "	35,968	40 162	30,916	1,07,046	11,894
7th July	35,996	46,706	35,017	1,17,719	16,817
14th "	37,426	49,963	36,221	1,23,610	17,660
21st "	32,053	42,805	27,816	1,02,674	14,668
31st "	50,318	64,712	54,850	1,69,880	16,988
7th August	36,084	44,085	38,908	1,19,077	17,011
14th "	36,044	43,026	38,199	1,17,269	16,752
21st "	33,528	40 375	35,665	1,09,568	15,652
31st "	19,624	23,404	18,908	61,936	6,193
7th September	5,033	5,968	5,333	16,334	2,333
14th "	4,637	5,596	5,490	15,723	2,246
21st "	2,700	3,653	3,572	9,925	1,418
30th "	909	1,313	1,115	3 337	371
Total ...	...	...	...	19,48,403	...

A table appended to this section shows the nature of the relief works undertaken with Government assistance by private individuals in the early part of the scarcity. Of relief works carried out entirely at the cost of talúqdars, there were but few; the chief being those started by Major Orr, Rana Shankar Bakhsh of Khajurgaon, and Musammat Mithan Kunwar of Khiron. As illustrating, however, the extent to which private efforts supplemented the Government relief afforded from 15th January to 15th March, 1878, the following statements are inserted:—

Daily statement of laborers and paupers under relief from 15th January to 15th March.

Date.	Rae Bareli poorhouse.	Tahsíl Digbijalganj.	Sultánpur road.	Salon tahsíl.	Total
16th January, 1878 ...	213	...	...	...	213
17th ditto	232	...	...	...	232
18th ditto	232	...	...	...	232
19th ditto	232	...	...	...	232
20th ditto	293	...	...	...	293
21st ditto	287	...	...	...	287
22nd ditto	287	35	...	...	322
23rd ditto	287	205	..	...	492
24th ditto	291	374	...	22	687
25th ditto	287	212	...	40	539
26th ditto	317	294	...	23	634
27th ditto	372	135	73	75	655
28th ditto	416	384	187	86	1,073
29th ditto	535	396	215	65	1,211
30th ditto	574	354	486	106	1,520
31st ditto	607	361	682	141	1,791
1st February, 1878	669	382	1,000	500	2,551
2nd ditto	528	558	1,000	576	2,662
3rd ditto	570	583	1,191	905	3,249
4th ditto	768	624	1,191	703	3,286
5th ditto	763	964	1,191	1,147	4,065
6th ditto	798	1,294	1,191	1,024	4,307
7th ditto	649	1,755	1,201	1,125	4,730
8th ditto	657	2,281	1 582	1,127	5,647
9th ditto	653	2,507	2,210	785	6,155
10th ditto	671	2,383	2,035	1,382	7,371
11th ditto	713	2,959	3,351	1,595	8,618
12th ditto	651	5,147	4,319	1,492	11,820
13th ditto	678	6,952	4,315	1,595	14,081
14th ditto	718	8,387	4,827	1,920	16,762
15th ditto	705	11,581	4 845	2,585	20,886
16th ditto	621	16,062	4,906	1,952	24,903
17th ditto	593	15,108	5,161	2,319	24,374
18th ditto	632	25,397	4,915	2,157	34,316
19th ditto	662	24,608	5,924	2,206	36,681
20th ditto	595	25,922	6,661	2,276	34,947
21st ditto	592	25,991	6,593	2,271	36,945
22nd ditto	580	26,670	6,324	1,973	36,944
23rd ditto	483	24,751	6,777	1,999	35,196
24th ditto	480	15,597	6,649	1,527	25,731
25th ditto	480	18,079	6,923	1,157	26,639
26th ditto	486	18,867	5,502	1,706	26,561
27th ditto	423	19,187	6,324	2,674	28,608
28th ditto	377	18,902	6,357	1,722	27,358
1st March, 1878	368	18,271	4,994	1,848	25,481
2nd ditto	368	15,992	5,406	2,774	24,540
3rd ditto	360	14,951	4,589	1,587	21,487
4th ditto	280	15,505	4,179	1,654	21,618
5th ditto	263	14,196	3,135	1,511	19,105
6th ditto	234	13,286	1,956	1,521	16,997
7th ditto	228	11,929	1,576	1,405	15,208
8th ditto	226	11,595	809	1,298	13,928
9th ditto	224	9,550	718	1,076	11,568
10th ditto	229	7,951	756	1,068	10,004
11th ditto	213	7,467	798	1,073	9,551
12th ditto	208	7,067	797	1,036	9,108
13th ditto	210	5,656	614	1,008	7,488
14th ditto	212	5,394	511	965	7,082
15th ditto	211	5,175	446	906	6,738
Total ...	26,491	489,903	148,292	65,587	745,539

Number in receipt of relief of all kinds in the Digbijaiganj tahsil from 22nd January to 10th February.

	Private relief works.	Private poorhouses.	Government poorhouses.	Total.
January 22nd	35	...	...	35
Ditto 23rd	203	...	...	203
Ditto 24th	374	...	...	374
Ditto 25th	212	...	...	212
Ditto 26th	254	...	40	294
Ditto 27th	...	...	135	135
Ditto 28th	301	...	83	384
Ditto 29th	303	...	93	396
Ditto 30th	303	...	51	354
Ditto 31st	324	...	37	361
February 1st	338	7	37	382
Ditto 2nd	457	67	34	558
Ditto 3rd	478	70	35	583
Ditto 4th	554	153	17	724
Ditto 5th	755	187	22	964
Ditto 6th	1,073	197	24	1,294
Ditto 7th	1,504	219	32	1,755
Ditto 8th	2,036	236	9	2,281
Ditto 9th	2,118	376	13	2,507
Ditto 10th	2,029	330	24	2,383
	13,651	1,842	686	16,179

Statement of numbers in receipt of relief in Government and private relief works in the Digbijaiganj tahsil and poorhouses from 11th February to 18th March.

	Digbijaiganj Road.	Bachrawan Road.	Inhona Road.	Private relief works.	Government poorhouses.	Private poorhouses.	Grand total.
February 11th, 1878 ...	131	...	...	2,408	29	391	2,959
Ditto 12th, „ ...	634	192	263	3,531	34	493	5,147
Ditto 13th, „ ...	1,124	491	1,014	3,743	40	540	6,952
Ditto 14th, „ ...	311	1,150	2,227	3,857	68	774	8,387
Ditto 15th, „ ...	1,330	2,042	3,716	3,793	43	657	11,581
Ditto 16th, „ ...	2,599	3,147	5,588	3,927	61	740	16,062
Ditto 17th, „ ...	3,410	...	6,573	4,355	106	664	15,103
Ditto 18th, „ ...	6,033	5,328	9,055	4,140	112	759	25,397
Ditto 19th, „ ...	4,112	5,081	9,094	4,358	1,173	790	24,608
Ditto 20th, „ ...	4,372	5,457	9,786	4,377	1,089	841	25,922
Ditto 21st, „ ...	5,006	5,130	9,289	4,306	1,399	861	25,991
Ditto 22nd, „ ...	5,180	5,139	9,713	4,371	1,360	907	26,670
Ditto 23rd, „ ...	4 653	5,057	8,420	3,720	1,460	991	24,851
Ditto 24th, „ ...	1,240	78	7,993	3,835	1,544	807	15,597
Ditto 25th, „ ...	2,211	1,882	7,727	4,068	1,426	865	18,079
Ditto 26th, „ ...	3,240	2,642	7,647	4,235	1,265	838	18,867
Ditto 27th, „ ...	3,444	2,950	6,791	3,958	1,076	968	19,187
Ditto 28th, „ ...	3,321	3,191	6,448	4,132	1,078	772	18,902
March 1st, „ ...	2,987	2,620	6,539	4,214	1,131	780	18,271
Ditto 2nd, „ ...	2,939	470	6,376	4,229	1,186	742	15,922
Ditto 3rd, „ ...	2,880	681	6,232	3,452	1,068	731	14,951
Ditto 4th, „ ...	2,839	1,522	6,246	3,227	984	687	15,505
Ditto 5th, „ ...	2,518	1,544	6,084	3,468	859	723	14,196
Ditto 6th, „ ...	2,220	1,439	4,963	3,049	956	659	13,286
Ditto 7th, „ ...	1,763	1,245	4,499	2,696	050	746	11,999
Ditto 8th, „ ..	1,322	1,083	4,153	2,556	811	670	11,595
Ditto 9th, „ ...	997	716	3,878	2,449	813	697	9,055
Ditto 10th, „ ...	742	520	3,241	1,962	838	648	7,951
Ditto 11th, „ ...	626	464	3,036	1,965	864	512	7,461
Ditto 12th, „ ...	510	344	2,915	1,891	890	517	7,067
Ditto 13th, „ ...	453	16	2,832	1,124	722	509	5,656
Ditto 14th, „ ...	420	...	2,752	1,184	565	473	5,374
Ditto 15th, „ ...	...	45	2,864	1,229	651	384	5,173
Ditto 16th, „ ...	...	...	2,822	1,278	639	400	5,139
Ditto 17th, „ ...	...	...	2,602	1,245	640	391	4,878
Ditto 18th, „ ...	...	...	1,834	619	570	341	3,364
	74,545	61,666	185,220	112,958	28,640	24,268	487,297

ABSTRACT.

Government relief works	3,21,431
Private ditto	1,26,609
Government poorhouses	29,326
Private ditto	26,110
	503,476

In the Digbijaiganj tahsil out of a total of 5,03,476 persons relieved, private relief works accounted for 1,26,609, and private poorhouses for 26,110 persons. For the whole district the numbers relieved, (down to the end of December, 1878, and it must be remembered that private relief virtually ceased in March, 1878), were—

Government Relief Works.

Men	560,736	
Women	727,077	
Children	495,356	
		1,783,169
Private Relief Works		152,719

Municipal Works.

Men	1,307	
Women	5,619	
Children	3,403	
		10,329
Total ...		1,946,217

Government Poorhouses.

Men	49,045	
Women	144,069	
Children	47,003	
Total ...		*240,117

* Including 29,496 pardanashins.

Relief given at relief kitchens.

By native gentlemen		6,068

By Government.

Salon tahsil ...	Salon	78	
	Parshadipur	125	
	Nasirabad	125	
	Jais	123	
	Mau	139	
			590
Digbijaiganj tahsil,	Chandpur	107	
	Singhpur	76	
	Shahmau	40	
	Barsingpur	50	
	Sewan	90	
	Benaikpur	19	
	Rájamau	305	
	Kuri Sadauli	30	
	Usah	76	
	Tiloi	41	
		834	1,424
Total ...			7,492

The extension of the poorhouse system in January, 1878, has been referred to above: The poorhouses at Salon, Jais, and Digbijaiganj proved very useful till the harvesting of the rabi, when the demand for pauper relief was reduced to very narrow limits. In March the daily average number relieved at the central poorhouse had fallen to 230·99 as against 639·49 in February. In April and May the population continued low, but then it began to increase until a daily average of 1015·45 was reached in August, 1878, the maximum population during the famine. The numbers began to decrease in September and went down gradually to 118 on the 31st December, 1878. Amongst the number remaining at the end of the year, were about 50

orphan or deserted children for whose relatives search had to be made. The following statement shows admissions, &c., for each month :—

Month.	Remained.	Admitted.	Total.	Died.	Discharged.	Remaining.
March	377	116	...	52	250	...
April	...	93	...	15	86	...
May	...	248	...	6	144	...
June	...	591	...	19	272	...
July	...	1,194	...	14	871	...
August	...	901	...	81	780	...
September	...	342	...	50	649	...
October	...	179	...	36	562	...
November	...	28	...	20	26	...
December	...	11	...	12	17	...
Total ...	377	3,703	4,080	305	3,657	118

The largest number of admissions took place in July and August, and the highest death-rate in March and September. Of 305 who died, 252 died in hospital and 53 out of hospital. The largest number of deaths was caused by diarrhœa, consequent on disease of the bowels from chronic starvation.

The institution was free from epidemic disease during the period under report.

The principal work done by the paupers was as poorhouse servants. They ground their own corn, drew water, kneaded dough, helped in distributing food and buried the dead both of the poorhouse and of the sudder dispensary. Manufactures were started only on a very small scale, as there was no prospect of profit or advantage from them.

Relief was also afforded by a committee to respectable women at their own homes. Raw cotton was given to them to spin, and they were paid certain sums for the work turned out. The amount expended in payments represents 29,496 rations at the rate of nearly 11 pie for each pauper per diem, women receiving one anna and a child less. Rs. 131-9-0 were actually earned by spinning cotton—a sum equal to a profit of 50 per cent. on the cost of the raw cotton. The following is a statement of the receipts and expenditure on this relief from 1st February to 23th October, 1878, when it ceased :—

Receipts.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Private contributions	692	0	9
By sale of thread spun by pardanashin women	384	9	0
Government grant-in-aid	987	2	9
Total ...	2,063	12	6

Disbursements.

	Rs.	a	p.			
In cash to paupers	1,643	7	9			
Paid for cotton	253	0	0			
Paid to establishment	104	2	9			
				2,000	10	6
Balance returned to Treasury				63	2	0

Writing on the 25th March, 1878, the Deputy Commissioner said :—

" The territorial limit of the distress is remarkable. The Sai Nadi, traversing the district parallel to the Ganges, divides the district into two nearly equal portions ; north of this nadi, the distress was severe, while the southern portion between the Sai and the Ganges enjoyed an almost perfect immunity. The death ratio *per mille* in the north for January and February was 6·51 and 6·75, in the south it was only 2·16 and 2·10. The police reports give the same result ; from 11th January to 28th February the deaths from starvation reported were 263 to the north and only 26 to the south. If it were asked what was the cause of this difference, the answer would be that a great deal of bájra and juár was saved to the south. The chain of jhíls which runs through this tract indicates a soil retentive of moisture. It was far more fortunate in the October rain, obtaining 3½ inches of rain, while only 1½ inches fell to the north of the Sai ; and while it revived drooping bájra and urd crops and added

materially to the food-supply, it also saved expense in irrigation and made the mahajans more liberal."

After operations closed, he reviewed the extent of the distress in the following terms:—

"At the commencement the distress consequent on the failure of the kharif crop of 1877, was confined to the tract of country lying north of the Sai river; and although the northern portion remained the worst all through the time, there is reason to believe that before the close of the relief works or before the harvesting of the 1878 kharif commenced, the distress had become pretty general, for works started in the south of the district were quite as much crowded as those that had been started in the north.

"The classes that appear to have been particularly affected by the distress were the laboring population, or those depending on a day's wage in whatever form for their support, and the poorer of the farming classes. These classes the distance test had no effect on, and the most of them were on our hands from the starting to the close of the works. Another class, however, of considerable importance as regards numbers, deserves notice. They seemed to be of the better-to-do class of tenants, and frequented the works in large numbers only when the works were brought near to their homes, *i.e.*, within 3 or 4 miles. Hence it was found that the more extended our relief works the more of this class had we on them, and on the transfer of the laborers from one work to another, even if the new work was only 10 miles away, this class stayed behind, only, however, to be substituted in a day or two by those of the same class living in the neighbourhood of the new work. This class, roughly speaking, ranged from 15 to 30 per cent. of the numbers on our works, according to the locality of the work, and were to be distinguished by their better clothing and ornaments."

The Commissioner, in his summary, observes:—"The labor test requires some notice. It was found very difficult to give any practical effect to this rule. The numbers on the works were too great at first and the supervision too w ak to attempt it. Then there were many who were so emaciated as to be unable to do anything like a fair standard of work. When the works were placed entirely under the control of the Department Public Works, something more was effected towards the end in view, but the revised famine code (giving cover to the rates laid down by the Government of India) seems to have done away in a great measure with the value of any test. When all comers were admitted and men could get enough to live on by doing the smallest amount of work, it was not to be expected that they would exert themselves much to get the slight increase allowed by the maximum rate. This will be about the hardest of the problems presented to the Famine Commission—Are men to be supported who can work and wo'n't? If they are to be paid a bare subsistence wage, how is some return in the shape of work to be got from them? In this division the above questions did not press for immediate solution. The people on the works appeared outwardly ready to work, and, in the presence of the officer in charge, did work, but it cannot be maintained that, as a rule, a fair day's work was obtained. Whether such people did what they could is another question, and one still more difficult to answer. The only rule that could be followed was to keep them generally occupied, and get as much out of them as possible. It is doubtful also whether the supervising staff was ever strong enough to enforce a *distance test*, for this cannot be done unless nominal rolls are properly kept and musters regularly called, and this was hardly ever done. There can be no doubt that the rate of wages has an important effect on the attendance at relief works; so that it may be inferred that many who attend are not absolutely dependent on them for the means of sustaining life."

Memorandum of relief measures undertaken by native gentlemen in Rae Bareli district.

Number.	Name.	Residence.	Nature of relief.	Locality.	Date of opening.	Numbers under relief on 21st February, 1878.	Government aid by takavi, &c.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
			Takávi advances for making bandhs, kucha wells and tanks.				Rs.	
1	Bejai Singh	Baras	Kucha well... ...	Baras	20th Dec., 1877,	*Nil*	100	These works were completed in January, 1878.
2	Rustam Singh	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto ...	...	40	
3	Jagmohan Singh	Do.	Ditto	Do.	Ditto ...	...	60	
4	Anwar-ul-Haq	Kapurpur	Dam	Nasirabad	10th Feb., 1878,	76	99	
5	Ahmad Ali Khan	Gunawar-ka-Mangar ...	Tank	Gunamau	14th ditto ...	154	200	
6	Nur-us-Salám	Nasirabad	Dam	Nasirabad	21st ditto ...	34	150	
7	Musammat Muradi Bibi ...	Udari Sarai ...	Do.	Udari Sarai ...	14th ditto ...	234	400	
8	Babu Bakhtawar Singh ...	Dehli	Do.	Dehli	6th ditto ...	150	250	
9	Abdul Gaffur	Shekha	Do.	Kazipur	4th ditto ...	55	300	
10	Rája Jagmohan Singh ...	Chandapur... ...	Earthwork	Mau Garhi... ...	2nd ditto ...	63	500	
			Ditto	Dautara	1st ditto ...			
			Ditto	Shamspur Halar ...	15th ditto ...	28		
			Ditto	Janai	18th ditto ...	52		
11	Babuain Anand Kuer ...	Usah	Ditto	Usah	6th ditto ...	272	1,000	
12	Debidin ...	Hardoi	Ditto	Hardoi	9th ditto ...	138	200	
13	Ditto	Hasanpur	Ditto	Hasanpur	9th ditto ...	40	75	
14	Sukhmangal Singh	Shahmau	Dam	Ghura	13th ditto ...	84	500	
15	Radr Partab Singh	Sewan	Earthwork	Sewan	10th ditto ...	54	500	
			Ditto	Mau	21st ditto ...	70		
			Ditto	Jehwa	11th ditto ...	28		
			Ditto	Thakurpur... ...	8th ditto ...	71		
16	Khodayar Khan	Indaura	Repairs of dam ...	Indaura	11th ditto ...	108	175	
17	Wahi-ud-din	Nasirabad ...	Dam	Nasirabad	10th ditto ...	74	200	
18	Shah Ali Hasan	Hajipur ...	Do.	Hajipur	12th ditto ...	62	150	
19	Sita Ram	Benaikpur ...	Repairs of dam ...	Benaikpur	14th ditto ...	195	250	
20	Bhagwán Bakhsh	Rajamau ...	Filling tank ...	Rajamau	2nd ditto ...	352	1,000	
21	Rája Jagmohan Singh ...	Jagdispur ...	Repairs of dam ...	Jagdispur	12th ditto ...	50	500	
			Ditto ...	Badawar	21st ditto ...	49		
			Ditto ...	Dahgamau	26th ditto ...	...		

22	Superintendent, Court of Wards,	Bahua ...	Ditto ...	Bahua	5th ditto ...	...		125
23	Raut Sarabjit Singh ...	Singhpur ...	Ditto ...	Singhpur	10th ditto ...	148		
			Ditto ...	Phala	10th ditto ...	68		500
			Ditto house ...	Gudhna	10th ditto ...	11		
24	Bhagwant Singh	Ahmadabad ...	Ditto dam ...	Patti Panauna ...	23rd ditto ...	...		500
25	Hardial Singh	Pithanmaheri ...	Ditto ...	Pithan	20th ditto ..	67		200
26	Mir Muhammad Jan ...	Raghupur ...	Ditto ...	Raghupur	28th ditto ...	*Nil.*		100
27	Gurdin	Bhawanigarh ...	Dam	Bhawanigarh ...	2nd Mar, 1878,	*Nil.*		50
28	Kazi Hashim Ali	Sanga	Do.	Sanga	14th Feb, „	100		114
29	Zulfaqar Khan	Jetwa and Suthi ...	Do.	Jetwa	1st March, „	*Nil.*		150
30	Ditto	Pahramau	Do.	Pahremau	12th Feb., „	1,300		1,000
						Total ...		9,418
			For repairing bandhs.					
31	Raut Shiuratan Singh ...	Panauna	Earthwork... ...	Panauna	12th Feb, 1878,	449		400
32	Banke Bihari	Hajipur	Repairs of dam ...	Hajipur	19th ditto ...	31		40
						Total ...		440
						GRAND TOTAL ...		9,858

SULTÁNPUR DISTRICT.

The rain crops of 1877 generally were a complete failure, and distress among daily laborers and poorer tenants was general throughout the district.

In February, 1878, relief works were opened as a tentative measure to tide the classes affected over the slack time during the ripening of the rabi, but the numbers were few; not above a daily average of 660 in all. In March, as soon as the reaping of the rabi commenced, the relief works were closed. But work was resumed in June. Two works were conducted throughout July, August, and September, and the daily average for the period was only 876, including children. The wage was regulated by the price of grain in the market and had the effect intended, for as soon as laborers found they could obtain better wages away from the works, they ceased to come to them and the numbers fell away rapidly as work was elsewhere available. By the 16th October the works were deserted and closed.

Poorhouse relief was afforded at Sultánpur, Amethi, Balbhaddurpur, Mahona, Jagdispur, Pali, and Ranigánj, but the daily average attendance on relief never rose very high, being :—

February,	1878	225·95
March,	"	125 80
April,	"	88 59
May,	"	74 97
June,	"	262 0
July,	"	318 9
August,	"	347·13
September,	"	241·3
October,	"	50·39
November,	"	44 80
December,	"	14·7

This relief ceased finally on the 15th December, 1878.

PARTABGARH DISTRICT.

Up to March, 1878, it was not found necessary to undertake any measures for the relief of distress in this district. The kharíf harvest had not been such an entire failure as in the other districts of the division; and much was hoped from the rabi harvest, but the crops suffered from various causes and their early promise was not fulfilled.

As time wore on, it became apparent that there was some distress among the poorer classes, more deeply felt by day-laborers than by any other portion of the working community. Those dependent on charity, whether from habit or infirmity, were cut off from the ordinary sources of support and the death rate increased.

In the first half of April, for want of a suitable poorhouse building, a few sufferers were cared for in the charitable dispensary. Then sheds were put up in a grove not far from the dispensary. At the end of April there were 61 inmates and at the end of May 117. At the close of June, the number of inmates had risen to 267. In July the numbers increased so rapidly that there were 726 on relief.

This demand for relief indicated that the time had come for starting relief works, and work was accordingly opened on the 18th July on the Jalesarganj and Ateha road in the part of the district where the failure of the crops had been greatest. A little later, on the 22nd July, a second work was opened on the Partabgarh and Akbarpur road. The former closed on the 28th September and the latter on the 7th October, 1878; the highest number of laborers recorded on any one day being 4,592 on the first work and 3,721 on the second.

In July the poorhouse was removed to the regular encamping ground near the river; and sheds were put up on the open ground to be occupied at night or during rain. An adjoining grove was made use of during the day; and chaukidars and police were employed to keep the paupers within bounds at night. The number of applicants con-

tinued to be considerable, and the condition of the new comers grew worse and worse. Many came only to die, for the police were at this time particularly active in rescuing persons from starvation at their homes and sending them in to the sudder, with relief for the way. In August the numbers exceeded 900, but as relief works were now in operation, the more able-bodied were from time to time sent in batches to the works. On the 31st August 707 persons remained in the poor camp. About this time several fatal cases of cholera occurred among the paupers, and to prevent the spread of the disease the camp was moved a second time to a convenient plain and bagh on the left bank of the Sai river. During the month of September the inmates of the camp left in numbers, and on the 30th of the month only 250 remained. On the 31st October there were left but 26, and by the 3rd November these also had departed. The total number of persons relieved from first to last was 5,323; they received food and in some cases clothing.

CHAPTER III.

RELIEF MEASURES.

Public Works.

The setting in of the periodical rains having been so long deferred, and the fear becoming daily more probable that the want of rain would result at any rate in a partial failure of the kharif crop, district officers were confidentially addressed on the 18th August, 1877, in the following terms:—

"The Lieutenant-Governor is of opinion that, although there is no immediate danger of famine, or even of scarcity, yet it would be advisable to be prepared (in the event of the continued dry weather resulting in the destruction of the crops) with matured projects to meet the requirements of relief to a small or large extent. I am however to impress upon you that the preparation of these projects is only a precautionary measure to meet a contingency that the Lieutenant-Governor trusts is only remotely possible; and as it would be inadvisable that a mistaken impression should get abroad, I am to request that you will consider this communication as confidential, and prepare, with the aid of your District Engineer, the necessary projects to meet all possible contingencies, without making public the views of Government.

* * * * * * * * *

"The object of Government in adopting the gradual scale of works (enjoined in Chapter XIII. A., of the Public Works Code, paras. 36 and 37) is to start relief by executing works of use to the State at ordinary rates with full task of labour. Your project should take the form of separate lists of works under the following heads, and should be progressive, being graduated to meet the requirements of your district in stages of less or greater distress. The works that should first engage your attention should be those connected with repairs to communications, and might be enumerated under the heading:—

A.—Repairs.

I.—"Repairs to first class roads." These would comprise the collection of a supply of metal sufficient for the repair of the road for the next three or four years; and the thorough repairs of the *patris* or unmetailed portions.

II.—"Raising and improving second class roads," so as to place them in a condition to require but trifling repairs for some years to come.

III.—"Improving third and fourth class roads."

IV.—"Improving approaches to boat-bridges and ferries."

V.—"Repairs to canals, tanks, bunds, &c."

VI.—"Repairs to drainage works."

"In the event however of these projects not affording sufficient work for the needy population, and of the necessity arising for instituting relief works at reduced rates, it would be necessary to turn to original works as a source of relief; and I am therefore to request that you will supplement the repairs list with others under the head of—

"B.—Original works, which should comprise—

"I.—Works for which projects, which have received the sanction of Government, exist, and which have been postponed for want of funds.

"II.—Works which have received the administrative sanction of Government in the General or in the Public Works Department.

"III.—Works that have not received the sanction of Government, but for which projects have been more or less considered and matured by you.

"IV.—Works which have as yet been unconsidered, but which in your opinion would at once form an efficient mode of affording relief and be subsequently of use to the district, and for which you could prepare projects without additional agency.

"V.—Works the preparation of projects for which would require your obtaining additional assistance from the department."

* * * * * * * * *

Reviewing the position of affairs at the end of August, 1877, as disclosed in the daily reports submitted to Government on the effects of the abnormally dry weather, the Lieutenant-Governor wrote :—

Resolution No. 1824, dated 3rd September, 1877 (Revenue Department.)

"The unfavourable reports of the condition of the kharif crops in the majority of the districts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh leave little room for doubt that if rain do not fall to save what is yet alive and allow the rabi to be sown, great distress will prevail, which must be alleviated by the opening of relief works.

"It is necessary, therefore, to decide what works of a really useful character should be undertaken when the necessity for opening them arrives. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has accordingly decided that Colonel Fraser, Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, and Mr. C. Anderson, Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, shall be deputed to the headquarters of each Commissioner, and there decide—in consultation with the Commissioner and his district officers—on what works laborers should be employed, and shall place their conclusions before Government for final orders.

"It must be borne in mind that no action is necessary unless there is a large and increasing section of the population who are out of work and have no means of buying food at dear rates. At present, and until scarcity deepening into famine renders extensive relief measures absolutely necessary, irrespective of the return in labor which those relieved are able to render, His Honor is of opinion that on such works as the pressure on the laboring classes renders it necessary to undertake, payment in money at the ordinary daily or contract rate should be given to every laborer performing a full day's work, and from his earnings he should be required to support his family. Hereafter it may be necessary to limit remuneration to a bare subsistence rate for the individual worker, and to provide otherwise for those dependent on him : but the time to act on this principle is, His Honor hopes, still far distant, and, if the prospect of a rabi crop be good, may never come.

"When deliberating on the selection of relief works, the opportunity should be taken to consider whether cultivators should not be encouraged in every possible way to dig wells, which will enable a winter crop to be reared, and how they can be induced to do so. Takávi may be given freely for this purpose without interest, if only the recipient can give fair security, or there be a reasonable prospect of recovery.

"Should the necessity for beginning relief works arise, Commissioners must see that the Collector of the district, in which relief laborers are assembled, arranges, as circumstances require, for providing through grain-dealers the requisite supply of grain in the local markets."

The Chief Engineers were directed to visit all divisions of the united provinces except Kumaun. No special provision was made for Kumaun, as the Commissioner (Sir Henry Ramsay) undertook to do what might be necessary, the circumstances of the division being peculiar. For the guidance of the Chief Engineers in carrying out the duty with which they were charged, the Lieutenant-Governor issued the following directions:—

"In each case they will take into consideration not only works falling within their several departments, but all works which may be held to fall under the general head of relief works. They will provide themselves with tabular note-books, a separate one for each district. These books will show for each pargana the population, the area, the proportion of population and area likely to suffer, the estimated stock of food grains locally available, and the nature of the works it is proposed to carry out. The District Engineers will, at the meetings with the Chief Engineers, produce copies in duplicate of the maps of their several districts, on one of which the works proposed will be marked in *yellow* (details being entered in the note-books to be kept by the Chief Engineers), and this, together with the spare copy or tracing, will be retained by the Chief Engineers." The procedure and the data being thus uniform, there would, it was believed, be little or no difficulty in arranging a joint plan of operations when the Chief Engineers should have completed their tour. Their conclusions were to be recorded in a joint minute for the orders of Government. Pending such final orders, however, the Chief Engineers were authorized to put in hand works which they, in concert with the Commissioners, approved of in cases where the pressure might already be so great as to render it absolutely necessary to provide the laboring population with work. It was also added that ordinary operations under the budgets would be carried on in the several departments as usual, works entered therein being started whenever the Commissioner might think it advisable to afford employment on them.

The Lieutenant-Governor's intention in giving the Chief Engineers discretionary power to direct the immediate opening of additional works, was that in the first instance only those smaller projects should be put in hand which are provided for from provincial funds, and which as they would have been certainly undertaken within the next two or three years, would permit of reduction in future Public Works budget grants; or those projects which had for their object the immediate supply of the means of irrigation. The works to be undertaken under these orders were intended for able-bodied laborers who were capable of doing a fair day's work, and who were to be paid at ordinary rates according to the amount of work done. They were not therefore "relief works" proper, but carried on (outside budget provision) in the usual way as ordinary works, though with the view of furnishing the employment so much needed by the laboring classes.

But the Lieutenant-Governor also wished the Chief Engineers to direct their attention to the provision of larger works, which, if the scarcity developed into famine, could be taken up as relief works; though, for the present, work was not to be commenced on these.

The Chief Engineers started at once upon their mission, and the results of their deliberations at the several headquarters are given in the following extracts from the minutes recorded by them at the meetings:—

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

Bareilly, the 7th September, 1877.

District Shâhjahânpur.—The Commissioner and the Collector agree that the district of Shâhjahânpur is in need of aid, without which it cannot safely tide over the

next two or three months. After discussion, Colonel Fraser sanctioned the following works for the present:—

	Rs.
Katra railway station feeder road	2,240
Kahelia road to Badshahnagar	2,870
Kankar collection on the Sitapur road	8,310
Total Rs. ...	13,420

Power is given to slightly raise the rates so as to attract the strong diggers, and so far relieve the common earthwork of their presence. The last amount is sanctioned provisionally, pending receipt of a revised estimate for a 12 feet width of metalling, as this road is a continuation of one in Oudh which has that width of metal, and is said to require it to meet the traffic.

District Moradabad.—Moradabad appears to require still more provision. After discussion it was decided that in addition to the work which can be provided in the repairs of roads (1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, the following works were required, and these have been sanctioned:—

	Rs.
Meerut road, collection of kankar	17,013
Ditto repairing patris	1,140
Sambhal and Bijoi road, widening and raising	6,786
New 3rd class road from Jutpur to Fatehpur Tigri	750
Metalling road from Bilari to Dhakla railway station	1,105
Improving Chajlait and Kant 3rd class road	570
Improving Hasanpur and Tigri (3rd class)	1,100
Widening Naini Tal road from 3rd to 7th mile...	4,195
Tools and plant	1,163
Total Rs. ...	33,822

District Bareilly.—After discussion it was deemed necessary to give sanction to the following works in the Bareilly district:—

	Rs.
Widening Budaun and Aonla road	6,000
Raising Bisalpur and Khudaganj road	3,800
Raising and improving patris of Bareilly and Fatehgarh road	2,400
Ditto ditto Bareilly and Háthras road	3,600
Ditto ditto Bareilly and Naini Tal road	6,800
Total Rs. ...	22,600
Repairing Pilibhit and Baheri road ... ... Rs.	7,825
Placed at Collector's disposal for kucha roads ... ... ,,	1,000

District Budaun.—In Budaun the pressure is represented as being already very severe, not partially as in other districts, but embracing the whole area. The kharif has altogether failed.

The food rate is the highest (10 Government seers), probably because the district is rather difficult of access for importing grain; cattle are in a very miserable condition indeed; gang robbery has become alarmingly common, going far beyond the legal definition of dakaiti, inasmuch as some gangs are reported to be 50 or 60 strong. In some cases the dakaits have been armed. There have been four dakaitis within the last three days, all these being grain robberies.

After protracted discussion the following provisional sanctions were given. The amount is large, but although relief has had to be given already, it has been confined to the weak and sickly, to the exclusion of the able-bodied. By providing these with work and acting on the principle laid down by His Honor, it is hoped that the state of the district will rapidly mend.

The works and sums sanctioned for the present are as follows:—

	Rs.
Raising Sadulaganj and Bichaura ghát road as far as Usaith	10,000
Budaun and Farukhabad road	6,000
Widening Budaun and Aonla road	14,000
Budaun Sháhjahánpur road	4,600
Raising Budaun and Farukhabad road as far as Usaith	4,000
Collection of metal for 3 years on Bareilly and Háthras road	18,000
Repairing patris on Bareilly and Háthras road	4,000
Raising Sahaswán and Babrála road	8,000
Ditto Ujháni and Sahaswán road, 11 miles	6,600
Ditto ditto ditto, 3 miles	2,000
Raising Dhanári station to Gauwan Road	4,000
Ditto Bisauli, *viâ* Islámnagar, to Dhanári road	5,000
Ditto Bisauli to Gauwan road	2,000
Tools and plant	3,000
Total Rs. ...	91,200

District Bijnor.—It is deemed sufficient for the present to make the following provision for the probable wants of the Bijnor district. The greater part of this money is for works which are nearly completed, but which stand still, as the allotments made have been worked up to—

	Rs.
I.—Improving road, Bijnor to Najíbabad	5,661
II.—Improving road, Bijnor to Dhámpur	5,816
III.—Protective works, Gangan bridge, Nehtor	3,690
IV.—Improving Bijnor and Moradabad road	5,650
Total Rs. ...	20,817

Lest more extensive works should have to be provided ultimately, an additional sum of Rs. 500 has been sanctioned to survey 83 miles of proposed roads, *viz.*, Moradabad and Hardwár, Bijnor and Chándpur, Kheratpur *viâ* Mandawar to Raulia ghát.

Miscellaneous.—The immediate needs of the districts having thus been provided for, the committee took into consideration the imperial works which would benefit the Rohilkhand division. Those suggested for the considertion of Government are:—

(*a*)—Dhara canal, about 40 miles; Bahgul canal, 80 miles. Estimated cost about 4 lakhs.

(*b.*)—Railway extension from Moradabad towards Hardwár; railway extension towards Ramnagar.

(*c.*)—A canal irrigating the Deoha-Bahgul Dúab (surveyed).

(*d.*)—Draining the Mala swamp.

BAREILLY, THE 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Canal from Deoha (Bahgul Dúab Canal). The estimate is understood to be nine lakhs, of which three would be spent on earthworks, and would employ about 10,000 able-bodied people for nine months at ordinary rates. This will be considered at Naini Tal.

Allotment sanctioned for improvement of road from Pilibhít to Bísalpur towards Sháhjahánpur, Rs. 8,600; also for raising and improving second class road from Sanka bridge on Moradabad road to Sháhi and on to Shisgarh, about 19 miles, Rs. 6,500.

Administrative sanction given to project for improving road from Pilibhit *viâ* Madho Tanda to Puranpur, 30 miles, Rs. 11,400; project called for.

Allotment made for surveying and laying out a road from Farídpur to the Rámganga to meet the second road from Dátaganj, already sanctioned in Budaun district, about eight miles. And an allotment of Rs. 5,000 on account of project.

Administrative sanction given to river improvement project at 15th mile, Grand Trunk Road. Estimate urgently called for; allotment of Rs. 4,000 made.

Improving 20 miles of road from Sháhi to Baheri; Executive Engineer is requested to prepare project for the improvement of the metalled roads generally.

SÍTAPUR DIVISION.

LUCKNOW, THE 10TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Sítapur District—The opinion of the officers, borne out by the Commissioner, is that there is no immediate call for any works or allotments of money beyond those provided for in the regular budget. If, however, it be found that there should be undue pressure in a particular locality, it is understood that the Commissioner may transfer allotments within budget sanction from any one work to any other within the division at his discretion.

Colonel Fraser has approved of the proposal that all projects approved of at this meeting should be considered to be "administratively sanctioned," and the estimates and projects should be got out at once.

The following works have sanctioned estimates and budget provision, and funds have been allotted for the current year :—

	Rs.
Shamli Nála bridge, Bahramghat and Sítapur road, eastward ...	1,000
Improving approaches to nálas and rivers on the Laharpur and Malapur road, eastward, &c.	500
Improving and putting into section the following roads, earthwork, &c :—	
Hargaon to Laharpur	1,000
Laharpur to Biswan	1,200
Khairabad to Kasrela	300
Nunkhar to Kanabad	1,000
Collection of metal for renewals of 1878-79 metalled roads :—	
Sítapur to Lucknow *nil* (complete).	
Sítapur to Sháhjahánpur	3,500
Collection of metal for petty repairs of 1877-78 on metalled roads :—	
Sítapur to Lucknow	150
Sítapur to Sháhjahánpur	550
Ordinary maintenance and repairs to district roads all over the district, about	5,800
Total Rs. ...	15,000

The proposal for survey establishment for the new lines in the Sítapur district was not approved, as there is not much to be done in this respect, and the amount (Rs. 750) allotted for this purpose in the Kheri district was considered sufficient to cover the requirement in this district also.

The Commissioner and Deputy Commissioner recommended a pucka road from Sítapur to Bargaddia ghát on the Gumti, with an extension to Hardoi, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 99,310. Colonel Fraser and Superintending Engineer concur in deeming the road a useful one and one desirable to be taken in hand. The probable cost in the Sítapur district was Rs. 44,310, of which about Rs. 15,000 to Rs. 20,000 would be available at once, if required, for relief works.

The metalling the road from Sítapur to Lucknow in both the Sítapur and Kheri districts was also proposed, but it was considered desirable by Colonel Fraser that this question should remain in abeyance for the present until the question of opening out a light railway assumes a more definite shape.

Improving the roads throughout the district generally, by putting them into proper section, claying sandy stretches, widening embankments, improving ghâts, raising in low places, and other improvements required to put the roads into first-rate order. The sum of Rs. 36,150, as per margin, was the estimated cost, all of which is available for relief works.

	Rs.
Chaundra to Pahâni	2,000
Sitapur to Biswan	2,500
Bari to Muhammadabad,	3,000
Sai bridge to Rámkot	4,500
Chaundra to Bari	3,000
Nasukh to Minkhor	2,900
Khyrabad to Minkhor	2,000
Minkhor to Bargadiaghát,	1,250
Manwan to Sandela	2,000
Biswan to Gopamau	2,000
Sitapur to Mehndi ghát	3,000
Biswan to Chilhan ghát	3,000
Loharpur to Malapur	4,000
Sitapur to Ramkot	1,000
Total Rs.	36,150

Hardoi district.—The following works have sanctioned estimates and budget provision, and funds have been allotted for the current year :—

I.—Ordinary repairs and maintenance of district roads all over the district. About Rs 6,800 available for relief.

II. Repairs and maintenance of ferry approaches. About Rs. 1,200 available for relief.

Total budget funds available Rs. 8,000.

The following works were proposed and administratively sanctioned for relief operations, if required :—

Improving roads throughout the district generally by putting into proper section, claying sandy stretches, widening embankments, improving ghâts, raising in low places, and other improvements required to put the roads into first-rate order.

	Rs.
Rona Shâhabad to Aughi station,	700
Hardoi to Sítapur	8,000
Sai Bridge to Rámkot	3,000
Hardoi to Sandi	2,700
Hardoi to Bilgram	2,500
Lucknow to Shâbjahânpur	8,000
Hardoi to Pahâni	500
Hardoi to Jagdispur	800
Gopamau to Sandian	1,000
Sandila to Unao	1,000
Sandila to Bangarmau	600
Sandila to Branwan	2,500
Mallawan to Bangarmau	2,000
Sandi to Bilgram	3,000
Shâhabad to Pihâni	2,500
Pihâni to Shâhjahânpur	2,500
Pihâni to Chapparthalla	1,500
Pihâni to Muhamdi	2,000
Sandila to Beniganj	3,200
Bilgram to Mallawan	1,000
Sandi to Farukhabad	2,000
Shâha to Sandi	4,500
Shahabad to Pâli	2,200
Bilgram to Meoraghât	2,000
Balamau to Baniganj	1,000
Sítapur to Mehndighât (see separate project, below)	
Total Rs.	62,500

Improving the Sítapur and Mehndighât line from Bargaddiaghât to the Ganges, including causeways in the Ganges khadir and culverts between the high bank and Rudamau. Probable cost Rs. 7,000, of which Rs. 6,000 would go as relief.

Improving the Sandila and Mallawan road with a causeway over the Sai at Ghanesganj. Probable cost Rs. 7,000 of which about Rs. 3,000 is available for relief.

New fairweather road, Baniganj towards Malliabad, in the Lucknow district, *viâ* Pipargaon. Probable cost Rs. 4,500, of which about Rs. 2,500 is available for relief.

New road from Gopamau towards Pissawan. This completes an existing line in the Sítapur district. Probable cost, including claying sandy places, Rs. 2,000, of which about Rs. 1,800 is available for relief.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

LUCKNOW, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Lucknow.—Of sanctioned money under budget, about Rs. 8,000 remains to be spent.

No relief works are now required, nor at worst likely to be required until the beginning of November.

Administrative sanction is given to the following proposed works :—

Collection of kankar on roads to Fyzabad, Cawnpore, and Sítapur, about 13 miles Rs. 10,000.

Railway feeder from Malihabad station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, *viâ* Enar towards Pipargaon, estimated cost Rs. 25,000, of which are available, for relief works, about Rs. 10,000.

Improving the channel of Kakrail nadi on Lucknow-Fyzabad road, Rs. 3,000.

Drainage of land along Lucknow and Rae Bareli road, Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 4,000 will be useful for relief works.

Restoring Chinhat and Zaidpur road, 3 miles in the district, Rs. 1,500.

Improving road from Sasendi to Sai nadi.

Sanction for survey establishment, Rs. 200.

Bara Banki.—All money provided in the budget spent.

	Rs.
Making up stocks of kankar on metalled roads of the district ...	18,000
Repairs to railway approach roads	1,260
Improving approaches to Rári bridge	500
Training Kallání nála at Ramsenábi	1,450
Training Rári nála on the Haidargarh and Darriabad road	1,220
Rasauli station road	300
Raising third class road up to fair ground level on four roads in the district, Rs. 8,500, of which for relief	7,000

Improving Fatehpur and Radauli and Manigur, Byramghát, and Púranaghat road. Claying road near Buddu Sarai.

Improving Darriabad and Laurimau ghát road, 8 miles, Rs. 10,000, of which Rs. 4,000 available for relief.

Rámnagar Railway Station road, Rs. 850 ; Rs. 800 available for relief.

Improving Chinhat and Zaidpur road, 15 miles in district, Rs. 10,000; Rs. 4,000 for relief.

New road from Nawálganj, *viâ* Ronighát or Garrighát to Haidargarh (to be surveyed).

New road from Byramghát to Bunsera on the right bank of the Chauka, 20 miles, Rs. 10,000, of which some Rs. 8,000 available for relief.

Byramghát to Thána, 12 miles, Rs. 6,000, of which Rs. 5,000 for relief.

New road from Safdarganj to Bansera, 3 miles, Rs. 200 ; Rs. 150 for relief.

Improvement to Fatehpur Dewa road at Dewa, Rs. 1,000 ; available for relief, Rs. 1,000. Sanction for survey establishment, Rs. 200.

Unao.—Out of budget grants Rs. 7,000 still in hand.

Collection of metal for 13 miles, Lucknow and Cawnpore road, Rs. 10,000.

Improving and claying roads over sand and úsar, Rs. 11,420, on sanctioned estimates.

Ditto ditto on roads on úsar or sand, 20 miles, Rs. 17,000.

Road from Behar to Unao Station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway ; thence to Safipur to Hardoi border, 70 miles, Rs. 35,000 ; about Rs. 25,000 available for relief works.

Improving Behar and Purwa roads, Rs. 5,000, of which Rs. 2,000 for relief.

Improving minor roads, Rs. 20,500, of which relief will be Rs. 14,400.

Rs. 3,000 to be placed at disposal of Deputy Commissioner for improvement of village tracks.

To complete road from Maránwan to Jabraila, Rs. 1,000.

Sanction for survey establishment, Rs. 500.

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

LUCKNOW, THE 11TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Rae Bareli district.—Of repair allotments, about Rs. 7,000 are still in hand.

Immediate need does not exist for the starting of any works beyond those which would have to be done in due course under budget grants. Possible works to which administrative sanction is given are :—

	Rs.
Collection of metal on the Lucknow-Rae Bareli road ...	12,000
Collection of metal on Rae Bareli and Dalamau road. ... (the two last named to be deemed one road)—	15,750
Improving and raising sandy tracts on Rae Bareli and Partabgarh road (27 miles)	35,000
Improving and raising sandy tracts on Rae Bareli and Unao road *viâ* Gurbaxganj (25 miles).	12,500
Improving and raising sandy tracts on Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road *viâ* Jais (22 miles)	11,000
Improving and raising sandy tracts on Rae Bareli and Fyzabad road, (31 miles)	15,500
Improving and raising sandy tracts on Rae Bareli and Allahabad road *viâ* Mánikpur (28 miles)	14,000
Total Rs. ...	1,15,750

General improvements of main line of communication between East Indian Railway, Sirathu station, and the two stations on Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway of Radauli and Fyzabad, *viâ* Mánikpur Jais ; and from Jagdispur, crossing the Gumti at Amghat, there bifurcating in Fyzabad district to Radauli and Fyzabad line of road ; from Bachraon on the Lucknow and Rae Bareli metalled road, to cross the Sai nadi, *viâ* Gurbaxganj and Sálganj, and crossing Ganges at Ráwalpur ghát, *viâ* Bitaura to Fatehpur Railway Station, East Indian Railway.

Sanction for surveys, Rs. 700.

	Rs.
Sultánpur.—Collection of metal, Fyzabad and Allahabad road (29 miles)	1,000
Improving sandy tracts on various roads	5,000
Improving and raising low tracts on all 2nd class roads ...	25,000
Ditto ditto ditto 3rd class roads and low-lying tracts in the district	15,000
Improving river approaches 4th class roads	5,000
Road from Sultánpur to Khádipur, (25 miles) ...	12,500
Road from Chánda, Khádipur, Dostpur, towards Akbarpur railway station (22 miles)	11,000
Total Rs. ...	94,500

Survey of road from Amethi to Chánda *viâ* Pijaurpur.

Sanction for survey establishment, Rs. 700.

Partabgarh.—Unspent of budget allotments, nominal.

Survey establishment, Rs. 700.

	Rs.
Collection of metal, Fyzabad-Allahabad road, 23 miles ...	16,000
Partabgarh and Rae Bareli road 30 miles ...	15,000
Allahabad and Rae Bareli road, *viâ* Kúnda, 30 miles ...	6,000
Partabgarh to Kúnda road, *viâ* Dirwa and Rájapur ...	18,000
Partabgarh, *viâ* Patti tahsíl to Chánda	12,000
General improvements to district roads	10,000
Improving approaches to gháts	5,000
Total Rs. ...	82,500

If the necessity should arise, it is left to Commissioner's discretion to transfer allotment from one work to another within division.

FYZABAD DIVISION.

FYZABAD, THE 12TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

It appears that on the average nearly half the kharíf harvest may be considered safe; sufficient rain has fallen to allow of sowing all the rabi, except perhaps the late wheat. Stocks of grain seem large, and a considerable export trade is still going on.

There can be no fear of food scarcity unless unduly large exports continue, and these would be checked in a natural manner—namely, by rise in prices, which now fluctuate widely from day to day, according to accounts telegraphed from other markets.

Bahraich.—The following sanctions were given and allotments made:—

(*a.*) Rs. 7,924 for improvement of cross-country roads.

(*b.*) General improvements of road from Byramghát *viâ* Kaisarganj, Bahraich, and Nanpára to Nipalganj, on the Nipalese boundary, about 68 miles. A complete survey and estimate of this road as a 2nd class road to be made. Rs. 5,000, which have already been applied for by the Commissioner, are *allotted* for immediate use, pending receipt of estimates, &c.

(*c.*) Project for improving a road from Khorasa on the Bahraich and Byramghát road to Chilárighát on the Gogra, 20 miles at Rs. 50=Rs. 1,000.

(*d.*) Improving road, Nanpára to Kattaighát, 15 miles at Rs. 150=Rs. 2,250.

(*e.*) Additional *allotment* of Rs. 2,441 for improvement of Bahraich and Binga road.

To survey the works and prepare the projects administratively sanctioned, Rs. 500.

Fyzabad.—Collection of metal for—

	Rs.
Lucknów-Fyzabad road	18,000
Allahabad-Fyzabad do.	17,000
Total Rs. ...	35,000

(*a.*) The Rs. 15,000 sanctioned in budget for rebuilding Murha bridge on the Fyzabad-Allahabad road may be appropriated to the above metal collection.

(*b.*) Improving Akbarpur and Tánda road (railway feeder).

(*c.*) Rs. 7,036 for railway feeder road, Malipur to Jalálpur.

(*d.*) The following road projects:—

Kachira to Barragaon station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway.
Milkipur *viâ* Amaniganj and Bhartkund to Badauli Railway Station.
Hulliapur to Amaniganj.
Bhartkund to Nara station.
Arauli to Goshainganj.
Goshainganj to Taraighát.
Goshainganj to Silonaghát.
Buskari to Rámnagar.
Jehangir to Kumarighát.

(*e.*) Rs. 5,000 for repairs of roads generally in Fyzabad district. To prepare projects for above, Rs. 300 are allotted for extra surveying staff.

Gonda.—(*a.*) Collection of kankar on the Gonda and Nawábganj road, 17 miles. Estimated at Rs. 19,000.

(*b.*) Construction of a road from Gonda to Turabganj.

(*c.*) Construction of a 2nd class road from Chundadip to Pair Khas.

(*d*) Construction of a road (1st class), Nawábganj to Belwa Bazar.

(*e.*) Collection of metal on Gonda and Atraula road, Rs. 16,000.

(*f.*) Ditto to Gonda loop line, Rs. 3,000.

(*g.*) Also the following road projects :—

Balrampur to Túlsipur	...	..	Rs. 11,000.
Wazirganj to Matura	...	...	

(*h.*) Improvement of roads—

Atraula to Tulsipur ...	...	...	Rs. 16,750.
Gonda to Balrampur	...	..	
Chautridi *viâ* Kergupur to Wazirganj		...	

To assist in preparation of projects Rs. 300 are *allotted* for additional survey establishments.

BENARES DIVISION.

BENARES, THE 14TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Benares.—In hand, Rs. 10,000 ; collecting metal on first class roads, Rs. 70,000.

Mirzapur.— Ditto 132 miles at estimated cost, Rs. 1,00,000.

Improvement of road from top of Sakrit Pass, through Robertsganj, to top of Kiwar Pass, 20 miles. Estimated at Rs. 30,000.

Improvement of road from Ahraura to foot of Sakrit Pass, Rs. 5,600.

Improvement of Mirzapur to Marihán Road, Rs. 11,470.

Improvement of Marihán to Gurawal Road, about 17 miles. Rs. 17,000.

Four tanks along the Great Deccan road, Rs. 10,000.

An embankment and formation of reservoir at Barkacha, about Rs. 10,000.

3rd class road from Hallia to Dibhor Pass in the Kymore range, Rs. 5,000.

Completion of Beylau nadi and Hallia road, Rs. 3,000.

Rs. 500 for surveying establishment.

Gházipur.—Collection of metal on all 1st class lines, 107 miles.

Improvement of road from Gházipur *viâ* Kásimabad and Sidhagur to Rasra, Rs. 35,000.

New line from the point at which road from Nagra to Rasra will strike this district, on to Rasra, and on then in a straight line to Korantadeh on the Ganges, opposite Buxar; a very important line, much required. Surveys are in hand, 30 miles, Rs. 30,000.

From Muhammadabad to Ballia through Phepna; improvement of 33 miles, Rs. 20,000.

From Saidpur to Bahariabad, improvement of 19 miles, Rs. 10,000.

The roads in these, as in all districts, have been selected specially with reference both to the actual necessity for them as also to the localities in which distress is anticipated.

Azamgarh.—A new line of road from Nagra to Mau, 19 miles. Earth-work, Rs. 10,000. Bridges, Rs. 11,000.

Nagra to Rasra, new and straight line. Earthwork, Rs. 6,000. Bridges, Rs. 3,000.

Improvement of 2nd class road from Muhammadabad to Mau, Rs. 1,300.

Collection of metal on all 1st class roads, Rs. 32,000.

The larger works suggested in event of failure of rabi are:—

Raising and bridging road from Ráni-ki-Sarai through Phúlpur, Mahaul, and Pawai, to Bilwai, Oudh and Rohilkhand railway station, a railway feeder, Rs. 31,000.

Improvement of road, Phúlpur to Sháhganj railway station, 6 miles, Rs. 10,000.

New line of road from Belhabans to Deogaon.

Gorakhpur.—Diversion of road to, and making approaches to, the bridge projected over the Kuána, near Deoria. Rs. 7,000 sanctioned.

Raising and improving road from Gorakhpur *viâ* Deoria to junction of Bárhaj and Padrauna road.

Raising and improving road from Padrauna to Barhaj by Kasia.

Diversion of Benares and Basti road to new bridge site, Rs. 8,000.

Raising Lotan and Gorakhpur road, Rs. 7,000.

Collection of metal for Gorakhpur and Barhalganj and such portion of Gorakhpur and Basti road as lies in Gorakhpur district, Rs. 28,000.

Improvement of the road from Kasia to Samore.

Basti.—Collection of metal on 1st class roads, Rs. 52,000.

New road from Janauli to Nawábganj bridge, Oudh, Rs. 20,000.

Extension from Chandadip ghát on the Kuána to Domariaghát on the Rapti.

Lotan to Nipal frontier, being continuation of Gorakhpur road to Lotan, Rs. 10,000.

Mehndawal to Kamaini ghát on the Rapti, Rs. 10,000.

From Dhakeri *viâ* Dhubaria and Chillia to Urka. Improvement of existing line, Rs. 36,000.

Bansi, through Dundomia by Kakrai ghát on the Gúngi to Urka, Rs. 12,000.

In the Commissioner's opinion, works Nos. 2, 5, and 7 are most called for, and should be surveyed first.

The Commissioner is authorized to transfer, in anticipation of sanction, allotments from one head of service to another, so as to meet local needs as to works in progress, and thus to provide work where it may be most needed. A sum of Rs. 10,000 is allotted, against which Commissioner may draw, at his discretion, to begin any work administratively sanctioned.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

ALLAHABAD, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

Allahabad.—Still available on roads, Rs. 10,492.

(*a.*) Improving 2nd class road from Handia to Phúlpur, Rs. 7,500.

(*b.*) Collecting metal on Grand Trunk Road from Allahabad to Mirzapur boundary, Rs. 20,000. Collecting metal on Grand Trunk Road from Jaunpur road, 21 miles, Rs. 9,800.

(*c.*) Constructing a road (2nd class) from Shiurájpur railway station, *viâ* Khuri-Koraon to Monda, 50 miles, Rs. 20,000.

(*d*) Collection of metal on Nagpur road, Rs. 6,760. Improvement of *patris* on Nagpur road, Rs. 810.

Fatehpur.—Improvement of road from Fatehpur, *viâ* Joaneah, Chandpur, and Umauli, to Karakhas, Rs. 9,657.

Completion of the drainage of Fatehpur down to outfall at Jumna, Rs. 24,000.

Cawnpore.—Improving road from Khoana Khaia, *viâ* Ghatampur, Musanagar, Bhagalpur, and Sikandra, into the Etáwah district, Rs. 22,400.

(*b.*) Raising and improving road from Sikandra to Rasdhan, Rs. 1,600.

(*c.*) Surveying establishment, Rs. 3,000 allotted for the division.

(*d.*) Rs. 10,000 granted to the Commissioner to allot as he may think it necessary to assign to any district, in anticipation of projects being sent up.

As to imperial works, in the event of the scarcity deepening into famine, the following works were suggested at the meeting :—

(*a.*) Utilizing 300 cubic feet per second of Ganges canal water.

(*b.*) Ken Canal.

Jaunpur, *Banda*, and *Hamírpur* are in no immediate need of any works beyond those provided in the Public Works Budget.

The following extract from a letter from the Collector of Bánda (No. 975 of 30th August, 1877) is brought on the minutes :—

Para. 10 —" But if Bánda should unhappily be visited by a famine of serious magnitude, no work will be so suitable as a relief work—so economical, and eventually so useful, as one of the larger works which tend to prevent famines in future, or by great improvement of communications to make it more easy to combat with them when they occur. I believe that there has been a more or less vague project of a railway from Manikpur *viâ* Karwi to Bánda and on to Nowgong : but the Ken Canal project has passed far beyond the stage of general proposals : it has been fully planned and estimated for.

" It has been reported on over and over again by the Board, Commissioner, Collector, and Settlement Officers. There can be no reasonable doubt of the benefit which it would confer on the country, of the immunity which it would secure from famine to a large number of villages in five parganas in the district, and there is every ground to hope that it might bring back at last prosperity to a not unimportant portion of Bundelkhand ; such a work would furnish constant employment for the inhabitants of this and adjoining districts. The work would be done over limited areas at a time, under proper supervision, and having for its end the prevention of calamities, such as that which we now dread. I would strongly recommend that the difficulties of the Ken Canal project be finally considered, in order that it may be known whether, in the event of urgent need, help may be looked for in this direction."

The following is a list of works to be surveyed and estimated :—

BÁNDA.

I.—2nd class road from Rajapur to Sarrya, 20 miles.

II.—Raising and bridging and repairing Bánda-Kalinjar road, 30 miles.

III.—Bánda and Baheru road, 24 miles.

IV.—Badansa-Gulrampur, 12 miles.

V.—Bánda-Rajapur road.

VI.—Bánda and Hamírpur road.

VII.—Bánda and Tinwari road.

JAUNPUR.

I.—Karapat to Jalálganj station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway road.

II.—Bumhunnean to Rámpur.

III.—Shahganj towards Azamgarh.

ALLAHABAD.

Survey of 3rd class roads to be bridged, raised, and turned into 2nd class roads—

I.—Allahabad to Melaghát.
II.—Sirsa to Kheri *viâ* Karor.
III.—Mejha to Barokar.
IV.—Koraon to Sirsa.
V.—Naini to Panasa.
VI.—Naini to Sirsa.
VII.—Bárah to Karchuna.
VIII.—Chatari to Partabpur.
IX.—Kurki reservoir.
X.—Manjhanpur to Dáta.
XI.—Phúphámau *viâ* Nawábganj to Salon in Partabgarh district.
XII.—Singraur to Mau-Aima.
XIII.—Phúlpur *viâ* Bela into the Mirzapur district.

FATEHPUR.

I.—Raising and improving road from Khaga to Nau Basta Ghát.
II.—Constructing road from Dáta to Allahabad border.
III.—A survey for the elaboration of the Fatehpur drainage project.
IV.—Realigning and raising the Kajwa and Topiganj road.
V.—Realigning and raising the Fatehpur and Adampur ghát road.
VI.—Project for a new road from Kishanpur to Bujapur.

CAWNPORE.

I.—Estimate and survey for road from Bilhaur *viâ* Kukim and Rasulabad on to Jhinjhak and Sikandra.
II.—Shiurájpur to Rura and on from Rura to Rasdhan, thence to Sikandra.
III.—Rura to Akbarpur and Mote; and Akbarpur to Bárah.
IV.—Sirsaul to Kirwah.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

JHÁNSI, THE 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

The present condition of the several districts is thus described :

The kharíf crop of 1877 is in Jalaun district all lost; Jhánsi, ditto; Lalitpur district, it is estimated at 7 to 8 annas crop.

In Jalaun, grain stocks are sufficient to last quite up to the next kharíf harvest. At the present rate of consumption and without any addition to the stocks it is supposed that these would hold out to June. Jhánsi is not so well off in grain reserves; it is not thought to have much more than to carry on into the beginning of next year. Lalitpur would be in about the same position as Jhánsi but for the portion of this year's kharíf which it expects to save.

On the whole there would be no fear of a food famine in this division; very little rabi or very little importation would tide over until next year's kharíf, but the division generally, and Jhánsi and Lalitpur districts particularly, are exposed to serious danger which may fall on it very suddenly.

People are migrating in enormous numbers. Some from Agra and Etáwah, but most from Gwalior and other native states towards Malwa, Bhopal, &c. Upwards of 5,00,000 people have been counted as having passed through Jhánsi district and nearly 7,00,000 are thought to have so passed. Some gangs or parties are already returning, and it may be feared that many more, disappointed with their new quarters, will try to return, and having exhausted their resources, and perhaps even their physical strength, may quarter themselves on this outlying corner of British territory, and not continue their homeward journey until better times.

To provide for any sudden emergency, Colonel Fraser has placed at the disposal of Commissioner unusually large allotments for useful works, to be, however, used only in case of necessity.

Jalaun district.—Has still unexpended from budget allotments Rs. 12,400.

Collection of metal on 70 miles of pucka road in district, Rs. 70,000, of which in hand (budget) Rs. 12,000. Still required Rs. 58,000 to which administrative sanction is given. In the worst case, about Rs. 32,000 of this may, with present establishment, be utilized by end of March. The remaining Rs. 26,000 afterwards.

Improvement of 412 miles of 3rd and 4th class roads, Rs. 10,000; to be applied at discretion of the Commissioner.

Project for 6 miles of 2nd class road to connect Unadhgarh and Bungrar, Rs. 6,000.

Project for improving road from Kálpi to Hamírpur, Rs. 3,600.

	Rs.
Madhogarh drainage	5,000
Filling up ditch, Jalaun fort	1,235
Orai tank clearance	2,500
Total ...	Rs. 8,735

For general improvement of tanks and petty drainages, *not being* within municipalities, Rs. 7,000.

Jhánsi district.—This district has still in hand from budget grants some Rs. 2,000 for kucha roads, and some Rs. 4,000 on account of pucka roads and bridges.

Collection of metal enough to complete two coats on the Jhánsi to Jherraghát road, Rs. 20,000.

Rs. 2,000 for survey of 1st class roads near Mau-Ránipur.

Maintenance of metalled through roads in Jhánsi station at the rate of Rs. 300 per mile.

The meeting desires to record its opinion that it should be suggested to the Administration of Central India that it would be a convenient relief work if it would take up the repairs to road and *patris* in Jhánsi district on 1st class roads, Jhánsi-Ingohi and Jhánsi towards Nowgong.

Improvement of sundry 2nd class roads, Rs. 8,800.

	Rs.
Required for like improvement of 3rd and 4th class roads	6,500
In hand from budget	1,500
Balance	Rs. 5,000

For general improvements, tank, &c., &c., Rs. 2,000.

Project for improving road between Gursarai and Mau-Ranipur, Rs. 10,000.

Project for extending the last-named road to the borders of Tehri State, about 6 miles.

Lakheri bridge, Rs. 6,000.

Lalitpur district.—Administrative sanction given to a projected road from Narhat to Mahrauni (estimated to cost Rs. 75,000), subject to the roads being continued *viá* Tehri to Mau-Ránipur. For the immediate petty improvements the road requires, Rs. 1,150 are allotted.

For general improvements, Rs. 1,000.

Rs. 1,500 for additional survey staff (temporary) for the division.

JHÁNSI, THE 26TH SEPTEMBER, 1877.

The question of railways south of the river Jumna was considered.

A.—A line about 260 miles long, from Gwalior, *viá* Jhánsi, Mau-Ránipur, and Bánda to Manikpur.

B.—From Cawnpore, *viá* Kálpi, Orai, Moth, Jhánsi Mau-Ranipur, on to Manikpur, a length of about 330 miles.

C.—Cawnpore, *viâ* Kálpi, Orai, Gursarai, Mau-Ránipur, and on to Bánda and Manikpur. In all these lines therefore Mau-Ránipur becomes by general consent an obligatory point, having moreover the advantage of connecting Nowgong with the railway by 24 miles only of military road. Thus the first point for the consideration of the meeting was the alignment up to Mau-Ránipur. The primary object of constructing the line (irrespective of its being a relief work) would be a commercial one; but a most important consideration would also be the opening out and development of the fertile but inaccessible districts through which the line is intended to run.

Not only by reason of the objections to lines A. and B., but on its own merits line C. commends itself to the meeting—

I.—Because it lies directly in the main line of traffic between north and south, providing for the rich duabs between the Ganges and Jumna, the not less rich duabs between the Jumna and Betwa, and those between Betwa and Dassan.

II.—This line would best accommodate the large trade between Mau, Tehri, Saugor, &c., to Kereli on the Great Indian Peninsula line; thus best satisfying the avowed object with which the construction of the line is suggested, that of commercial and local development.

III.—This line would be 50 miles shorter and some 25 lakhs of rupees cheaper than line B.

The meeting then took into consideration the alignment from Mau-Ránipur eastward. The exact position of the line must be determined by engineering considerations; the general line of country, however, should be, in the opinion of the meeting, from Mau-Ránipur to Bánda *viâ* Chirkári, or its neighbourhood, which is considered not only the shortest but the cheapest and most remunerative line. From Bánda to the junction with the Jubbulpore railway the line would probably take the direction of the existing road.

AGRA DIVISION.

Agra, the 14th, 15th, and 17th September, 1877.

All officers present admitted that the Agra division was in a critical condition; and that while the Etáwah and Farukhabad districts were not in a very bad state, the Agra and Muttra districts were severely afflicted. In the last two districts fodder was so scarce that the people had commenced feeding their cattle on the loppings of *kikar* and other trees. In the last year of drought, 1868, this phase was not reached till November or December.

The condition of Gwalior and Dholpur, adjoining native states, was said to be even worse than that of the Agra division. Emigration from these native states had commenced.

The Commissioner and Collectors unanimously agreed in thinking that the time for giving extensive employment to the people had arrived. In the Agra district, owing chiefly to the emigration from Gwalior and Dholpur, the time for opening out charitable works was not far distant.

The sums which Collectors proposed to spend on works are given below:—

District.	Collection of metal.	Improvement of 2nd class roads.	Other works.	Charitable works.	Tools.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Etáwah	24,993	64,860	12,830	1,561	...	1,03,584
Mainpuri ...	19,030	50,619	47,257	5,037	2,000	1,23,943
Farukhabad ...	45,584	2 900	...	...	...	48,484
Etah	14,523	10,087	6,200	900	2,000	33,710
Agra	84,972	43,500	61 000	66,300	5,000	2,60,772
Muttra	63,850	25,750	2,500	11,500	2,997	1,06,597
Total Rs. ...	2,52,292	1,97,716	1,29,787	85,298	11,997	6,77,090

In consultation with Colonel Craster, R.E., Superintending Engineer, 1st Circle, it was deemed necessary to place at the disposal of the Commissioner the following sums :—

District.	Collection of metal.	Improving 2nd class roads.	Other works.	Tools.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Etáwah	12,000	21,400	...	...	33,400
Mainpuri	19,000	34,229	...	3,000	56,229
Farukhabad	45,584	2,900	...	...	48,484
Etah	14,523	10,087	2,400	2,000	29,010
Agra	84,972	43,500	...	5,000	1,33,472
Muttra	29,425	25,750	2,500	2,997	60,672
Total Rs. ...	2,05,504	1,37,866	4,900	12,997	3,61,267

The Collectors were distinctly told that the money placed at their disposal was to be expended in the customary manner, and that the works for which the money was given were to be supervised by the Public Works Department. Further, that large contracts were not to be given, but that the work was to be done by petty contractors or gangers.

Of the sums placed at the disposal of the Commissioner—

I.—The collection of kunkar, estimated at Rs. 2,05,504, would, under ordinary circumstances, have to be provided for in the budget for 1878-79.

II.—The improvement of 2nd class roads, estimated at Rs. 1,37,866, would, in most cases have required some provision in the budget of the next three years.

III.—Tools, &c., estimated at Rs. 12,997, is an expenditure due entirely to the present pressure.

The balances of sanctions from current year's provincial budget were on the 1st September—

	Rs.
Etáwah	12,501
Mainpuri	15,152
Farukhabad	22,992
Etah	15,437
Agra	26,510
Muttra	7,886
Rs.	1,01,478

The works under the Irrigation Department in progress and about to be commenced in the Agra Division are :—

Lower Ganges Canal.

1. Fatehgarh branch.
2. Supply ditto.
3. Bewar ditto.
4. Bhognipur Branch.
5. Main Canal.

These lines run through the districts of Farukhabad, Etah, Mainpuri, and Etáwah.

In addition to the works noted above, preliminary operations have been ordered on the following :—

1. Ganges Canal, Mát Branch.
2. Agra ditto, Western Depression.

The preliminary operations on these two works, which lie in the Muttra and Agra districts, will be sufficiently advanced to admit of breaking ground in November.

The works, other than irrigation and provincial, to which attention was called, were :—

1. Farukhabad and Cawnpore Light Railway.
2. Extension of Háthras Light Railway.

The provincial and irrigation works which are in operation, or which will be started shortly, are estimated to give employment to 27,882 able-bodied men for six months, thus :—

I.—PROVINCIAL.

		No.
(a.)—Collection of kankar		4,282
(b.)—Improving and raising 2nd class roads		10,096
(c.)—Other works		204
	Total ...	14,582

II.—CANAL WORKS.

		No.
(d.)—Fatehgarh branch		5,000
Bewar ditto		900
Bhognipur ditto		7,400
	Total ...	13,300
and 20,000 able-bodied men for three months—		
Supply branch		10,000
Main Canal		10,000
	Total ...	20,000

In addition to the manual labor that is required for the provincial and irrigation works, the collection of kankar will give employment to 2,300 bullocks for six months.

The sums sanctioned and placed at the disposal of the Commissioner of Agra were :—

I.—ETÁWAH.

		Rs.
(a.) Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...		12,000
(b) Etáwah and Auraiya, 2nd class road		11,500
(c.) Approaches to Sengar nadi bridge on the Phaphúnd road,		1,500
(d.) Usahar and Sandan, 2nd class road		8,400
	Rs.	33,400

II.—MAINPURI.

(e.) Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...		19,000
(f.) Sarsaganj and Aran, 2nd class road		4,600
(g.) Sarsaganj and Karhal, ditto		11,266
(h.) Ghiror to Mustafabad, ditto		8,630
(k.) Ghiror to Karail, ditto		9,733
(l.) Tools, &c.		3,000
	Rs.	56,229

III.—ETAH.

(m.) Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...		14,523
(n.) Etah to Sakít, 2nd class road		950
(o.) Etah to Saháwar, ditto		1,412
(p.) Etah to Patiáli, ditto		1,900
(q.) Etah to Aliganj, ditto		2,850
(r.) Patiáli and Aliganj, ditto		2,500
(s.) Soron and Garraghát, ditto		475
(t.) Metalling Marechi and Marhera road		2,400
(u.) Tools		2,000
	Rs.	29,010

IV.—Farukhabad.

		Rs.
(v.)	Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...	45,584
(w.)	Repairs to 1st class roads	2,900
	Rs.	48,484

V.—Agra.

1.	Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...	84,972
2.	Railway feeder to Karaoli station	4,600
3.	Railway feeder to Syran station	800
4.	Agra and Khaïragarh, 2nd class road	7,000
5.	Kajret to Jaulpur, ditto	8,100
6.	Etah to Túndla, ditto	12,000
7.	Fatehabad to Karhawa, ditto	11,000
8.	Tools	5,000
	Rs.	1,33,472

VI.—Muttra.

9.	Collection of kankar on existing metalled roads ...	29,425
10.	Improving Muttra and Delhi road	4,500
11.	Muttra to Tonk, 2nd class road	3,500
12.	Gobardhan to Cháta, ditto	4,000
13.	Jait to Shergarh, ditto	3,250
14.	Jait to Sahár, ditto	2,000
15.	Kosi to Noh, ditto	4,000
16.	Raya to Baldeo, ditto	2,500
17.	Raya to Mát, ditto	2,000
18.	Drainage of Noh Jhíl	2,500
19.	Tools	2,997
	Rs.	60,672

MEERUT DIVISION.

Meerut, the 18th, 19th, and 20th September, 1877.

The works proposed by the Collectors are:—

District.	Collection of metal.	Improvement of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class roads.	Other works.	Charitable works.	Tools.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur	22,567	52,873	44,580	...	4,000	1,24,020
Muzaffarnagar	10,000	53,790	17,013	...	3,000	83,803
Meerut	27,751	77,082	32,319	...	...	1,37,223
Bulandshahr	56,351	28,480	9,628	8,452	2,000	1,04,911
Aligarh	22,477	49,956	18,376	5,000	4,000	99,809
Total ...	1,39,146	2,62,181	1,21,987	13,452	13,000	5,49,766

In consultation with Colonel Craster, R.E., Superintending Engineer, and with due regard to the works already commenced and those about to be commenced,

under the control of the Irrigation Department, it was determined to place at the disposal of the Commissioner the sums noted below :—

District.	Collection of metal.	Improvement of 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class roads.	Other works.	Charitable works.	Tools.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur	2,000	...	17,461	...	...	19,461
Muzaffarnagar	7,000	...	15,151	...	...	22,151
Meerut	...	22 239	...	...	...	22,239
Bulandshahr	17,090	7,402	6,500	...	...	30 902
Aligarh	22,477	9,886	12,588	...	...	44,951
Division	...	...	...	...	5,000	5,000
Total Rs. ...	48,477	39,527	51,700	...	5,000	1,44,704

Of the works sanctioned —

I.—Collection of metal, estimated at Rs. 48,477, would be provided under ordinary circumstances in the budget of 1878-79.

II.—Improving and raising 2nd class roads, estimated at Rs. 39,527, would require provision in the budgets of the next three years.

III.—Other works, estimated at Rs. 51,700, would be provided for in the budget of 1878-79.

IV.—Tools, estimated at Rs. 5,000, are due to the present pressure.

It was fully explained to all concerned that the works for which grants were sanctioned were to be carried out in the usual manner, and were to be under the supervision of the officers of the Public Works Department. Further, large contracts were not to be made, but the works were to be done by petty contractors and gangers.

The balance of sanctions from current year's budget was on 1st September :—

	Rs.
Dehra Dún	...
Saháranpur	26,000
Muzaffarnagar	40,100
Meerut	26,000
Bulandshahr	22,900
Aligarh	20,600
Total Rs. ...	1,35,600

The works in contemplation under the control of the officers of the Special Drainage Divisions are :—

	Rs.
1. Káli nadi rectification, estimate	56,791
2. Choya nadi rectification, rough estimate	47,000

The immediate commencement of work on the Káli nádi was sanctioned, and the Executive Engineer was directed to complete his estimate for the Choya nadi, and have all the preliminary works in such a state as to admit of ground being broken by 1st January, 1878.

The works in progress and contemplated under the officers of the Irrigation Department are :—

IN PROGRESS.

	Rs.
1. Anúpshahr extension	1,13,000
2. Deoband branch	65,000
Total Rs. ...	1,78,000

CONTEMPLATED.

		Rs
1.	Drainage, Saháranpur district	58,020
2.	Ditto, Muzaffarnagar	50,093
3.	Ditto, Meerut	86,974
4.	Ditto, Bulandshahr	67,000
5.	Ditto, Aligarh	24,960
	Total	Rs. 2,87,047

Works will be commenced in the following order :—

		Rs.
1.	Works estimated at ...	43,817 by 15th October, 1877.
2.	Ditto	1,47,230 by 1st December, 1877.
3.	Ditto	96,000 by 1st March, 1878.
	Total Rs. ...	2,87,047

The works that are in progress and that have been sanctioned will give employment to 29,800 able-bodied men for six months, thus—

PROVINCIAL.

	No.
Works in hand	5,000
Ditto sanctioned	5,000
Total ...	10,000

SPECIAL DRAINAGE WORKS.

Káli nadi	2,400
Choya nadi	2,000
Total ...	4,400

CANAL WORKS.

Anúpshahr branch	4,700
Deoband ditto	2,700
Drainage	8,000
Total ...	15,400

In addition to the manual labor, the collection of kankar will give employment to 800 bullocks for six months.

The following is a list of the works sanctioned :—

I.—SAHÁRANPUR DISTRICT.

	Rs.
Pilgrim road at Saháranpur	2,000
Saháranpur and Chilkána road	3,890
Fatehpur and Kálsi road	11,571
Collection of kankar	2,000
Total.	Rs. 19,461

II.—MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT.

Collection of kankar, Muzaffarnagar and Roorkee road ...	4,000
Ditto, Muzaffarnagar and Shámli road ...	3,000
Muzaffarnagar and Míránpur, 2nd class road	3,088
Firozpur and Dharmpur road	1,420
Muzaffarnagar and Burhána road	6,143
Baoria, half of the Meerut and Karnál road	4,500
Total	Rs. 22,151

III.—Meerut district.

					Rs.
Bágpat and Gháziabad, 2nd class road			...	...	13,475
Loni to Shahdara,	ditto	...	...	...	3,062
Meerut to Bijnor,	diito	...	...	...	5,702
			Total	... Rs.	22,239

IV.—Bulandshahr district.

Collection of kankar for Bulandshahr and Anúpshahr road...					8,500
Collection of kankar for Bulandshahr and Aligarh road				...	8,500
Bulandshahr and Siyána road	...	...		...	7,402
Railway feeder to Dibai		...	...	...	2,500
Bulandshahr bunds ...	...	...		...	4,000
			Total	... Rs.	30,902

V.—Aligarh district.

Collection of metal for metalled roads			...	...	22,477
Koil and Muttra road ...	...	...		...	700
Koil and Anúpshahr road		...	...	...	2,800
Kásganj-Panheti	,,	...	...	...	1,700
Khair to Tappal	,,	...	...	...	1,700
Atrauli to Gangan	,,	...	...	...	1,600
Sasni to Iglás	,,	...	...	...	1,386
Railway feeder to Raipur station		...	...	...	9,300
Drainage, Dádon jhíl ...	...	...		...	3,288
			Total	... Rs.	44,951

In reviewing the preliminary orders issued by this Government in regard to the provision of works for the employment of distressed laborers, His Excellency the Viceroy wrote :—

" If this authority (to Commissioners to begin at once giving relief employment on repairs to roads, collecting metal, improving cross roads, repairs to canals, tanks, and drainage works) does no more than permit Commissioners to begin earlier than usual the ordinary works of this class, for which funds are provided in the local or provincial budgets, then the Viceroy will not interfere with the discretion of the local Government, though His Excellency advises that the relief wage on such works be fixed at the lowest subsistence rate, and that full professional supervision be exercised over such works from the very first. If, however, the authority spoken of permits Commissioners to begin at discretion *famine relief works*, and if the request for sanction imports that the cost of these works is to be charged as famine expenditure against the Government of India, then His Excellency the Viceroy must request that the matter may be reconsidered. His Excellency's most decided opinion—and that opinion is confirmed by the experience of the past year—is that at the very beginning of scarcity relief employment should be given on large professionally supervised works only, and that no relief policy can be financially more dangerous than to open all over the country scattered relief works on which adequate supervision must be practically impossible. Lord Lytton's views on this subject—views in which His Excellency's colleagues fully concur—will be found in the minute recorded by him on the present condition of affairs in Southern India. In accordance with these views the Government of India must request that if relief employment is given at the cost of the general treasury in any part of the North-Western Provinces, such employment shall from the outset be given on large public works and under professional supervision only."

In reply, Sir George Couper explained that he "had not overlooked His Excellency the Viceroy's opinion, that employment should be given at a subsistence rate of wage; but for present purposes, he has held this to mean that each able-bodied man shall receive an ordinary day's pay for a full day's labor, out of which he will have to support the members of his family. Although he is to receive a full rate of pay, Sir George Couper would submit that this is practically carrying out His Excellency's instructions with regard to a subsistence rate of wage. For if we were to allow him a dole only sufficient to support himself, we should have to provide another dole for his able-bodied wife, and also to make arrangements for the care of the children, which they would have to leave at their homes if subsistence were given to the two bread-winners only. The only difference between this course and that suggested by the Viceroy is that by the latter, as the Lieutenant-Governor understands it, only able-bodied persons of both sexes are to be admitted to the works on a subsistence wage, and other provision is to be made for their children and the rest of the weakly people at their homes, whereas His Honor provides that every able-bodied man shall have a fair day's pay for a full day's labor, wherewith to support both himself and his family, and by this arrangement we get rid of the difficulty, which to his mind is a very great one, of having to provide for those whom he, and it may be his able-bodied wife, may leave behind them."

* * * *

"The Chief Engineers were given to understand that not a spade was to be put into the ground unless it was proved to their satisfaction that there was a section of the population out of work and without the means of buying food at the prevailing rates. But if there were such, then they were to be employed on necessary works, principally roads and canals, which have already been sanctioned,—so that in point of fact, we shall only be anticipating matters and spending money now, which in any case would have to be spent hereafter. We may therefore confidently look for a proportionate reduction in future budgets. But when these instructions were issued, the Lieutenant-Governor was only contemplating the then state of affairs in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. Rain is still (14th September) holding off, and if matters become more serious * * * it is necessary to be prepared for the worst. Arrangements are being made for the formation of establishments to supervise the works, so that if famine does come upon us, it will find us prepared. Whereas, if rain fall, our timely preparations will not have cost many hundreds of rupees, which it is well worth our while to expend with the object in view."

In reply to this communication the Government of India explained that, according to the views of the Supreme Government, "all destitute persons capable of any work and not merely the able-bodied poor should be relieved on the works. That is the system pursued successfully at Bombay, and that is the system which is being introduced under the Viceroy's orders into Madras and Mysore Persons who are in an enfeebled state of body are placed in special gangs, from which a light task only is required, and such persons are occasionally given special diet until they recover their strength. The object of this system is to provide that no one who can do any work should receive Government relief unless he fulfils the labor test, and also to secure that, as far as possible, the country may have some permanently useful work to show for all the money spent on relief. Lord Lytton has already telegraphed to the Lieutenant-Governor his approval of the orders issued by the North-Western Provinces' Government regarding the payment of a fair day's wage for a fair day's labor on large public works. His Excellency the Viceroy has every confidence that as in 1874, so in 1877-78, foresight and economy will be exercised in planning and controlling relief operations, if they should unhappily become necessary. At the same time it should be borne in mind that, if the population come on relief works in large masses—men, women and children together—it may be difficult to distinguish the members of families the bread-winner of which is enjoying full wages. In such case, it will probably be necessary to adopt subsistence rates of wages for all laborers,

for the Government does not wish to pay full wages to the head of the family *and also* subsistence to the other members. All it can do is to give subsistence to all the recipients of relief. The Viceroy and Governor-General observes, with satisfaction, that the Lieutenant-Governor has given strict orders that relief works shall not be opened in any tract, until a distinct section of the population is out of work and without means of buying food. His Excellency notices also that the works now undertaken merely anticipate the execution of undertakings previously planned; and he trusts that the larger projects of permanent usefulness named may be sufficiently prepared for the employment of large bodies of people if the season turns out badly."

The foregoing correspondence describes fully the programme and policy adopted by this Government at a time of anxious suspense—but only partial distress—owing to the cessation of the demand for field labor in the latter half of 1877.

The Chief Engineers found that, at the time of their visit to the several divisional head-quarters, there was already considerable distress in parts of the Rohilkhand, Agra, Meerut and Jhánsi Divisions which rendered the immediate opening of relief works necessary; and they accordingly gave provisional sanction to the initiation of certain works in the parts affected. The total cost of the several projects so sanctioned was:—

		Rs
Rohilkhand Division	... ...	1,64,196
Agra ditto	.. ..	3,63,257
Meerut ditto	... .	1,53,704
Jhánsi ditto	... ...	28,000

This provisional sanction was confirmed by Government, on the distinct understanding that it would be acted on only when the need was actually pressing; that the sanctioned items were to be brought into use as sparingly as possible; and draughts on them be discontinued as soon as the pressure was fairly relaxed.

The difficulty to be encountered in the conduct of these works was not one that admitted of rigid rules in its treatment. District officers were accordingly told that a very great deal must necessarily be left to their discretion, and that in the exercise of that discretion, they should bear in mind what the real object of the works was, *viz.*, to give such occupation to the able-bodied members of the community as would enable them to earn sufficient for the maintenance of those depending on them, without themselves being so far incapacitated by insufficient food as to be unfit for necessary exertion. It was unavoidable, and not objectionable, that the cost of the work executed should, owing to high prices, be more or less in excess of what it would be in ordinary times, but proper precaution should be taken to ensure the work being given to those for whom it was intended (who should, as far as possible, be selected from those living in the vicinity of the works) and in such a way that the rates might not prove to be in greater excess than was justified by abnormally high rates of food. It was suggested that the system of petty contracts might perhaps be found the most satisfactory, but where task-work was necessary it was laid down that the tasks should be carefully marked out. It might also be advisable, it was pointed out, to have gangs composed of inhabitants of the same village, the gangsman or mate being the most influential man procurable, and being paid by a percentage on the value of work done, or at a fixed rate of pay chargeable to the work. For the time being, work would be carried out at ordinary rates in the ordinary way, the rates being fixed by the District Engineer and confirmed by the Magistrate of the district.

In the meantime, as rain still held off, another calamity seemed impending. As each day passed, cloudless and dry, it appeared more and more probable that no rabi could be sown at all; that thousands of the laboring and cultivating population would thus be kept for a long time out of employ; and that no harvest of any kind could be expected until the kharif of the following year. By the end of September, it appeared (humanly speaking) certain that Government would have to contend with this great evil. As a preliminary measure, His Honor decided on vesting the control of relief operations in one officer, who should act directly under his own guidance,

and that all departments and works should be made subservient to the requirements of the "Famine Department." Colonel Fraser, the Chief Engineer in the Public Works Department, was nominated for this work; and he at once drafted a plan of operations, capable of affording continuous employment for nine months to 1,235,000 persons, or 2·9 per cent of the population of these provinces. During the worst time of the Madras Famine, it had been found that not more than 3 per cent. of the population were actually employed on relief works; so that the provision made for these provinces appeared *primâ facie* to be adequate for any emergency to which a sudden expansion of the distress might give rise. The class of works contemplated in this scheme of operations, and the number of laborers who could be employed on each kind of work, were as under :—

Railways	1,000,000	persons.
Canals	170,000	"
Drainage works	15,000	"
Roads, &c., ...	50,000	"
Total ...	1,235,000	daily

This scheme had, however, hardly been completed, when from all parts were telegraphed the welcome tidings that abundant rain had fallen; that the rabi sowings were assured; and that work would now be available in the fields.

The important thing now was to secure that full advantage was taken of this unexpected fall of rain, and that the rabi should be widely and promptly sown. In the securing of a good rabi over a large area lay the great hope of the future, and of retrieving the losses of the past. With this object it was desirable that on the one hand every aid should be given to cultivators to enable them to replace the cattle they had lost or to procure seed, and that on the other no measures should be adopted likely to tempt labourers to abandon field work. The assistance given to cultivators has been described elsewhere. To promote the other object it was evidently necessary to discourage relief works where they were not absolutely necessary, to prevent people from dying of starvation, or where they might compete with the demand of zemindars and cultivators for labour.

Commissioners were at once communicated with. "Probably all works (wrote the Government) which have been opened as relief works may be now closed, though any work which might prove inconvenient to traffic by being at once put an end to may be carried out to such an extent as will prevent such inconvenience." Commissioners were asked to state their views as to the probability of any relief works being required by reason of the failure of the kharif crops, and to indicate which of the works already decided upon they considered as desirable ones to execute in case of necessity. Colonel Fraser was again deputed to confer personally with the several Commissioners on the above points, but they were directed meanwhile, in the event of the continuance of relief works being still necessary, to place the laborers on subsistence wages, varying according to the local rates for food-grain, but not exceeding the following scale:—

For a man	1¼ anna	per diem.
" woman	1 "	
" child	¼ "	

They were also instructed to adopt the task system, the task being fixed for each gang with due consideration to the age, sex, and condition of the several members of the gang, and the gang being collectively responsible for short work, under peril of a deduction for such short work being made from the wages of every member; to have the wages paid daily; and to insist upon every person able to carry a basket of earth being employed.

The conclusions arrived at at the meetings with the Commissioners are recorded in the following minutes of the proceedings on these occasions.

ROHILKHAND DIVISION.

BAREILLY, THE 19TH OCTOBER, 1877.

COLONEL FRASER opened the proceedings by reading the following extract from a letter addressed to himself by His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor :—

" Please discourage relief works in every possible way. It may be, however, that when agricultural operations are over, some of the people may want work. This, however, except on works for which there is budget provision, should only be given if the Collector is satisfied that without it the people would actually starve. Mere distress is not a sufficient reason for opening a relief work.

" And if a relief work be started, task-work should be rigorously exacted, and the people put on the barest subsistence wage; so that we may be satisfied that if any other kind of work were procurable elsewhere they would resort to it."

Read returns of District Engineers as to numbers employed, and payments made on account of relief in the several districts.

The accounts show that but a very small proportion of the population now takes employment on such works as are open, still that there is a *residuum* which must be provided for in some manner, or allowed to starve. This is due in part to high prices of food, in part to the want of charitable aid not so freely given as is usual in more prosperous times, and to the absence of much agricultural work which is common at this season, such as kharif harvesting, weeding, &c. How to deal with these unemployed people was discussed.

It appears from concurrent testimony, endorsed by the Commissioner, that individual works in this division are so slight and so much scattered as to require a relatively enormous staff to supervise task-work on sustenance wages and to make daily payments.

The latter would doubtless lead to great peculation in the absence of the close supervision which is practicable on large works, but not so on light road works, which find fair employment for from 20 to 100 people per mile.

The opinion of the meeting is that, until the real position of the people is clearly known (which it cannot be for another month or six weeks), it will be best to close the works now in hand, reserving, however, the projects enumerated in the list below to meet immediate needs.

Colonel Fraser said that all rates should be immediately reduced to a subsistence wage; and that where it is only possible to adopt the task system, the rate for the task must be reduced so as to give bare sustenance; *e.g.*, a task of 1,000 cubic feet in ordinary soil might be done (without dressing) for Re. 1-6-6, as under :—

							Rs.	a	p.
Six men	@ 1½ anna	...	...	...	...	...	0	9	0
Six women	@ 1 „	...	...	...	...	...	0	6	0
Six children	@ ½ „	..	...	...	...	...	0	3	0
						Rs	1	2	0
Add for tools, being extra payment to labourers who bring their own						...	0	2	6
Add contingencies and supervision			...	...	...	...	0	2	0
					Total	Rs	1	6	6

Colonel Fraser further explained that the weekly statements of labor employed (required by G. O. No. 562-72A.-C., dated 5th September, 1877) should show totals of men, women and children employed, and of the expenditure for the week, and up to date. According to the duty now estimated of men, women and children respectively, it may be inferred, that where the numbers of each are equal, the total number of laborers shown in the return would represent an equal total of annas. For instance, if there should be 1,000 men, 1,000 women and 1,000 children, the total expenditure

should not exceed 3,000 annas. This amount would necessarily vary on the total of heads counted with the proportion of men to women, or to children.

The column of remarks should explain any variation from this estimate, with general information regarding the nature of the work and the rate at which it is done, the condition of the people, and the method adopted for distribution of work and payments.

Detailed as follows :—
Rate per thousand actually paid to laborers, extra for tools provided by these, and payment to gangers, *e g*—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rate to coolies digging 1,000 cubic feet	1	2	0
Add for tools	0	2	6
Gangers supervising	0	2	0
Total	1	6	6

It must be left to the discretion of Public Works officers to lower or increase these rates according to the load and nature of the soil, and to allot the tasks with reference to the age, sex and condition of those employed.

The works which it is determined to complete are those hereunder enumerated in each district :—

In Sháhjahánpur district.—Raising the Seramau road.

Improving the Katra-Khodaganj road.

Kankar collection on the Sitapur road and repairing the *patris*.

In Moradabad district.—Widening 3rd to 7th mile of road to Naini Tal.

Improving the Husainpur and Tigri road.

Kankar collection on the Meerut road.

Repairs to *patris* of the same.

The two last works are urgent, and would have been sanctioned irrespective of making provision for labor during pressure.

In Bareilly district.—The works are those entered on Minutes of Meeting of 8th September and sanctioned by Government. Quite one-third of the allotments have already been expended, and the balance is required to meet immediate wants.

In Budaun district.—The following :—

The road from Sadalaganj to Bichara, estimated at Rs. 10,000, of which about Rs 2,000 have already been spent.

The road from Budaun to Sháhjahánpur, Rs. 4,600, of which about half has been spent.

Aonla road, originally sanctioned for Rs. 14,000, but now reduced to Rs. 4,000; the balance being held under reserved works.

Repairs to *patris* on the Bareilly and Háthras road, Rs. 4,000; the greater part of the work being already done.

And completion of work in hand on following roads for which the several sums mentioned were sanctioned :—

	Rs
Sahaswán to Babrala	8,000
Ditto to Ujháni	6 600
Bisauli to Dabtara Railway Station	2,000
Ditto to Islámanagar	5,000

In Bijnor district.—The works entered in the Minutes of Meetings of 7th and 8th September, 1877, will have to be carried out.

The projects which are to be held in reserve only to be taken in hand if absolutely necessary are in the several districts as under :—

In the Shahjahánpur district.—Seven projects on the Collector's list were selected.

The following roads may also be surveyed and estimated for in communication with the authorities of Sitapur (district Kheri).

Road from Pawáyan towards Muhamdi.

Road from Pawáyan towards Kheri.

New project for construction of a road from Pawáyan through Jewan to the Oudh boundary.

In the Moradabad district.—The works entered in the Minutes of September Meeting (including those administratively sanctioned) and omitted in this one, will occupy the available staff for some time in the preparation of projects, and will probably more than meet all that will be required.

In the Bareilly district—Are reserved the works sanctioned at the Meeting of 30th September, and in addition the Executive Engineer is sending up an application for funds for metal collections.

In the Budaun district.—The works sanctioned at the Meeting of September 7th, but omitted in this list, are to be held as reserved.

In the Bijnor district.—The works reserved are those suggested by the Collector.

MEERUT DIVISION.

MEERUT, THE 22ND OCTOBER, 1877.

THE proceedings were opened by reading the minutes of the meeting at Bareilly on the 19th instant.

The Commissioner stated that he had on the 12th October issued the following orders to Collectors :—

"When people are working far below ordinary rates, this may be accepted as a "sign that labour is required and work may proceed. Relief works on which rates "have to be raised to ordinary amount are to be stopped, as far as the terms of the "contract will admit, and relief works sanctioned, but on which work is not yet started, "are not to be commenced without a written order from the Collector directing the "work to be put in hand."

It was agreed to stop all relief works at once (including canal works) as relief works, subject to existing contracts, the works as named below being those which in case of urgent necessity the Commissioner will resume on the reduced rates hereinafter referred to. The remaining works sanctioned are still held in reserve, to be taken up should unexpected difficulty arise.

It will be seen from the memo. below, and the opinions of Collectors therein quoted, that the list of works selected by the Commissioner agrees substantially with the suggestions of the district officers, except in the case of Aligarh, in which the Collector asks for much more relief work than the Commissioner deems necessary. The Executive Engineer will proceed at once to that district and see that the rates are reduced to the bare sustenance wages. Should it appear that any of the works now suspended become really necessary, the Commissioner is authorized to resume such as have already been sanctioned, reporting his having done so.

With reference to the Kali nadi drainage project (Meerut district) from Koil to Hápur, the Commissioner states that the Collector considers work urgently required in the parts through which this channel would run, and points out that Mr. Forbes (Settlement Officer) wrote :—"This part of the country must be instantly looked after "in seasons of drought. With proper employment given, demand would only have "to be postponed."

Mr. Howe, superintending the works, states that at the tail of the drainage works three miles of the country are under water, owing to the non-completion of this missing link. Below Hápur the channel has been completed, but at the Babugarh bridge, on the Garhmuktesar and Gháziabad road, there is a fall of 4·94 from the flooring of the bridge to the level of the channel below. Had there been floods this year the bridge must have carried away, and in the absence of floods the channels already cut above Koil are silting up.

This work has been sanctioned, and may be undertaken. The money was allotted in Irrigation Branch last year, but so late in the year that no work was done, and the allotment lapsed. The Irrigation Branch will be applied to for re-appropriation and allotment ; and, in accordance with recent Government Orders this rectification may be proceeded with, subject to conditions hereinafter recorded. The average depth of section of channel to be excavated would be about 7 feet, of which fully 3 feet will be in water, and the average lead would be from 70 to 80 feet ; so that, provided the work can be carried out at an average rate not exceeding Rs. 2-12-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, the workmen finding their own tools, it may be done by task-work. Work should be started from the bridge, and all comers from Bulandshahr and Meerut should be employed.

Upper 3 feet of excavation per 1,000.						
8 men at	Re.	0	1	6	0 12	0
10 women at	„	0	1	0	0 10	0
12 children at	„	0	0	6	0 6	0
Total ...					1 12	0

Rates for lower sections being increased according to depth and lift.

If it be found hereafter that labour becomes scarce on these rates, the work (which must be completed before the next rainy season) may be carried out at full rates by contractors or other agency ; not, however, without previous concurrence of Commissioner. At the meeting with the Chief Engineer, Irrigation Branch, at Meerut, on the 18th, 19th, and 20th September, sanction was given to a great deal of canal and drainage work. The Commissioner represents that it will be difficult to make due provision without knowing which of these works it is intended to abandon, and which it is intended to carry out this season.

The Irrigation Branch will be requested to furnish the Commissioner with this information. The Superintending Engineer, Irrigation Branch, should also keep the Commissioner informed of any changes or delays in carrying out these works, as well as of any pressure or scarcity in the labour market which may assist him in deciding on the labour needs of the division.

MEMO.

Dehra Dún.—No works had been sanctioned in Dehra.

Saháranpur.—For Saháranpur district, works amounting to Rs. 31,961 were sanctioned. Of these—

				Rs.
Pilgrim road at Sahâranpur	...	...	...	2,000
Sahâranpur and Chilkana road	...	...	...	3,890

have been put in hand at a total estimated cost of Rs. 5,890. The Collector proposes to complete the latter (estimate of which is Rs. 3,890), and which is now about half finished. Commissioner concurs, and Colonel Fraser agrees. The work is one which had been entered in this year's budget. This is on the assumption that the Deoband extension canal, which is entered in this year's Irrigation Department budget, will be proceeded with.

Muzaffarnagar.—Rs 22, 750 were sanctioned, and of the works the following have been started:—

					Rs.
Muzaffarnagar and Miranpur road	...	...	...	...	3,088
Firozpur and Dhampura Ghat road	...	...	...	...	1,420
Muzaffarnagar and Burhana road	...	...	...	...	6,143

Of these we are by contract bound to finish on the first 7 miles; the second 2 miles the third 6 miles. The Commissioner concurred, and Colonel Fraser agreed to this.

The remark in preceding para. about Deoband Canal applies to this district as well.

Meerut. Rs. 22,739 were sanctioned. Of this—

	Rs.
Road from Luni to Shahdra	3,062
Meerut and Bíjnor road	5,702

have been commenced, and Collector recommends their completion. Commissioner concurs as to the Luni road and to the completion of the one mile in hand on the Bijnor Road. The remainder of the work to be at present held in reserve. Colonel Fraser agreed. This is on the assumption that the special drainage (Kali nadi) will be continued during the current year at sustenance wage rates or equivalent task-work.

Bulandshahr.—Rs. 31,402 were sanctioned for works in this district.

The following have been commenced :—

	Rs.
Bulandshahr and Mamun road	1,220
Bulandshahr bund	4,000
Metal collection, Bulandshahr and Anúpshahr road	8,500

and of these we are bound by contract to complete metal collection for two miles on the Anupshahr Road; the first work is nearly completed; while the Bulandshahr bund has only recently been put in hand. The Collector would like the Mamun Road finished, and he considers the bund an essential work and necessary to the district.

The Commissioner agrees as to the Mamun Road but considers that for the present the bund work should be suspended, although it may be entered in next year's budget as a work already in hand, unless required before that time as a relief work. Colonel Fraser concurred. It is assumed that some labourers from this district will find work on the Kali nadi drainage.

Aligarh.—The amount sanctioned for works in Aligarh was Rs. 53,951. Collector considers that all these works (excepting collection of metal) should be proceeded with, and that even more works may have to be provided. The works that have been begun are—

	Rs.
Atrauli and Raipur railway feeder	9,300
Improving Atrauli and Gungeri road	1,600
Converting Aligarh and Muttra road to 2nd class	
Ditto Aligarh and Anúpshahr road	
Ditto Kásganj and Panehti road	15,200
Ditto Atrauli and Ramghat road	
Ditto Khair and Tappal road	

The Commissioner is of opinion that the last five named works should be completed, the others being for the present reserved. Larger provision than common is made for this district, as there are no canals or drainage works. Colonel Fraser concurred

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AGRA DIVISION.

AGRA, THE 25TH OCTOBER, 1877.

PROCEEDINGS were opened in the usual manner by reading the Minutes of the Meeting held at Bareilly on the 19th October, 1877.

Commissioner said that the state of the division generally was hopeful, but many cattle had been lost. He is of opinion that takávi advances should be freely made on account of cattle purchases, as otherwise the whole of the large area now available for sowings will not be brought under rabi cultivation.

The least hopeful parts are the trans-Jumna parganas of Etáwah district, and the districts of Agra and Muttra, especially their trans-Jumna lands; some portions of their cis-Jumna lands are much more favoured. There is no doubt that before the rabi crop can be gathered there will be distress, and that many of the poor will have to be provided with means of livelihood.

After discussion it was determined to stop all works now in hand, but to resume a certain number of them on sustenance wages and task-work, as agreed upon at the Bareilly Meeting of the 19th October.

From this resolution must be excepted work already contracted for, or where immediately needed to maintain free communication; or where metal has already been gathered, it should be carried to site.

The memo below shows the list of projects to be continued for each district, as also enumerates projects which may be held in reserve to be taken up, should those to be now resumed prove insufficient.

The Commissioner is authorized to take up the works specified when it may appear to him that, without such provision, people would be in real danger of starvation. In such case he will consult the Superintending Engineer, who will take the necessary steps to procure the allotments of funds, the Commissioner being empowered to direct the commencement of the work in anticipation of allotments in cases of urgency.

MEMO.

(*Works are numbered as in the printed Minutes of Proceedings at the Meeting held September 14th, 15th, and 17th,* 1877.)

Agra.—Agra district.

Works previously sanctioned will be completed.

Also some charitable works which Collector and Commissioner represent as a necessary provision for aged, weak and infirm of Agra city, and as supplementary to the poor-house.

The following (already sanctioned) may be kept open, being, however, worked by the Department Public Works:—

Sikandra.—Improvement of gardens Rs. 6,300, of which about Rs. 500 have been already spent.

Shahganj road.—Rs. 5,481 sanctioned.

The charitable works have hitherto been met by Treasury advances on Collector's responsibility. These should now be adjusted in due course through the Executive Engineer.

Reserved works to be submitted for sanction in due course:—

Project No. 10.—Raising and culverting road about 13 miles, from Farah to Achnera		These form one line of railway feeder roads.
Ditto, ditto about 20 miles .Karakoi to Khairagarh. Rough estimate about Rs. 20,000, including bridges and culverts.		
Ditto, Ditto about 8 miles. Khairagarh to Seyan. Rough estimate Rs 8,000, of which about Rs. 4,000 is for masonry,		

Project No. 11.—Raising and culverting road from Firozabad to Kotila and thence to Mainpuri road (about 2 miles more), Rs. 8,000, of which some Rs. 4,000 will be for masonry.

The above provision (and not more) is made on the understanding that the Western Depression drainage project will be carried out this season.

The remainder of the works approved at the meetings of 14th, 15th, and 17th September, and since sanctioned by Government, may be held as a further reserve to be surveyed, estimated for gradually, and in order of importance, at the discretion of the Commissioner.

Etáwah.—In Etáwah district the work in hand and to be completed is :—

No. (*b.*) Rs. 11,500, of which about Rs. 3,800 is still required.

Works to be reserved are :—

(*c.*)	...	@	Rs. 1,500
(*d.*)	...	"	" 8,400

These small amounts are agreed to on the understanding that the Bhognipur Branch of the Lower Ganges Canal is to be proceeded with.

In addition to the above, the charitable works mentioned at the Agra conference in September, and amounting to Rs. 1,561, are to be held in reserve and put in hand as required at the discretion of Commissioner, and on the same terms as described for Agra district.

Etah.—In Etah the following works now in hand are to be completed :—

(*r.*)	...	@	Rs.	2,500
(*s*)	...	"	"	475
(*t.*)	...	"	"	2,400

and the following are reserved :—

(*n.*)	...	@	Rs.	950
(*o.*)	...	"	"	1,412
(*p.*)	...	"	"	1,900
(*q.*)	...	"	"	2,850

Mainpuri.—In Mainpuri district, works in hand, and to be completed, are—

(*f*)	...	@	Rs.	4,600
(*g.*)	...	"	"	11,266, of which Rs. 4,000 still wanted.
(*h.*)	...	"	"	9,733, ditto " 4,000 ditto.

and reserved—

(*h*)	...	@	Rs.	8,630

and further, there is reserved at discretion of Commissioner Rs. 5,037 worth of charitable works to be dealt with as in Agra and Etáwah districts.

Farukhabad.—In Farukhabad district one work now in hand is to be completed, *viz.*:—

(*w.*) ... @ Rs. 2,900. This small amount is provided on the assumption that the Kali nadi drainage will be carried out in Irrigation Branch.

Muttra.—The works in hand and to be completed in Muttra district are—

No. 11	...	@ Rs.	3,500	
" 12	...	" "	4,000	
" 16	...	" "	2,500	
" —	...	" "	4,500	Improvement to 1st class roads generally.

Those reserved are—

No. 17	...	@ Rs.	2,000	
„ 15	...	„ „	4,000	
„ 13	...	„ „	3,250	
„ 14	...	„ „	2,000	
„ 18	...	„ „	2,500	
„ —	...	„ „	11,000	Repairs and metalling on Muttra to Háthras road.

There is a further reserve of Rs. 11, 500 on account of charitable works to be dealt with as in the other districts.

Here also, as in Agra, the lists have been framed on the assumption that the Western Depression drainage project will be carried out this year.

LUCKNOW DIVISION.

LUCKNOW, THE 29TH OCTOBER, 1877.

THE Commissioner considered that although the rabi sowings and the operations connected therewith will give employment to the agricultural population for a considerable time, it is to be feared that during the months intervening between the completion of these operations and the cutting of the rabi crop there will be considerable distress, owing to many persons having no kharíf grain as usual to subsist upon, and being consequently compelled to purchase food at a time when there is very little employment for them.

With reference to Commissioners's remarks, Colonel Fraser stated that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor has already expressed his opinion that mere distress is not to be considered a reason for opening relief works, but that under the circumstances mentioned by Commissioner, the best arrangement will be to complete the projects sanctioned at the meeting of the 10th September, and to hold them in reserve until the Commissioner is able to satisfy His Honor in the General Department, of the necessity of commencing any of the works. If such works are commenced they must be carried out by relief works officers on a system of sustenance wages, calculated on certain tasks which must be rigorously exacted, and which have been previously calculated, for ordinary soil with a lead of 25 to 30 feet, at a rate of Re. 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet as in the margin. Of course this rate is for ordinary conditions, and may be modified to suit different circumstances, the object being, whether the work is done by task-work or daily labour, to provide the workpeople with a money allowance to sustain life.

					Re.	a.	p.
Six men	... @ Rs. 0 1 6 each			...	0	9	0
Six women	... @ „ 0 1 0 „			...	0	6	0
Six children	... @ „ 0 0 6 „			...	0	3	0
					1	2	0
Add for tools	...	...		Re.	0	2	6
Add for gangers		...		„	0	2	0
					1	6	6

The Commissioner thinks that, so far as can be seen at present, the works for which administrative sanction was given at the meeting of the 10th September will be sufficient for the district, but as regards the city of Lucknow some additional work will be necessary, and the only two works which appear possible within city limits are the razing of the Machhi Bhawan Fort and the construction of a new one near the railway station.

SITAPUR DIVISION.

LUCKNOW, THE 30TH OCTOBER, 1877.

READ proceedings of the Lucknow Committee on the 29th instant. The Commissioner was much of the same opinion as the Commissioner of Lucknow, and was

willing to accept the conclusions come to at that Meeting as applicable to the Sitapur Division.

FYZABAD DIVISION.

FYZABAD, THE 1ST NOVEMBER, 1877.

Bahraich district.—The Commissioner represented that, owing to the bad state of the road from Bahraich to Byramghat, and of the small country feeder roads to the main grain routes, there would be considerable difficulty in placing the rabi harvest on the railway and on the main routes leading to Colonelganj and Nawabganj grain marts, thus neutralizing in a great measure the benefits derivable from the crop should it prove plentiful, and hindering the collection of the land revenue. It was therefore decided that it was necessary to maintain the administrative sanction and allotment for Rs. 7,924 for improvements of cross country roads.

The allotment of Rs. 5,000 for immediate use on the Byramghat and Bahraich road is also maintained.

Gonda district.—No relief works are necessary.

Fyzabad district.—Rs. 15,000, appropriated at meeting held at Fyzabad on 12th September, 1877, for the collection of metal on Fyzabad and Lucknow and Allahabad roads, is now re-appropriated on the following works, after completion of works in progress in collecting metal contracted for in Allahabad road grant of Rs. 4,990.

No.	3,*	Kacheara to Baragaon road.
,,	6,*	Amániganj to Milkipur. ,,
,,	7,*	ditto to Haliapur ,,
,,	24,*	Malipur and Jalálpur ,,

* These numbers refer to the map and district book.

The allotment for survey establishment for the division made at the meeting of the 12th September, 1877, is maintained, and the projects administratively sanctioned will be completed and held in reserve in case of future necessity ; as in case of failure of winter rain and consequent failure of rabi crops a considerable portion of the wage—earning agricultural population, especially in Fyzabad district, will be in imminent danger of starvation.

Colonel Fraser states that the Lieutenant-Governor had decided that where works are commenced they must be carried out by public works officers on a system of sustenance wages, calculated on certain tasks which must be rigorously exacted, and which have been previously calculated for ordinary soil with a lead of 25 to 30 feet, at a rate of 1-6-6 per 1,000 cubic feet, *vide* margin. Of course this rate is for ordinary conditions, and may be modified to suit different circumstances, the object being, whether the work is done by task-work or daily labour, to provide the workpeople with a money allowance to sustain life.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Six men	@ 1-6 each ...	0	9	0
Six women	@ 1-0 ,, ...	0	6	0
Six children	@ 0-6 ,, ...	0	3	0
		1	2	0
Add tools	...	0	2	6
Add gangers	..	0	2	0
Total	...	1	6	6

RAE BARELI DIVISION.

No. 2538, dated 12th October, 1877.

From—Commissioner, Rae Bareli,

To—Secretary to Government, N.-W. P.,

Rae Bareli Division.—As the necessity for famine relief works in the Rae Bareli Division would appear no longer to exist, owing to the favorable rains which have lately fallen, which will admit of the rabi sowings being everywhere set in hand, begs to forward, for information and approval of Government, extracts from a Circu-

lar issued by undersigned in the General Department, to the Deputy Commissioners of this Division.

Extract paras. 1 *and* 4 *from Circular No.* 122, *dated 9th October,* 1877, *from Commissioner, Rae Bareli, to address of Deputy Commissioners, Rae Bareli Division.*

1. The works provisionally sanctioned at the Lucknow conference were in view solely of the failure of the rabi. The bountiful rain that has fallen secures the rabi sowings, and with ordinary cold weather rains the rabi crop as well; consequently there will be no need for most of those provisionally sanctioned works.

4. As to works it is my belief that they will not now be required; but if they are, they should be entirely confined to claying sandy bits on—

(1).—The Rae Bareli and Partabgarh road (in both districts).

(2).—The Rae Bareli and Sultanpur road (in both districts), and if more than this is needed, one other work to be selected by the Deputy Commissioner, and which he will suggest for each district.

BENARES DIVISION.

BENARES, 3RD NOVEMBER, 1877.

THE Commissioner stated that for Benares, Mirzapur, and Ghâzipur, judging by the present ruling rates of food grains in all three districts, and by the statements which he had from time to time received from Collectors, there would be no necessity whatever for opening any relief works; but that possibly, in Gorakhpur especially, and in a lesser degree in Azamgarh and Basti, such necessity might hereafter arise, though only for a very limited period—say three months at the outside. But that in any case the Commissioner was of opinion—

(*a*) That with the view of saving Government excess expenditure hereafter, all works entered in the budget, save those of a very emergent character, the necessity of continuing which it should rest with the Public Works Department to decide, should be postponed until late in the season, when it could be better determined whether it would be necessary to take them up as relief works or not—*i.e.*, by paying the labourers only sustenance wage, and by rigorously exacting task-work.

(*b*) That when the necessity for departing from the above rule of postponing the works should arise, it should be the duty of the Collector first to satisfy His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, through the Commissioner of the Division, in the General Department, that the people in the neighbourhood of the work were in such a state of distress and starvation as to render the undertaking of such work *absolutely* necessary. When Government is satisfied on this point, the Public Works Department will be informed, and the work will be carried out under such instructions as the head of that department shall issue.

Two objects will be attained by these proposals. First, Government money will not be expended at a time when its expenditure is not absolutely necessary for the relief of the people. Secondly, the work, if undertaken, will be carried out under such rigorous supervision as to exact a full tale of work for the money expended.

Colonel Fraser, in concurring in the above proposals, suggested that should any work over and above those included in the budget be required, they might be selected from those already fixed on at the last meeting held in Benares.

Colonel Fraser further observed that the books distributed at last meeting to be filled in by Collectors, have not been received, except the one due from Mirzapur. The Commissioner promised to see to this.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

ALLAHABAD, THE 6TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

COLONEL FRASER read minutes of meeting at Lucknow on the 29th October last.

Commissioner said that in the Allahabad Division there was but one work in hand, the Mogal road in the Cawnpore district.

It is not proposed to open any relief work at once, but Commissioner considers that provision must be made for the Allahabad and Cawnpore districts, or there will certainly be very severe distress, and danger of starvation. The work now in hand in the Cawnpore district should be continued. In the Allahabad Division we must be prepared in the districts south of the Jumna with work in case it may be necessary to give it. In the other districts projects hereinafter specified are reserved to be taken up at the discretion of the Commissioner if he should find necessity to do so. In the meantime the projects should be prepared.

It is not believed that any work will be required in Jaunpur, Bánda, and Fatehpur, but some should be held in reserve in the event of failure of the ordinary Christmas showers. The following works are reserved, and (as well as the Mogal road now in hand) will be carried out, if at all, on sustenance wages in the manner described in the minutes of the meeting at Bareilly on the 19th October, 1877.

In Allahabad district.—Improving 2nd class road, railway feeder, from Sheorajpur Railway Station, East Indian Railway, Jubbulpore Branch, *viâ* Kheri and Kuraon to Manda and Nawai Railway Station on main line.

Improving 2nd class road from Handia to Phúlpur, for which Rs. 7,500 were allotted, but which will now be reserved.

In Fatehpur district.—Improving road from Fatehpur *viâ* Jhunia-Chandpur and Amauli to Khora Khas for which Rs. 9,657 were allotted, but which will now be reserved. About Rs. 300 only have been spent.

Completion of Fatehpur drainage outfall to Jumna river.

In Cawnpore district.—Improving road from Khora *viâ* Ghátampur Musanagar, Bhognipur and Sikandra, into the Etáwah district, of which the part from Khora for three miles is in the Fatehpur district. This work, for which Rs. 22,400 were sanctioned at the Allahabad Meeting of the 17th September, 1877, may, with approval of Commissioner, be continued, but Superintending Engineer and Executive Engineer are requested to take order that sustenance wages and task-work are rigidly enforced.

Raising and improving road from Sikandra to Rasdhan to be held in reserve. Estimated cost Rs. 1,600.

At the suggestion of the Commissioner administrative sanction is given to a railway feeder road from Sikandra *viâ* Mangalpur to Jhínjak Railway Station, and similar sanction to another from Bilhaur *viâ* Kakwán and Rasúlabad to the same station. The latter would also be a feeder to the proposed railway from Cawnpore to Farukhabad.

The cost of surveys (if any) are chargeable against previous allotments on that account.

In Bánda district (reserved works).—A new 2nd class road from Rajapur to Sureiya, about 20 miles, and estimated to cost Rs. 36,000.

Raising, bridging, and repairing the Bánda-Kálinjar road, about 30 miles.

In Hamírpur district.—The following works are reserved :—

Raising and improving the existing road from Hamírpur to Ráth, which would be a feeder to any railway between Mau-Ránipur and Bánda. The length is about 31 miles, and estimated cost Rs. 24,552.

Improving road from Bewai and Khairala, Rs. 16,632.

Ditto Charkhari and Nowgong road, about 23 miles, Rs. 18,215.

In Jaunpur district.—Are reserved two railway feeders; road from Jalálganj Railway Station, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, to Mariahu.

Ditto ditto to Kerakat.

JHÁNSI DIVISION.

KÁLPI, 12TH NOVEMBER, 1877.

THE proceedings commenced by Major Thomason (deputed by Colonel Fraser) reading the Minutes of the Meeting at Bareilly on October 19th, 1877.

The Commissioner describes the prospects of the Jhánsi Division generally as follows :—

Crops.—Kharíf crop results practically identical with statement made at Jhánsi conference of September 25th, *i.e.*, whole average of *Lalitpur* 8 or 9 annas (out of 16) ; Jhánsi, with the exception of some crops in about 40 villages, *nil*; Jalaun *nil.*

Rabi prospects are as follows :—

In Lalitpur the ordinary rabi area is less than 30 per cent. of whole cultivated area. Better class of soils for coming rabi sown up to full average; prospects of poorer class of soils rather indifferent. Rabi prospects generally fair.

Jhánsi district, ordinary area of rabi rather more than 60 per cent. of cultivated area. Prospects of present rabi as follows :—Mau, Moth and Garotha tahsílis fully 50 per cent. above average. Jhánsi tahsíli 10 to 15 per cent. above average. Except for unforeseen events excellent rabi outturn expected.

Jalaun district, average rabi area about 60 per cent. of cultivated area. In parganas Mádhogarh, Kúnch and Kálpi, expected increase over average rabi cultivated area is about 20 per cent., and Orai remains perhaps the same as usual. A deficit is expected in Jalaun pargana of about half its average area, owing to a general deficiency of rain in October. Unforeseen showers before the end of the month would remedy this deficiency. On the whole, Deputy Commissioner, Jalaun, expects an average outturn.

Cattle and fodder.—Condition of Lalitpur as to cattle is good, and as to fodder and grass is fair ; of Jhánsi, fodder and grass is very scarce, cattle poor and weak. Jalaun is in much the same state as Jhánsi.

Stocks of grain.—Opinions regarding stocks of grain as advanced at the Jhánsi conference, on September 25th, have generally proved correct ; if anything, stocks are perhaps rather better. Grain is coming in freely from Saugor ; as freely as can be expected from the unsatisfactory state of the portion of the road beyond the Lalitpur boundary.

Condition of people.—The condition of the people in Lalitpur is as follows :—

In the southern portion, comprising two-thirds of the whole, in which portion kharíf crop exists, the condition is so far poorer than usual in that, for some time past prices of grain generally have been higher, and the cheaper sorts of kharíf grain have

not been procurable. From the latest reports it is expected that there will be no such distress among the people of this portion of the district as to drive them far from their homes in search of employment beyond their agricultural pursuits; and it is supposed that the ordinary works provided for in the budget will meet existing wants. The northern portion (about one-third of the total district) is not in quite so satisfactory a state, for the following reasons, *viz.*, it has saved no kharíf at all, and as regards the rabi, the soil being for the most part poor and stony, and the late rains insufficient, the expected area and outturn of rabi may be below the average; the price of food being high, the cheaper class of grain is not at present procurable. It is expected that a considerable number of inhabitants of this portion of the district will require employment in excess of budget provision, but not in excess of the extra allotments granted in September for the Jhánsi and Saugor road and improvement of kucha roads.

The general condition of the people in Jhánsi district at present is best shown by the latest return of people employed on public works. Out of a population of 317,000 the last return shows 2,092 men, women and children on the roads per day. The high price of grain and the absence of the cheaper kinds of grain is chiefly responsible for the strained circumstances of the people here. When the sowing operations on the present extended rabi area are finished (a few weeks hence) we must expect an accession of laborers on our public works.

In Jalaun, out of a present population of about 400,000, the latest returns of those employed on the works show :—On special relief works, 258 men, women and children per diem ; on kucha roads at the special mileage rate of Rs. 30 (instead of 8) per mile allotted, the daily numbers are 826, and on the repairs of 1st class roads 1,200 per diem. We must expect these numbers to increase when the rabi sowings are completed. High prices rule here, as elsewhere, and in proportion have told upon the poorer section of the population.

Works.—As regards works—

In Lalitpur, a few days previous to the 25th September's conference, Rs. 15,000 extra was allotted for the Saugor road. The original budget grant has just been expended, and the additional allotment is now being indented upon, and it is expected will meet all exigencies on this work up to end of March, 1878.

It appears that about September 12th, when distress showed itself, daily labour untasked was introduced by Deputy Commissioner's orders, rates being kept within sanctioned estimate of wage, and they may accordingly prove to be high at that time, but since the receipt of the order of October 9th, 1877, its provisions have been strictly adhered to, as regard enforcing task-work. At no time have sanctioned estimated rates been exceeded. Further instructions are now being issued to reduce the rate of wage to bare sustenance rates, which should make the rates for work done rather less than those of the sanctioned estimate and, in so far, a test of actual distress.

On the kucha roads of Lalitpur the original estimate was at Rs. 16 per mile. An allotment of Rs. 5,000 raising the rate to Rs. 30 per mile, was recently allowed, and this rate was being worked up to until November 1st, when the ordinary rate of Rs. 16 per mile was reverted to by order of Commissioner. It is possible that before end of March a portion of the above Rs. 5,000 may still be required.

At the Jhánsi conference Rs. 1,150 was allotted for immediate petty improvements on the Nárhat and Mahroni road. It has not yet been utilised, and the work is at present in abeyance.

A further allotment of Rs. 1,000 at the same, time placed at disposal of Commissioner, for general improvements, has not yet been touched.

In the Jhansi district:—

For the construction of the Saugor road Rs. 20,000 was allotted at the conference. Of this sum about Rs. 2,000 has been spent up to date. The work has been done as an ordinary one under the District Engineer; the average rate of wage up to October 31st proving to be about one anna one pie per head. Major Thomason having said that he thought it would be in accordance with the wishes of Government that this work should at present be treated entirely as a relief work, the usual orders about sustenance wages will at once issue and the work will most probably stop.

Rs. 2,000 was allotted for metal, &c., on about 12 miles of 1st class road near Mau Ránipur. According to order of Commissioner, expenditure on this work (already commenced) is to be restricted to Rs. 1,000.

For the repairs of 2nd, 3rd, and 4th class roads, Rs. 13,500 was at the conference specially allotted for the whole district, and work was started on several of the district roads. As the result of October 9th orders, Commissioner stopped work on all but three roads, *viz.*:—

(i.) Mau to Latchura Ghat, 2nd class.

(ii.) Mau and Garotha, 2nd class.

(iii.) Chirgaon and Gursarai, 3rd class.

And on these roads the mileage rates are restricted to what was sanctioned at the conference. The subject of the kucha roads and their estimates will again be considered at end of these minutes.

Of the Rs. 10,000 specially allotted at the conference for the Mau and Gursarai road, about Rs. 1,500 have been spent, and, on November 8th, Commissioner issued orders to stop further work. The average rate of wage on this work proves to be one anna six pie.

For the approaches to the Lakheri bridge Rs. 6,000 was specially allotted. Up to end of October Rs. 472 were expended, the average daily rate of wage proving to be one anna nine pie, and the average daily attendance 195. It has been decided to continue this work as long as it can be executed within 75 per cent. of the rates originally sanctioned.

The Rs. 2,000, placed at disposal of Commissioner, for works of general utility, has not as yet been required, nor is it likely to be.

It only remains to remark on works of the Jalaun district. Sanction was given to commence the following works where necessary, *viz*:—

(i).	Repairing the old tank at Orai	Rs.	2,500
(ii).	Filling ditch, Jalaun Fort	„	1,235
(iii).	Madhogarh drainage	„	5,000
	Total	Rs.	8,735

This sanction, with the necessary allotment, was formally entered in the minutes of the 25th September conference at Jhánsi.

No. i.—Old tank at Orai has not yet been found necessary, and work will not be commenced without special orders of the Commissioner.

No. ii.—On the ditch, Jalaun Fort, Rs. 1,235. About Rs. 600 have been already spent. The work will be shortly completed, showing a considerable saving on what was originally estimated, owing to the work having been executed at abnormally low rates.

No. iii.—Only Rs. 500 have as yet been expended out of the Rs. 5,000 sanctioned for Madhogarh drainage, owing to the very low rates (Rs. 1-10-0 per 1,000 cubic feet, including supervision and repairs of tools) at which the work proves to have been executed hitherto: but a considerable accession of labourers is expected when the rabi sowings will be finished, and it is pretty certain that it will be necessary to carry it on to completion.

A special allotment of Rs. 7,000, placed at disposal of Commissioner, for works of general utility, has not, as yet, been utilised. With reference to expenditure on kucha roads, the case stands thus :—

According to budget the rate works out to Rs. 8 per mile. At the Jhánsi conference it was shown that there was in hand a sum of Rs. 2,300; and a special allotment of Rs. 10,000 was then made to bring the average mileage rate up to Rs. 30 per mile over 412 miles of road, giving a total available allotment of Rs. 12,300. In accordance with the orders issued at the conference, from about October 1st work was generally begun at Rs. 30 per mile, and at this rate up to date about Rs. 3,000 has been expended. In accordance with the G. O. of 9th October, and after some correspondence, the Deputy Commissioner was, by the Commissioner, ordered to reduce the special rate of Rs. 30 to the ordinary budget rate of Rs. 8. On further representation by the Deputy Commissioner, this order was suspended, pending the arrival of Superintending Engineer specially deputed.

It appeared to Major Thomason that the expenditure under the last head, with reference to Jhánsi as well as Jalaun, was hardly being incurred in accordance with the order of Government of October 9th. The system on which the kucha roads are being now repaired, and which is in accordance with orders of Jhánsi conference, is not one which admits of any proper departmental check, and therefore appears to be hardly of the kind contemplated by Government as suitable to relief works under existing circumstances. The work is not only scattered, but admits of little or no measurement, not being executed on any regular profile. To meet the orders of October 9th, above quoted, it would apparently be necessary to place on one side the system adopted at the Jhánsi conference of estimating at so many rupees per mile, and with reference to relief exigencies more particularly, though, of course, with as great a regard to general utility as possible, to select one road at a time and remodel it, even at a greater cost, to some economical profile, providing drainage on both sides and raising a portion of the road. The probable cost of the new system might even be Rs. 100 per mile, but the work would admit of thorough check and would prove a lasting benefit. Pending further orders, however, the work will be carried on as usual.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR approved generally of Colonel Fraser's action.

The fall of rain in October, as will be seen from the following table of attendance, did not immediately affect the numbers employed on relief works :—

Total attendance during—

September	...	...	...	235,549 or 7,851 per day.
October	...	...	...	1,011,563 or 33,718

But by the close of that month agricultural operations had fairly set in; and then owing to the introduction of the task system and the subsistence rate of wage, the numbers declined rapidly, the attendance during the next two months being—

				Total attendance.	Daily average.
November	...	...	...	668,664	22,289
December	...	...	...	543,984	18,133

The following statement shows the attendance in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Agra, and Jhánsi Divisions, where the pressure was most severe, during the four months ending 31st December, 1877 :—

Division.	District.	Total monthly attendance.			
		September.	October.	November	December.
Rohilkhand ...	Bareilly	24,215	55,378	32,638	42,401
	Bijnor	16,175	48,573	48,194	27,477
	Budaun	...	71,397	42,477	42,518
	Moradabad	95,371	46,808	1,029	closed
	Sháhjahánpur ...	23,841	47,816	33,206	19,598
	Total ...	159,602	270,032	157,544	131,994
Agra ..	Agra	41,134	177,401	130,751	138,127
	Etah	5,016	57,206	20,909	14,029
	Etáwah	...	41,597	23,638	16,175
	Farukhabad	5,941	38,995	18,745	14,530
	Mainpuri	10,273	61,629	20,991	19,332
	Muttra	...	109,189	125,538	78,522
	Total ...	62,364	486,017	340,472	280,715
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	1,098	22,361	27,479	12,173
	Jhánsi	6,350	65,446	62,096	44,768
	Lalitpur	...	42,287	21,196	16,466
	Total ...	7,448	130,094	110,771	73,407

The copious rainfall of December, though it deprived the labouring classes of the work they had up to that time obtained in irrigating the crops produced however only a slight rise in the number employed on relief works, the aggregate attendance for January, 1878, being 604,075 ; the attendance falling off very markedly in the Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur and Muttra districts—

	December.	January.
Bijnor	27,477	17,391
Sháhjahánpur	19,598	12,074
Muttra	78,522	18,367

Every effort was made to induce the people to avail themselves of the relief provided, but though suffering great privations, large numbers of the labouring classes persistently declined to resort to the works, preferring to sit idle at home or to wander in the adjoining fields plucking the green leaves of sarson, gram, and other vegetables, of which there was an abundant crop, and which, under the name of ság, forms every year a part of the diet of the poor. On this ság they vainly supposed they could support themselves until the gram crops ripened. This apathy undoubtedly tended to increase the numbers in the poorhouses, as admission was never refused when they had become too feeble to work, and must have perished if they were not admitted. Not a few, who, on regaining condition in the poorhouses, were drafted off to a relief work, ran away.

One of the objections urged by them against labouring on a relief work was that the task exacted was somewhat beyond their power, owing to their enfeebled state ; and on this being represented the task was at once reduced. But even with this concession, the reluctance of the people was still manifest, and they continued to

the end to evince a marked disinclination to give any equivalent at all for their food in the shape of work. They urged that in the drought of 1868 Government supported them without imposing any conditions, and they wanted the same treatment again.

The principle of requiring *some* work from every one fit for it, could not however be departed from; and that principle, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor, was unobjectionable so long as the task was adjusted so that each man could earn enough to provide him with sufficient food for the day. Of course, when there were large numbers of men on a work, the labour of determining the amount of work to be required of each individual and of measuring up each individual's work separately would be immense and inconvenient—and it was decided that it would be better therefore to form the labourers into gangs, making the gangs collectively responsible that the task was completed. The amount of work to be performed by each gang was to be allotted with due regard to circumstances, such as the nature of the soil, the condition of the laborers, and the proportion of hale to weakly men. Thus, some might be fairly required to do 80 cubic feet of earthwork, others could not do more than 50, while from the very feeble more than 20 cubic feet could not be expected. If a gang were composed of equal numbers of each of these classes, 50 cubic feet per man would, it was believed, be a fair task to allot. A gang of 60 men, 60 women, and 60 children would then be required to do 6,000* cubic feet per day to entitle them to the full wage, and if only 5,000 feet were turned out, all should suffer alike, by a reduction of one-sixth of the wage. It was urged against this system that it is contrary to human nature to expect the strong, without special stimulus, to work for the weak, and therefore that though it might be necessary to have infirm gangs from whom a lighter task should be required, the weak and the strong should not be amalgamated. But it was argued that the result would be identical though the work of the supervising establishment would be considerably increased, by the laborers being divided into several classes. For taking the case put above, if the laborers were divided into three classes, the task for the first gang would be 3,200* cubic feet; that for the second, 2,000; and for the third, 800 cubic feet. The amount of work turned out would be the same as if one gang only had been working, and the strong man would not have harder work when labouring in a mixed gang than if he had been placed in a gang with strong men only. While therefore the objection to the mixed gang system was not a valid one, there was also the disadvantage, in having separate gangs at different rates, of difficulty in classifying the laborers. Every laborer would naturally wish to be placed in the infirm gang, and much time would be lost in carrying out a fair classification. The conduct of relief works on the gang system was accordingly maintained, and local officers were instructed to use all the influence at their command to bring the people to a sense of what was due from them to Government as well as what was due from Government to them.

	C. ft.
*60 men at 50 cubic feet	= 3,000
60 women at 33⅓ ditto	= 2,000
60 children at 16⅔ ditto	= 1,000
	6,000

FIRST GANG.	C. ft.
*20 strong men at 80 cubic feet ...	= 1,600
20 strong women and 20 children ...	= 1,600
	3,200
SECOND GANG.	
20 weaker men at 50 cubic feet ...	= 1,000
20 weaker women and children ...	= 1,000
	2,000
THIRD GANG.	
20 infirm men at 20 cubic feet ...	= 400
20 infirm women and children ...	= 400
	800

It was suggested in the early part of 1878 that the disinclination to resort to relief works exhibited by the labouring classes in the winter months of 1877-78 was probably due to the insufficiency of the wage allowed on the works. The quantity of food considered necessary for the support of an ordinary man on the relief works was fixed, in conformity with former precedent, at ten chittacks of wheat, two chittacks of dál, one-fourth chittack of salt, and one and a half seers of firewood; and one anna six pie was the money rate fixed to be paid to each man for the purchase of this

ration. The following table shows the price current of the dietary above referred to in the Agra district—

Month.	Fortnight ending.	Rate per rupee. Wheat.		Dál.		Firewood.		Remarks.
1877.		S.	c.	S.	c.	Mds.	s.	
September	15th	11	14¾	11	0	4	0	
Ditto	30th	10	7½	9	6	4	0	A.
October	15 h	11	0	10	0	4	0	
Ditto	31st	12	0	11	0	3	0	
November	15th	12	0	11	0	2	20	
Ditto	30th	12	8	11	0	3	0	
December	15th	12	4	13	0	2	30	
Ditto	31st	12	0	12	8	2	30	
1878.								
January	15th	11	0	12	0	2	20	
Ditto	31st	11	0	11	8	2	20	
February	15th	10	8	11	8	Assumed at 2	20	B.
Ditto	28th.	11	8	11	8	2	10	

	A.	B.	
10 chittacks of wheat, cost in pies	11·5	11·4	
2 ditto dal, ditto	2·6	2·1	
¼ ditto salt, ditto	0·3	0·3	
1½ seers firewood, ditto	1·8	2·9	
Total cost in pies ...	16·2	16·7	
Allowed by Government ...	18·0	18·0	
Government scale in excess of absolute cost of food ...	1·8	1·3	pies.

Those periods during which prices ranged highest are marked A and B, and yet it will be seen that, even during those periods, the sum allowed, *viz.*, one anna six pie, was sufficient for the purchase of the requisite amount of food, and gave a margin besides.

It may be well here to quote a report by the Commissioner of Rohilkhand, under date the 4th April, 1878.

"The disinclination of the people to go to relief works was not confined to Bijnor; it has prevailed more or less in all the districts. Nothing would induce them to go as long as the great cold lasted; it seemed to deprive them of all energy and they were contented to lie about in a listless apathetic despairing manner, to all appearance indifferent to their fate. But before this cold set in, some of the gangs had struck work, demanding two annas per man daily and no measurements, and on refusal they marched off in a body. The laborers employed by Raja Jugat Singh of Tajpur, who received one and a half anna a day, came to work only every other day, spending the intermediate one in their villages. In short, the Collector at the end of September, reported "marked unwillingness to take work, and a general wish to be fed well and do little. A capriciousness, in fact, which is not the child of misery." I mention these facts because it has been repeatedly said that the rates fixed at first were too low and the task too severe; that the people finding that they could not make sufficient to support life deserted the works. I maintain that the laborers could have earned a livelihood had they elected to work for it."

In February, a considerable increase occurred in the attendance on relief works, the aggregate attendance rising from 604,075 in January to 2,047,126 in the following month. At the beginning of March, as the rabi-harvest was rapidly approaching, the attention of district officers was drawn to the necessity that the Government

relief works should not compete with the employers of field labour. The officers in charge of works were accordingly directed to reconsider both the rates of wage allowed and the amount of task imposed, so that a sustenance wage and light labour might not prove more attractive than the field labour then available.

Writing on the 12th March to the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor said :—

" From the latest reports received it would seem that the anticipations of a bumper spring harvest will not be realized, that is to say, the outturn will not, as at one time it was hoped it would, in itself compensate for the losses incurred by the almost total failure of the kharíf. The area under cultivation is still unprecedentedly large, but the crop is reported to be generally light in the ear, and also to have suffered more or less from rust and blight caused by the cloudy and in some places rainy weather with which we were visited during the last few days of February. In short, if things continue to go well, there will be rather more than a fair average crop—what may be called a good crop—but no more. The harvest, moreover, is already very much in the hands of the banias, who have given large advances on the security of the standing crops. They will be able therefore to rule the markets, and as there is no reason to suppose there will be much diminution in the demand for grain for exportation, it is improbable that prices will fall to any appreciable extent, and consequently those classes of the people who are unable at present to feed themselves will, when harvesting operations are over, require the relief which they now receive until the first fall of rain which may be looked for about the 20th June, or say three months hence. It may be presumed that harvesting operations will afford subsistence for the classes under consideration for at least one month of this interval, so that there will remain two months during which they will be on our hands, and for which therefore we shall have to make provision."

Up to this time the programme sketched in October, 1877, after the rainfall at the beginning of that month, had—with one exception, to be noticed below—proved everywhere sufficient for the requirements of the several districts.

" If, then, rain fall in due course on or about the 20th June, the anxiety of the Government of India with regard to the future of these provinces may be at an end, but if not, we shall be face to face with a state of things which will tax our energies and resources to the utmost, and for which, seeing that up to the present time, the vicissitudes of the season have been very similar to what they were last year, His Honor thinks that it is necessary that we should be prepared."

The Meerut, Agra and Jhánsi Divisions would, in Sir George Couper's opinion, be safely provided for by projects which were already fully prepared for initiation. For the Rohilkhand Division, except some small canal projects of doubtful value, there was nothing but railway work, which would be suitable for relief works. The railway from Moradabad to Sahárunpur would, it was thought, sufficiently provide work for the people of the Moradabad and Bijnor districts. Ample work for the people of the Bareilly district could be found in the construction of the proposed Bareilly-Pilibhít railway; and its extension to Puranpur, supplemented by a new cart-road from Sháhjahánpur to Muhamdi, would give work to the people of the Sháhjahánpur district. For Budaun, the Lower Ganges Canal distributaries were expected to supply sufficient work, but these were not yet quite matured. In the Allahabad Division the districts of Hamírpur and Bánda were fully protected by the construction of the Bánda and Jhánsi railway, and Cawnpore by the Cawnpore and Farukhabad railway project. For Fatehpur, a drainage scheme was ready, and for Jaunpur and Allahabad, the project for a railway from Rae Bareli *viâ* Partabgarh, to Jaunpur, would afford all the work that was necessary.

As regards the Benares Division work was to be provided—for the Benares district, which is a small one, by putting in hand the permanent railway bridge over the

Ganges and the approaches thereto—for the Mirzapur district, by the railway to the Singrauli coal mines—and for the Ghâzipur district, by the Dildarnagar Railway—while the districts of Azamgarh, Basti and Gorakhpur had the Jaunpur-Azamgarh-Gorakhpur Railway, with its extension to Muzaffarpur in Bengal on the one hand, and to Gonda in Oudh on the other.

For Oudh, the proposed railway from Puranpur *viâ* Kheri and Sitapur to Lucknow, and thence through Rae Bareli to Partabgarh would to a certain extent secure work for the Sitapur, Lucknow and Rae Bareli Divisions; the wants of the Fyzabad Division being met by the proposed railway from Byramghat to Bahraich, Gonda, and Gorakhpur, and by the training of the Gogra river at Fyzabad.

The Kumaun Division was provided for to a reasonable extent by the projected railway from Moradabad to Ramnagar, and a cart road up the Ramganga valley with other supplementary cart roads—thus meeting the chief want of the division, means of access to the interior.

These proposals were based on the opinion that, "though canal irrigated districts might enjoy comparative immunity from distress, this was owing not to their growing food grains, but to the fact of their crops being safe, and of a more remunerative character, which puts the money into the hands of the cultivators and enables them to buy food when it is an abnormally high price. But even in canal districts there will always in times of famine be a large residuum of poverty-stricken people who will require assistance. Unless it were possible to protect all India from famine by irrigation, isolated districts so protected would not gain much, unless the communications be opened out; and distress and even famine follow so quickly on failure of crops that the only real means of perfectly utilising irrigation is to enable the distribution of food to be made quickly by means of railways." And with the view of placing all these railway projects in readiness for immediate opening when the necessity should arise, the Lieutenant-Governor asked that the necessary staff for carrying out the surveys might be placed at his disposal.

The Lieutenant-Governor was however of opinion that, though the several railway projects named above would suffice to keep the people at work should the rainfall be only partial or deferred, they would be inadequate to meet the pressure which would occur if the rainy season were to fail entirely as in 1877; and it would then be necessary to undertake works on a very much larger scale, such for example as the Sardah canal, or in a lesser degree, the canal between Allahabad and Cawnpore. But the consideration of these schemes might, His Honor thought, be postponed for the present, as the works which were now proposed would be sufficient to enable the people to bear up against the first brunt of the famine, and give Government the necessary time to prepare for the worst.

Reference has been made to the fact that the programme sketched in October, 1877, was in one instance inadequate to the emergency. At the conference with Colonel Fraser in September, 1877, provision was made for a number of works, to be started as soon as the necessity might arise, in the Rae Bareli Division; but after the rainfall of October, the Commissioner reported "as to works, it is my belief that they will not now be required; but if they are, they should be entirely confined to claying sandy bits on—

(1) The Rae Bareli and Partabgarh road (in both districts).
(2) The Rae Bareli and Sultanpur road (in both districts).

and if more than this is needed, one other work to be selected by the Deputy Commissioner."—Of the kharif, a good deal of the bájra and juâr was saved by irrigation. Irrigation was also required to complete the rabi sowings, for the rain, which came so opportunely for most districts in October, was very scanty, averaging only 2½ inches over the Rae Bareli district. The anticipation of a fall in the price of grain after seed time was not realized—but there was no appreciable pressure on the people till the end of December, though there was a serious want of fodder for the cattle, and the

pipal and bargad trees were stripped of their leaves and the village houses of their thatch to keep the beasts alive. By Christmas, however, signs of destitution and distress became marked; one of the district officers on tour reporting—"near the Kulwar's shop there was a large family of Chamars who were evidently starving. The lumberdar was absent, but I left word that he must send this family to the headquarters (to the poorhouse). There were others in very nearly a similar state. Wherever I have been, I have come across a lot of half-starved creatures, notably at Rajapur, Jais, Inhona and Simrauta." In September, 1877, the municipal poorhouse at Rae Bareli had been reorganized, the subscription list largely increased by the charitable contributions of the residents, and the system of giving cooked rations introduced. It was then resolved that talukdars and the native gentry of the district should not be asked to contribute to this institution in case they might be required to look after the poor of their own estates or towns. This responsibility however had in many cases not been fully recognized, and as the starving poor roamed far and wide in search of charity which was not available at their homes, the omission on the part of landlords to provide for their own estates was not observed. Till the end of December, all cases of destitution met with were sent into the Rae Bareli poorhouse for treatment. While the small building which served as a poorhouse was overcrowded, reports were being received from the police of beggars and wanderers being found dead upon the roadsides. It was immediately resolved to transfer the poorhouse to the old jail building, which was capacious enough for immediate purposes, and the out-station police were instructed to send in to the Sudder all persons found wandering on the roads in danger of starvation; and shortly afterwards receiving and forwarding houses were established in connection with the thanas and Rae Bareli poorhouse at Jais and Digbijaiganj. Sums of money were advanced for expenditure at these places and for forwarding the paupers to Rae Bareli. But as the cost of transferring the paupers to the central poorhouse was found to be excessive, it was decided to make these forwarding houses independent poorhouses. Meanwhile other measures were in progress. With the view of affording relief to the worst villages, the Deputy Commissioner directed one of his assistants to proceed to the Salon tahsíl, and another to the Digbijaiganj tahsíl, to assume there the supervision of the collection of the revenue, and to suggest suspension in all cases in which the demand was pressing too severely. These officers were also desired to collect all the information they could gather about the general state of the two tahsíls, in order that further measures might be taken. On the 20th January, the Deputy Commissioner himself proceeded to Jagdispur in the north of the Digbijaiganj tahsíl, and after minute and house to house enquiries arrived at the conclusion that relief works were immediately necessary. A plan of operations covering the distressed area with a number of works of agricultural improvement undertaken and managed by the talúkdars with the aid of takávi advances, was at once decided upon; as it was admittedly hopeless to organize, largely and rapidly enough, the Government relief works which had been named by the Commissioner in October. The adoption of such a scheme, in the emergency, did away with the necessity for the large establishments that would have been required for directing operations and controlling disbursements on relief works, and the measure was attended with a fair amount of success. Nineteen works were thus made available, scattered over every part of the tahsíl, with from 50 to 500 laborers employed on each. Though it proved of eminent utility and saved the lives of many who would otherwise have perished, the scheme thus hastily set on foot was not intended to be complete in itself. The works were intended only for the relief of the estates in which they were undertaken, the paupers of isolated villages being directed to proceed to the Government road works, which were started on a smaller scale than would have been necessary had they been intended to meet all the needs of the tahsíl. But as the Government works were outside of the tahsíl, the village labourers, even those who were actually in need of relief, could not be prevailed upon to go to a distance from their homes. Measures were at once taken to open road works within the tahsíl and three works were simultaneously

started—one on the Bachrawan and Haidargarh road, one on the road from Digbijaiganj to Bachrawan, and the third on the Inhona and Mohanganj road—on the 12th February ; the numbers, in three days, running up to 5,000. With the opening of these works every labourer in the distressed area could now find employment within ten miles of his own door. The want of an adequate provision of relief works and the necessary establishment for their management was much to be regretted, but the extreme suddenness of the climax and the comparatively small area to which the distress was confined may reasonably be accepted as explaining the state of unpreparedness in which the calamity found the local authorities. The measures adopted promptly and energetically by the Deputy Commissioner helped the people to tide over the short interval required for putting the Government relief works on a satisfactory footing, after which measures were conducted on the systematic and well defined basis in force elsewhere.

It will be satisfactory here to review briefly the general orders issued from the commencement of operations, in respect of the management of relief works. At the outset, it was arranged to start relief works of use to the State, at ordinary rates with full task of labour ; but when the October rainfall placed the rabi out of immediate danger, the wage was at once altered to a sustenance one, not exceeding the following scale :—

For a man	...	... 1½ anna.
„ woman	...	... 1 „
„ child	...	... ½ „

This was to be paid daily, subject to the completion of the allotted task, which was to be fixed with due consideration to the age, sex, and condition of each labourer. Failure to perform the full task was to be met by a proportionate deduction from the wages of the labourers. These instructions applied only to such works as were continued as relief works, but ordinary wages were available to any labourer who chose to seek employment on the ordinary district public works, which were being carried on as usual. Owing to the difficulty with a small establishment of properly supervising the tasks performed on relief works where large numbers were employed, as in Rohilkhand, it was directed that in cases where it was only possible to adopt the task system, the rate for the task should be reduced so as to give bare sustenance at the prescribed rate. For example, a task of 1,000 cubic feet in ordinary soil might be done (without dressing) for Rs. 1-6-6, *viz.*, —

	Rs.	a.	p.
6 men, at 1½ anna	0	9	0
6 women, at 1 „	0	6	0
6 children, at ½ „	0	3	0
	1	2	0
Add, for tools, being extra payment to labourers, who bring their own	0	2	6
Add contingencies and supervision	0	2	0
Total ...	1	6	6

This arrangement, where the proportion of men to women and children was fairly equal, and the numbers in the gangs were not large, was found very successful. No one was allowed, however, to earn more than the maximum rates laid down. In some districts, the rates of payment were raised (by means of lowering the task) to meet the physical condition of the people coming to the works, while in cases where it was clear that the maximum payments allowed did not cover the cost of the ration, (which for working men was fixed at—

10 chittacks wheaten flour,
2 „ dál,
¼ „ salt,
1½ seers firewood).

the maximum rates were raised to cover the ration at ruling prices. In taking wheaten flour as the standard, though it is seldom used by the labouring classes, consideration was given to the fact that where poorer grains are used, more would be necessary to give the requisite nutrition of either grain, condiments, or vegetables; and it was also borne in mind that owing to the failure of the kharíf, the poorer grains had become almost non-existent. After all allowance is made for the dearness of food during the winter of 1877-78, it will be seen that there was rarely occasion for raising the money wage above the maximum of 1½ anna per man, allowed in the earlier stages of relief operations; for excess would only be necessary where the price of wheat flour ruled under 9 seers per rupee; as calculating it at 9 seers per rupee, the cost of working man's ration would be the following:—

10 chittacks flour,	at	9 seers	per rupee	=	12·33	pies.
2 „ dál,	at	10 „	„	=	2·40	„
¼ „ salt,	at	10 „	„	=	0·30	„
1¼ seers firewood,	at	90 „	„	=	3·20	„
					18·23	„

that is, only a very small fraction over the 1½ anna wage. In some districts, notably Agra and Rae Bareli, a different system had to be adopted. The proportion of women and children to men was so great that the labourers practically resolved themselves into—

Diggers	... Men,
Carriers	... Women, Children,

and it was therefore found necessary to task the men, and set the women and children to carry the earth so tasked under supervision. But even with considerable supervision, the number of women and children required to carry was so excessive in proportion to the work to be done, that a *kauri* system was adopted, whereby each carrier went to a stall at the point of discharge, and received one, two, or three kauris, according to the lead, that is, the distance the load was carried. The average rate for a basket of earth carried 250 yards was 3 kauris, 256 kauris being equal to one anna, so that to earn one anna a woman would have to walk carrying a full basket for four miles and an empty one for four. This task, it was believed, was by no means excessive, seeing that an industrious woman in good condition would earn as much as 1½ anna at this rate, and it became necessary for the people's own sake to increase the "lead" in such cases. An extra pice (= 3 pies, or a quarter of an anna) was allowed to women with children at the breast.

It was generally found that where task work was exacted under the system of paying a whole mixed gang at a certain rate per 1,000 cubic feet, the number of men on a work where the "lead" was short, as is generally the case in provincial works, was greater than the number of women and children; but that with daily labour under supervision where no task was given, the converse was the case. It would therefore appear that where the work was heavy and a full task was demanded before a full wage was paid, it was worth a man's while to do it, but where the work was comparatively light, it was only worth his while to send his wife and children to do it, while he himself sought work elsewhere.

The working of the rules laid down for the management of relief-works depended, however, very largely on the exercise of the discretion allowed to officers in charge of works, for rigid rules could not have been made applicable in every case; and this discretionary power was, there is every reason to believe, carefully exercised. The Chief Engineer, who several times visited the relief-works in different parts of the provinces, stated that he seldom or ever heard a complaint of the people not being paid, though a desire for a higher scale of wages was not unnaturally freely expressed.

The commencement of harvest operations in March produced, as was to be expected, a diminution in the number of labourers on relief works; the effect of the demand for

field labour being, however, much more marked in April, as the following figures show .—

	February.	March.	April
Total attendance on works ..	2,047,126	1,976,099	373,338

The unfavourable weather during harvest time, everywhere proved more or less injurious; and though in many districts the relief-works were completely deserted, and therefore closed, it was daily becoming more certain that the cessation of harvest operations would be followed by a renewed demand for labour on relief works, improvement in prices having being checked by the short harvest. To be prepared for the influx of people in need of work, it was directed that the Public Works establishments should be maintained for possible future demand at the strength at which they stood in February, the interval of harvest being employed in preparing projects and laying out work for the people. Commissioners of Divisions were also asked for an estimate of the probable requirements of their divisions in the shape of relief works; and were at the same time told to consider the manner in which their divisions would be affected by the initiation of the railway projects which this Government had suggested for adoption if the rains either failed, or were deferred, and to be prepared to supplement them by other works which might be usefully undertaken.

When contemplating the probable necessity for relief measures after the rabi, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor advisable that the orders issued by this Government from time to time during the recent pressure, as to the principles and management of relief operations, should be collected and codified, with such further instructions as the experience of the past might suggest, in order that all officers charged with the administration of relief might have available in any emergency explicit directions for their guidance. A Code was accordingly drawn up and submitted for the sanction of the Government of India in May, 1878 While acknowledging that "adherence to these instructions has prevented panic or wasteful expenditure on relief" and "fully approving the principles on which the present compilation is based and concurring generally in the text of the instructions themselves," the Government of India addressed this Government in the following terms:—

"Since the receipt of your letter, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council has communicated with the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor on certain points in the relief instructions which might require modification by the light of experience gained in Southern India, if unhappily the Government should have to cope with distress caused by a failure of the summer rains of 1878 in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. On these points there is, it would seem, no real difference of opinion between the Government of India and Sir George Couper; and I am now directed to convey the views of the Government of India thereon.

"First, with reference to the rates of relief wages The general rates of relief wage embodied in the present instructions were approved by the Government of India as being sufficient for the degree of scarcity then prevailing They were more liberal than the rates prescribed in the memorandum issued on the 28th September, 1868, when a scarcity was anticipated in Upper India, which memorandum was incorporated into Chapter XIII of the Public Works Code of 1870. The rates were, moreover, in precise accordance with those laid down by the late Lieutenant-Governor, Sir John Strachey, after his consultation with the local officers of Ghâzipur, Gorakhpur, and Basti, in the month of May, 1874. The Governor-General in Council does not doubt the general sufficiency of these rates, especially at the beginning of a scarcity. But since these rates were promulgated, the condition of the people in some parts of Oudh and the North-Western Provinces has become more critical; people have come to the relief works in a reduced state of body; and the returns of births and deaths have shown a greatly increased mortality in some of the outlying districts. Under these circumstances, it seems advisable to act upon the experience gained

during the recent famine in Southern India, where in the best managed districts it was found necessary to have on every large relief work a gang of inefficient laborers who were lightly tasked and received extra wages until they recovered their condition and were able to take their place in the ordinary gangs on the usual relief wage. Without such an arrangement, persons who come to the works in a reduced condition fail to recover strength and are liable to become weaker and weaker. Para. 11 of the instructions indeed provides for inefficient gangs on every large work, from whom light work only should be exacted; but it is desirable that persons placed in inefficient gangs should receive somewhat more food, as well as being more lightly tasked until they recover strength.

"The instructions provide only one scale of wages, which has very properly been set at a subsistence scale. It is indeed higher than the scale adopted all through the famine in the districts of the Bombay Deccan, for adults in small, and (comparatively) untasked gangs on civil works; but still it is fixed as being, after the experience of several years, the best subsistence scale for the population of the North-Western Provinces. To enforce regularity and the due performance of tasks, it is necessary that there should be some small margin for reduction of wages in case the people do not perform the full tale of work. Otherwise the incentive to work is absent when all get the same wage. In Southern India it has been found convenient to make the relief wage consist of two parts, namely—

(*a*) the money value of a certain ration of coarse flour or grain, adjusted periodically according to the prevailing price of such grain;

(*b*) a lump sum, not to be adjusted according to any sliding scale, to cover the cost of vegetables, salt, firewood, &c.

"It is on the second part of the wage, or the lump sum, that it was found possible to make reduction, in case of short work. According to the scale prescribed for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the second part of the relief wage should amount to—

Adult man	5·58 pies.
Woman or big child	4 02 „

I am to suggest that, in order to meet the views of the Government of India, regarding the need for a special rate of wage for inefficient gangs, and regarding a margin for reductions when a day's work is not performed, the scale of wages might be arranged thus:—

	Special gangs of people in a reduced condition.	Ordinary gangs doing within 25 per cent. of a full task.	Minimum wage below which reduction on account of short work should not go.
Adult male	12 chittacks flour + 9 pie.	10 chittacks flour + 9 pie.	10 chittacks flour + 3 pie.
Woman or child above 10 years.	10 chittacks flour + 6 pie	8 chittacks flour + 6 pie	8 chittacks flour + 3 pie.
Small child... ...	6 chittacks flour + 3 pie.	4 chittacks flour + 3 pie.	4 chittacks flour + 1 pie.

"It is understood that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor assents to the plan of rating a big working child, of 10 or 12 years old and upwards, as a woman. The scale provided in the North-Western Provinces' instructions for children in arms seems quite sufficient. The flour would in each case be not necessarily wheaten flour but such coarse flour as was ordinarily eaten by the people of the locality, and might be easily obtainable in the neighbouring bazars.

"The question of the rate of wages on relief works has been referred to the Famine Commission for enquiry, and the scale given in the foregoing paragraph will be subject to alteration when the Famine Commission shall have made their report. The proper administration of such a scale requires care and supervision on the part

of the officers of the Public Works and Civil Departments, but the servants of Government in the North-Western Provinces have always been distinguished for patient care and attention in administering the details of any system which the Government may prescribe for adoption."

The Lieutenant-Governor acceded to the suggested modification of the relief wage, and the scale mentioned above was accordingly substituted for that hitherto in force—all officers being directed to give immediate effect to the instructions of the Government of India. The revised Code was then accepted by the Viceroy with the remark that "if in the course of relief operations, the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor should find that experience dictates any change in or addition to the Code, the Government of India will be ready to give immediate consideration to proposals for such alteration. Though it is absolutely necessary that the relief wages should be kept down to an average subsistence rate, yet the fulfilment of this requirement need not prevent officers in charge of relief works from paying families or gangs together, so long as the whole gang does within a due percentage of its appointed task ; so long as the average subsistence rate for the units of the gang is not exceeded ; and so long as the officer in charge is satisfied that the weaker members of the gang are being properly supported."

It has been remarked above that in April a great diminution in the number of laborers occurred on relief works, and that in many districts it was found possible to close relief works altogether. As the harvest was gathered in, however, and the demand for field labor decreased, it became necessary in a few districts—Mainpuri, Basti, Jalaun, and Lucknow—to re-open works in May ; while in those districts in which relief operations had not been entirely suspended, the numbers requiring relief again rose, the aggregate attendance during the month reaching 796,910 persons. In June a still further development of the pressure on the laboring classes occurred—the districts of Bareilly, Bijnor, Budaun, Azamgarh, Gházipur, Unao, Gonda, and Sultánpur resuming operations—while in the other districts where work was in progress the numbers increased rapidly, the total attendance for the month being 3,137,766, or nearly four times that of the previous month.

In anticipation of this extensive demand for labor, the Lieutenant-Governor had, on the 17th May, convened a special committee for the following work:—

1. To prepare a diagram for each division, showing each district and pargana in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2. On this diagram, to mark as available for relief works—

Irrigation	projects.
Drainage	ditto.
Railway	ditto.
Road	ditto.

3. To prepare a statement, illustrative of the diagram, showing—

(*a.*)—The probable estimate of each project.

(*b.*)—The number of people which could be sustained on each for one day at sustenance wages, at an average of 14 pies per head, taking the average work per head at one-third the ordinary work of a man.

(*c.*)—A general statement of work available, showing the percentage of the population it would be possible to employ, and for how long.

(*d.*)—To show, on each diagram, existing lines of canals, drainage, *rajbahas*, railways and roads.

The object in view was to obtain a reliable statement of the work available in case the rains should fail or be delayed, and to have diagrams from which it would be pos-

sible at once to indicate the works which should be put in hand for the relief of any particular district or pargana. The Committee were requested to complete their labors by the 20th June, 1878.

On the 6th July the Committee submitted its report. Projects of every description had been considered; but varied as these were, there was one element common to all—the expenditure involved in the execution of the work; an expenditure calculated on the direct money value of labor obtainable from people accustomed to the work and drawn from a population existing under normal conditions in a time of plenty. During a period of scarcity, however, all classes would be driven to seek relief on Public Works, and would, in striving to earn the prescribed wage, engage to a large extent in an occupation to which they were unused. Hence to adapt projects intended to be executed in a time of plenty to the exigencies of famine, two modifying conditions (acting in opposite directions) had to be considered, the reduced amount of daily labor executed and the reduced amount paid to the laborer. The ratio of the price paid in time of famine to that in time of plenty, *viz.*, 3 : 5 might, it was held, be accepted as representing the *maximum* proportion of full task that could, under the most favorable circumstances, be exacted on relief works; but in establishing a general average this amount would have to be considerably reduced, for (1) it is not possible always to arrange people to the best advantage; (2) the proportion of carriers to diggers is greater than is requisite; (3) large numbers of the carriers are children and aged and sickly persons who receive wages, but practically give no labor in return; and (4) many of those employed are by custom and profession unused to the class of work. These conditions would reduce the average amount of labor obtainable to nearly one half of the maximum, *i.e.*, the proportion would be slightly greater than three-tenths of full work in time of plenty, and for practical purposes it may be taken as three-ninths or one third. A careful calculation of the numbers employed on works from September, 1877, to May, 1878, and of the wages paid all round (to men, women, and children) showed that the average cost per head of the relief afforded had been 13$\frac{5}{7}$ pies per day. For simplicity of calculation the individual daily wage was accordingly put at 14. These considerations led the Committee to the conclusion that a work undertaken during a time of famine would treble its normal cost, and that every rupee of the estimated cost of such a work (being three times the estimated cost of the work in ordinary times) represents relief to 42 persons.

Proceeding on this basis, and assuming that the duration of the period over which it would be necessary to extend relief might at least at first be put at 200 days (for though in case of the serious failure of the rains it might be necessary to continue relief operations beyond seven months, yet the number of relief laborers at the beginning and at the end of the period would be comparatively small), the Committee prepared four schedules of relief works for varying degrees of intensity of distress.

The first or lightest schedule provided work for 1,770,795 people on—

			At ordinary rates.	*At famine rates.*
			Rs.	Rs.
Road works	...	...	32,28,553	96,85,660
Railway „	...	...	17,15,422	51,46,266
Irrigation „	...	...	42,90,109	1,28,70,327
		Total	Rs. 92,34,084	Rs. 27,70,22,53

or 4·21 per cent. of the total population for 200 days; the percentage of the population for which work was thus provided ranging from 1·68 in the Benares Division, to 7·58 in the Agra, 8·22 in the Sítapur, and 17·49 in the Jhánsi Division. Detailed plans and estimates for all the works in this schedule were ready, and, save in the case of the Sardah Canal and the railway projects, had been sanctioned by competent authority. The Sardah Canal was, in the schedule, estimated to cost 24½ lakhs out of the 43 lakhs

(nearly) provided for irrigation works. The railway projects comprised the following:—

Cawnpore and Farukhabad line.
Muttra and Achnera „
Bánda and Manikpur „
Cawnpore and Mau-Ranipur „
Dildarnagar Branch „
Lucknow and Rae Bareli „
Bareilly and Pilibhít „

These lines represented a length of from 400 to 450 miles. The estimated cost of the work available for famine labor on these lines, at ordinary rates, was about 17 lakhs The cost of these narrow guage lines would, under ordinary circumstances, be from Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 per mile, including rolling stock.

The second schedule comprised, in addition to the works shown in the first schedule, an estimated expenditure on the—

	Rs.
Sardah Canal of	70,13,107
Eastern Kali nadi drainage project of	13,95,664
Minor works of	73,751
Total, Rs. ...	84,82,522
or at famine rates ... . Rs. ...	2,54,47,566

The works in the first two schedules were estimated to employ at one time, 2,388,939 persons or 5·77 of the total population. The proportion of the population that can be employed at one time does not rise in proportion to the cost of the works: because on such a work as the Sardah Canal, a limited number of people only can be employed at one time, and therefore the whole of the work shown in this schedule could not be completed in 200 days. Plans and estimates for works entered in the second schedule had been prepared but not sanctioned.

The third schedule comprised, in addition to the works in the two preceding schedules, the—

	Estimated cost. Rs.
Cawnpore and Allahabad Navigation Canal	7,54,002
Ken Canal	12,96,874
Betwa „	5,08,934
Minor irrigation and drainage works	2,66,832
Total ... Rs.	28,26,642
Or at famine rates ... Rs.	84,79,926

The works in the three schedules would, it was calculated, employ at one time 2,761,667 people, or 6·57 of the total population. Plans and estimates for these works were for the most part ready.

The fourth schedule comprised the following additional works :—

	Estimated expenditure. Rs.
Sardah Canal	98,71,265
Banbassa „	10,44,170
Pilibhit „	4,52,735
West Ramganga	4,34,000
Deepening jhils	1,00,000
Minor projects	40,000
Total ... Rs.	1,19,42,170
Or at famine rates ... Rs.	3,58,26,510

The total of all four schedules provided for an estimated expenditure at ordinary rates of Rs. 3,24,85,418, that is 3¼ millions sterling, or 9¾ millions sterling at famine rates; employing for 200 days not less than 3,879,741 people daily, or 9 23 per cent. of the total population of these provinces, the percentage ranging from 1·92 in Kumaun and 2 65 in Benares to 13·55 in Agra, 22·12 in Sitapur, and 26·77 in Jhánsi.

The Committee's programme was accepted by this Government, and Colonel Fraser and Mr. Furnivall were deputed in July by the Lieutenant-Governor to lay the scheme before the Government of India in full detail. His Excellency's approval of it was conveyed in the following communication :—

"His Excellency the Governor-General in Council considers that the whole scheme has been prepared with much judgment and foresight, and that it has been worked out with a completeness and skill which do the greatest credit to the Local Government and to its officers, Colonel Fraser and Mr. Furnivall.

"If widespread famine should unhappily occur in the North-Western Provinces, a beginning might properly be made on some such scheme of works.

* * * * * *

"At present, however, the Governor-General in Council does not anticipate the necessity for any such expenditure as even the first or lightest schedule would involve.

* * * * * *

"It will be understood that if famine should come, the works in the first or lightest schedule are those to be first taken up. But large works, which under ordinary circumstances require the sanction of the Government of India, or of Her Majesty's Secretary of State, should not be begun without such sanction. It can hardly be possible that any such sudden emergency could arise as to render it necessary to begin works of those classes without previous sanction; and, in the event of continued and increasing pressure, needful attention should be given to the preliminary steps for obtaining it. It will manifestly be desirable to take up the relief works as much as possible in the order of their probable utility, subject to their giving the needful occupation to the population of the tracts where distress might actually arise.

"The North-West Famine Code, which has been approved by the Government of India, shows that the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor is fully alive to the paramount necessity of limiting relief operations to the bare wants of the people, and that he appreciates the need for applying such tests as the exaction of full work, the location of works at a sufficient distance from centres of population, and the restriction of the relief wages to an average subsistence rate. Unless such limitations and restrictions are placed and maintained on relief operations, there will not only be risk that the cost of famine relief in India may exceed the utmost resources of the Indian treasury, but also danger of creating a pauper population taught to rely upon State relief for its support. In any case, even with the most carefully restricted relief administration, the strain on the public exchequer in the event of another year of famine would be extreme; and it would be necessary that its probable financial consequences should be watched from the outset with the greatest care."

On receipt of the orders of the Government of India, the Lieutenant-Governor considered it essential at once to arrange for the competent control of the various relief operations which would be involved even in carrying out the lightest schedule, so that delay might be avoided in the event of necessity forcing on the Government such a measure; and the Committee were therefore asked to draw up a table of the establishment necessary for the supervision of the works proposed in their first schedule—the district being accepted as the administrative unit for famine supervision, and due consideration being given to the fact that during a season of drought, the existing irrigation establishments would be fully employed, and Public Works officers be occupied in their all-important work of keeping communications in good order. At the

same time the Lieutenant-Governor desired that each Commissioner should submit (so as to reach Government by the 22nd August) a distinct and careful report of the condition of each district, with a forecast of its prospects in respect of the kharíf crop, of the prices likely to rule, and of the relief (if any) likely to be required. These reports would in the first instance be drawn up by the Collector of each district, and would be submitted through the Commissioner, who would add his own remarks, and review the situation of his division generally. These reports and forecasts would, the Lieutenant-Governor considered, afford sufficient information for the regulation of the further action of the Government; and if they proved unfavorable, Sir George Couper resolved to administer relief operations through a separate Famine branch of the Government under the charge of Colonel Fraser; the duty of which would comprise the provision of works and funds, the supply of grain when necessary, the conduct of all correspondence relating to relief operations, the administration of relief, and control of establishments, &c., necessary for this purpose.

The enormous increase on relief during June seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor to indicate the necessity for the adoption of a distance test. "At this period of inactivity among the laboring classes, due to the absence of agricultural operations, if works be opened close to the houses of the people, and every endeavour be made to induce them to come to them, the numbers to be supported will be very great, and this would be the case in any year. The Lieutenant-Governor is therefore of opinion that the distance test should be put in force wherever it is practicable—that is, people should be sent, with due regard to their food *en route*, to works at least 10 miles from their homes, if such be available. These instructions are, however, not applicable to persons holding a piece of land, however small, on whatever tenure. Such persons may have cattle to look after, and for other reasons it may be inexpedient to compel them to go to a distance from their villages. But they should be observed with respect to people engaged in agriculture, who have no direct interest in the land, such as ploughmen, and also with respect to weavers, chamárs, and all others of the non-agricultural classes. If the people go, it will be a tolerably certain proof that relief works are required; and, if not, it will be equally certain that such works are not needed. In the event of people already on a work, or applying for aid, refusing to go to another at a greater distance, you should at once ascertain the reason, and report the circumstances for the information and orders of Government."

The rainfall at the beginning of July, on which great hopes were based as permitting of the commencement of agricultural work, so far from causing a reduction in the number of laborers seeking work at the relief works, was followed by a gradual increase of the numbers, already high; while zamindars and tahsíldars complained that they were unable to obtain laborers for work in the fields, for repairing the houses washed down by the heavy fall of rain, and such like works. The following excerpts from reports submitted at the time explain the position in some of the districts concerned :—

In the report for the week ending 20th July, the Collector of Bareilly wrote :—
"There were several facts brought to the Collector's notice which showed that the relief works were being resorted to by many who did not really stand in need of relief. Both zamindars and tahsíldars from several parts of the district complained that laborers were not to be had for work in the fields, and for repairing the innumerable houses washed down by the heavy fall of rain of the 8th July. Our numbers on relief works also were too large to be properly managed by the limited Public Works staff at our disposal, the many able-bodied being so mixed up with the feeble that it was impossible to exact any kind of task from them. After consulting with the District Engineer, Collector has opened a work at Deorania for the able-bodied only, where a moderate task will be exacted, and no one who is not too weak to do a moderate task will be admitted on the works previously in progress. From all the Collector can

learn, there is in his opinion work to be had in the fields and towns for able-bodied persons."

The Commissioner of Lucknow reported :—"The revised rule with regard to payment, too, may have the effect of rendering the works more attractive than is desirable, *i. e.*, men may earn more than they would get in ordinary field work at their villages. Time will show."

The Commissioner of Rae Bareli remarked :—"I am afraid the recent revision of rates will have a bad effect. I consider the rise was unnecessary, and that if the minimum rates are to be paid irrespective of the amount of work done, the outturn of the work for the money spent will be much less than it has been. The vast number of the laborers well know that their minimum wage is safe to them, however much they may malinger, and care little for anything else."

The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow, in a demi-official letter (19th July), wrote :—"The new rate of wage, giving a full subsistence allowance plus 3 pice, so as to fine him if he does not work, is competing with the labor market at a time when hands are required for field labor. Nine pice, or the value of 12 chittaks of flour plus 3 pice, is more than any laborer gets from his landlord or hirer. It will pay many to merely come to the works and get 6 pice for doing nothing, and it will pay more to remain on the works, doing a full task for 9 pice per diem." A week later, he said:—"The numbers are increasing rapidly, owing principally to the introduction of the increased scale of payments:" while the Deputy Commissioner of Bara Banki remarked "an increase of 1,250 persons, which is due to enhanced wages allowed under the revised circular." In forwarding these reports the Commissioner of Lucknow pointed out that,—"owing to the continued dry weather and the increased scale of pay, the numbers on the works are increasing, and the increase in Lucknow and Bara Banki within the last few days is considerable."

The Commissioner of Rae Bareli, in forwarding the weekly reports (for week ending 27th July), observed :—"The numbers on relief works are increasing, and this notwithstanding the gangs have been transferred to a new work with the view of more rigidly enforcing the distance test. What I anticipated in my remarks on last week's report, as to the injurious effect the revised rates and the minimum rate prescribed would have on the outturn of work, has already been found to be the case." In the following week he repeated his views :—"I am still strongly of opinion that in the case of the *able-bodied* there should be no limit to the fine that may be imposed, and that the revised rules are to a great extent responsible for a large decrease not having taken place in the numbers on relief works. If an *able-bodied* man or woman, through sheer laziness, *will not earn* a full day's wages, I see no hardship in their being made to do on half a meal. They would not put up with this long; they would either do a fair task after a day or two, or leave the works. When they know that a fixed minimum wage is certain, however little they do, there is a great inducement to malingering, and unworthy objects are attracted to the works. The revised rate seems to me to overlook these points, but I am left no discretion in giving effect to them."

The following comparison of the attendance during June and July on relief works will show the proportions of the evil which officers in all parts of the provinces united in considering to need a speedy remedy :—

	June.	*July.*
Bareilly	107,687	350,810
Bijnor	185,938	349,778
Budaun	152,599	212,294
Muttra	393,326	551,709
Lucknow	35,628	109,752
Rae Bareli	306,694	513,882
Sultánpur	9,907	35,161
Partabgarh	...	45,84

The total for the provinces being 3,717,481 for June and 3,931,575 for July.

Besides the above allusions made to the effect of the revised relief wage, the following separate references on the subject were addressed to this Government by the Commissioners of the Rae Bareli and Lucknow Divisions :—

No. 179C., dated Rae Bareli, the 26th July, 1878.

From—J. J. F. LUMSDEN, ESQ., *Commissioner, Rai Bareli Division,*

To—*Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—In my remarks on the report submitted by me to the Government in the General Department for the week ending 18th July, 1878, I took occasion to point out that the recent revision and increase of subsistence rates ordered in revised circular 51A., dated 11th May, 1878, was likely to have a bad effect, and that I considered the same was unnecessary. I also said that if the minimum rates are to be paid irrespective of the amount of work done, the outturn of such work for the money spent would, as a consequence, be considerably less than it has been hitherto. The fact that the vast proportion of the laborers well know that their minimum wage is fixed to them, and secure from reduction or fine, goes a great way to account for the rise in the rates for the work done since this increase of wage has been ordered, and the fears entertained by me at the time of writing my remarks above referred to, have, I am sorry to say, been unhappily realised in one or two instances.

2. No doubt a great deal may be done in keeping down the rates by strict and careful supervision, and every effort is made by the officers and subordinates in charge of the relief works, as far as I can understand, to obtain a fair day's work for the wage paid. It does happen however, sometimes, that even strict supervision fails to secure the object desired, and able-bodied laborers on the works—in nowise inferior in physique to the class of men who in less distressed times have been in the habit of taking employment on our works—have been known to shirk doing a fair amount of work for the day's remuneration, with a knowledge of the fact that they cannot be refused work if they come for it, or be cut below a certain figure, which they are perfectly content to receive as their day's wage, even if it does not exceed it.

3. There appears to me to be some fear of demoralization if the present liberal rates continue to be paid to the laborers on the works, and of a premium being put upon idleness, if the minimum now ordered to be paid is not still further to be reduced in the case of those who are capable of rendering a full tale of work and who now take advantage of the rules by which their wages are fixed not to do so.

4. I would venture to suggest, therefore, that if the Government has no objection, the option be given to the officers in charge of the works, after they have properly and carefully selected the really able-bodied and strong, and apportioned them separately a fair day's work to perform, to fine them for their shortcomings all round, even if the fine should bring the daily wage paid below the minimum now fixed by Government. Unless something of this kind is done, I fear the estimates for our works will be greatly exceeded, and the rates unduly enhanced, while the officers who have to supervise these works, remain powerless to remedy the evil which threatens.

No. 2577, dated Lucknow, the 2nd August, 1878.

From—COLONEL J. REID, *Commissioner, Lucknow Division,*

To—*Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit copy of No. 568, dated 31st ultimo, from the District Engineer, Bara Banki, to the Executive Engineer ; also translation of a statement of one of the laborers on the relief works.

2. I think there are good grounds for believing that the modified rules lately issued, fixing the minimum wage below which reduction on account of short work should not go, are working injuriously, and should be reconsidered. It appears to me that the modification tends to demoralize the persons on the works by encouraging them to be idle, as shown by the District Engineer ; and further, that the relief works are

more attractive than it is desirable to make them, and that people are being drawn to them, of whom a considerable proportion could find more useful employment on agricultural operations and other works, now that fair rain has fallen. It is hardly necessary to note that this is not a satisfactory state of affairs.

Memo. No. 568, dated Lucknow, the 31st July, 1878.

From—C. M. Roy, Esq., *District Engineer, Bara Banki,*

To—*The Executive Engineer, Lucknow.*

Begs to inform the Executive Engineer that laborers are fast increasing on Satrikh works. The following statement will show the increase every day since the 16th instant. District Engineer is of opinion that the order of Government as regards the minimum wage is the sole cause of this vast increase. The rate at which work is now being done, is Rs. 3-8 to Rs. 4 per head. The people have come to know that the object of Government is to give relief, and that no task is to be exacted, or if task will be exacted, they will be paid not less than 5 pice for men, 4 pice women, and 2 pice small children.

Since the 20th, from which date employment as above has been made, the able-bodied, who used to do 250 cubic feet, are doing 115 to 120 cubic feet. The able-bodied will not do more if the order of Government as regards the minimum rates be carried out. District Engineer also expects to have 10 to 12 thousand people within a week.

The statement showing the laborers on work since 15th instant :—

		Increase.				*Increase.*
16th instant,	1,485	...	...	...	24th instant, 3,000 ...	... 478
17th „	1,559	...	...	74	25th „ 3,533 ...	... 533
18th „	1,574	...	...	15	26th „ 4,644 ...	... 1,111
19th „	1,573	...	...	...	27th „ 5,292 ...	... 668
20th „	1,709	...	...	134	28th „ 5,930 ...	... 638
21st „	2,034	...	...	327	29th „ 6,105 ...	... 175
22nd „	2,185	...	...	151	30th „ 6,500 ...	... 395
23rd „	...	...	...	...		

The above numbers do not include the patients in hospital.

30th July, 1878, *in the Court of the Deputy Commissioner.*

Myku, son of Gangadin, of Markin kothi.

"I was cultivator before. Owing to drought have worked as a laborer for two years. At first had been to Sassendi road in the month of Pús. Babu Jadonath had called me to Sassendi. As long as the work was there I did it. After the close of that work I went to Chinhat, and am still there. I receive 1½ annas daily. My mother, father, six uterine brothers and sister also work there on the road. I am the eldest of the brothers. Ramadhan, my cousin (father's sister's son), is sirdár, *i.e.*, head mate.

"He had sent for me to Sassendi. All the laborers are of Ramadhan's caste, *i.e.*, they are all his men. I do not go to the work at the barracks, as there I do not receive wages for labor from the contractors up to close of month. Government gives me 1½ annas daily, and therefore I went there. From yesterday the order has been that bildars should receive 1¾ annas ; and I eat ¾ seers flour, ⅛ seer dál, and ⅛ pice worth of salt, and half a pice worth of tobacco. We nine persons (including my parents and brothers and sisters) get 7 annas daily. At 12 o'clock two annas' worth of charban (parched gram) is bought. In the evening red pepper, tobacco, &c., are bought out of the 7 annas, and we eat that. We shall remain there as long as the work continues. This work is very useful.

"Ramadhan is Pási by caste. We Pasis are of his caste; about one hundred or one hundred and twenty-five houses. I do not know how many males and how many females there are in them."

The Lieutenant-Governor accepting as conclusive the evidence thus given against the advisability of continuing the minimum rate of wage prescribed by the Government of India, addressed the Supreme Government in the following terms, on the 6th August:—

"WITH reference to para. 10 of the Resolution in your department No. 1381, dated 22nd ultimo, and to para. 2 of your letter No. 1392, dated 29th idem, I am directed to submit in original (to save time) the papers noted in the margin, together with the draft of a Resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue, modifying the rates of wage recently introduced on the relief works in conformity with the instructions conveyed in your communication No. 1289, dated 29th May.

1 A letter from the Commissioner of the Rae Bareli Division, No. 179C., dated 26th ultimo.
2. A letter from the Commissioner of Lucknow, No. 2577, dated 2nd instant, and its enclosures.

"2. The reasons why His Honor would recommend the proposed reduction in the wage will be found fully set forth in the accompanying papers. They are, briefly, that the higher rates are too liberal, and consequently have the effect of keeping the people on the works, and thereby cause the Government to enter into competition with the employers of field labor.

"3. It is thought twelve chittacks are too much to give greatly reduced people, and that if their task be only nominal, they will improve on the full ration allowed to the working able-bodied man; but it has been directed that, if the medical officer so desire, they shall receive more. The ration proposed for the working able-bodied is, to all intents and purposes, the same as that originally prescribed by Sir John Strachey, *viz*, ten chittacks of coarse áta and six pies for condiments, and it has been ascertained that, if the persons concerned really receive this amount, they improve physically on the works, and this being the case, there would seem to be no reason why they should have more. The minimum rate for the recalcitrant remains at ten chittacks of áta + three pies for condiments. But with reference to this, I am desired to point out that the Commissioner of Rae Bareli, who had much practical experience in the famine of 1874, is of opinion that a malingerer is quite satisfied with this minimum rate, and prefers to do nothing on that ration, to earning the additional six pies at present allowed for good work, and he will therefore care still less for earning the additional three pies, which is all that is now proposed for the able-bodied. His Honor would therefore only allow a malingerer the full ration of 10 chittacks of áta without the three pies for condiments. For, if the malingerer wants these, he has only to earn them, and if he will not work, the Lieutenant-Governor does not see why he should receive anything to impart a relish to his food. It is, in His Honor's opinion, sufficient for us to see that he does not starve, and he will not do that on ten chittaks of áta. But on this point he would be glad of the instructions of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council.

"4. It may perhaps seem harsh to direct that weakly persons, if they will not do their allotted task, shall be dismissed from the relief works, as it would be comparatively difficult for such persons to obtain employment elsewhere. But the Lieutenant-Governor fears that unless this measure be adopted, it will not be easy to get rid of them hereafter under any circumstances; and it really seems to him that, if medical and professional men unite in concurring that a man can work, but won't work, he should be suffered to take the consequences of his obstinacy.

"5. The Lieutenant-Governor has hesitated to issue these orders without the previous sanction of His Excellency the Viceroy in Council, and I am consequently to beg that he may be favoured with the earliest possible reply to this reference.

The orders of the Government of India were conveyed in the following letter.

No. 1444, dated Simla, the 20th August, 1878.

From—C. BERNARD, ESQ., C.S.I., *Acting Secy. to Govt. of India, P. W. D. (Famine).*

To—Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh (Famine).

SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2322A., dated 6th August, submitting draft of a Resolution which the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue, respecting the rate of wages on relief works, and the treatment of relief laborers who will not perform a moderate task proportioned to their powers.

2. Your letter encloses extracts from the reports of several officers employed in various responsible positions in connexion with relief works in different parts of the country, showing that in their judgment, in the present condition of the country, the existing rates of wage attract to the relief works people who ought to be employed in agricultural labor; and that the minimum rate, fixed as that below which wages cannot in any case be reduced, encourages the people to idle, and to turn out a much smaller tale of work than might reasonably be exacted from them. The Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes, in consequence, to reduce the rate of relief wages, and to authorise relief officers to turn off the works, people who will not perform a fair task proportioned to their powers and physical condition, and for whom field work, or other means of earning a living, is certainly open. Your letter encloses the draft of a Circular which the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor proposes to issue, in order to give effect to these proposals.

3. The Governor-General in Council accepts the conclusion of the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor, supported as it is by the testimony of so many experienced officers, that, in the present state of the country and of prices, the existing rates of wage offered on relief works are too attractive, and should be reduced: His Excellency the Governor-General in Council also agrees that the relief officers may properly be authorised, under such supervision as the local Government may see fit to prescribe, with a view to preventing undue severity, to turn off the works all able-bodied people who do not perform a reasonable tale of work proportioned to their powers and physical condition. The draft orders received with your letter have, accordingly, the approval of the Government of India, with the exception of that part of paragraph 5 which provides for turning away weakly people who may have been reduced by want [classes (*c*) and (*d*) described at paragraph 2 of the draft]. In the case of such persons it would be better, rather than to discharge them from the works, so long as relief works are needed and maintained at all, to bring some temporary pressure to bear, such as the reduction of the money portion of the wage, so as to induce them to give a fair return of work proportioned to their powers. It may reasonably be expected that the discriminating application of this rule will supply a sufficient corrective to the evil in question; and that any residue of confirmed malingerers, who may still be able to obtain relief in comparative idleness, will be reduced to a number so small as to be of no practical importance.

4. But I am directed to add that, in the opinion of the Government of India, the condition of the country generally now appears to be such that the orders for restricting relief works might go even further. Prices are not now excessively high, and *primâ facie*, there is reason to suppose that agricultural work is generally available for those who care to do it. It may be right, no doubt, to offer relief work to all comers when there is evidence of general distress. But in two-thirds of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh this is not now, so far as the Government of India are informed, the case. And, excepting where the local officers are in a position to affirm that there is general distress such as to call for Government aid, it seems right that relief works should now be closed to all but the persons who, from infirmity, are not likely to be able to earn their living with field labor.

5. It is, I am to state, manifestly undesirable that the Government should treat the country and the population of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh as though it were an ascertained fact that there is severe famine over a large part of those territories. When and where such a condition of things arises, it will, without doubt, be right to offer subsistence wages on relief works to as many people as can be employed, and to encourage the distressed population thus to seek the means of subsistence which, presumably, they would not obtain elsewhere. But as matters now stand, the position is quite different, and the most humane line of action for the Government to adopt is to facilitate the return of the population to their usual condition of life, and to send them back to field labor, on which sooner or later they must rely.

6. In conclusion, I am to remind the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor that in a matter of this kind, the province of the Government of India does not go beyond indicating the general principles on which the intervention of the State in these seasons of exceptional danger and difficulty should be conducted. The responsibility of giving proper effect to such principles must necessarily be left to the local Government and its officers. The decision of the question, when relief works should be closed, must, in the nature of the case, be more or less an arbitrary one, and must in a great degree be left to the discretion of local officers, acting under such general instructions and restrictions as the local Government may issue. His Excellency in Council fully recognizes the weight of the responsibility thus thrown on the Hon'ble the Lieutenant-Governor and his officers for avoiding the dangers that are inseparable from the distribution of charitable relief on a large scale; on the one side, an over-rigid limitation of assistance to any part of the population that really requires it, and on the other, a too lax distribution of relief, which can have no other effect than to increase the future difficulties with which the poorer classes of the community will necessarily have to contend; and His Excellency in Council confidently trusts that by the continued careful attention to the wants of the country that has heretofore marked the administration of the Government of the North-Western Provinces, a just course may be pursued till the necessity for exceptional measures has passed away.

Telegraphic intimation of these orders having been given to the Government on the 19th August, the Commissioners of the Agra, Rohilkhand, Benares, Rae Bareli, and Lucknow Divisions were instructed by telegram on the 20th to give immediate effect to the modified scale of wages, and the following resolution was issued by this Government on receipt of the full text of the orders of the Government of India four days later :—

No. 2534A. OF 1878.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 24th August, 1878.

WAGES ON RELIEF WORKS.

OBSERVATIONS.—Complaints having been received from many quarters differently situated, that the revised scale of wage is keeping the people on the works, and thereby causing competition with the employers of field labor, the rates laid down in para. 8 of the Revised Famine Circular of the 11th May are modified for the present as follows :—

2. The laborers may be divided into five classes, and they may be transferred from one class to another at the discretion of the officer in charge of the works, acting under advice of a medical officer, if available—

(*a*) Professional diggers or able-bodied coolies, such as would ordinarily be employed by a contractor, who may be expected to perform a full task.

(*b*) Other able-bodied persons, who may be expected to perform at least 75 per cent. of a full task.

(*c*) Weakly persons, who cannot do more than 50 per cent., or half of a full task.

(*d*) Still more weakly persons, who cannot do more than 25 per cent, or one-fourth of a full task.

(*e*) Special gangs in a reduced condition, who may be put to merely nominal work until they are strong enough to be drafted into class (*d*).

		The value of	
Adult male	... 10	chks. flour	+6 pies.
Woman or big child,	8	ditto	+4½ do.
Small child	... 4	ditto	+2 do.

3. All persons on the works who have performed their allotted task, shall receive the ration noted in the margin.

		The value of	
Adult male	... 10	chks flour	+3 pies.
Woman or big child,	8	ditto	+2 do.
Small child	... 4	ditto	+1 pie.

4. Those who fail to perform their allotted task, shall receive the minimum rate only prescribed in the margin.

N.B.—The rate, however, to be given should be fixed without fractions of a pice, *i.e.*, if the value of 10 chittacks of flour+6 pies represents 17 pies, six pice should be allowed, and so on.

5. If the able-bodied persons in classes (*a*) and (*b*) refuse or wilfully neglect to perform the task assigned to them, they may be dismissed from the works. The officer should be certain, however, that the failure to perform the task is due to contumacy, and not to physical inability to comply with his conditions. If available, the opinion of a medical officer should be taken in all such cases, nor should this extreme measure be carried into effect until the recalcitrant parties have had a full and sufficient warning of the consequences which await their recusancy. If, however, the Commissioner is of opinion that the state of any district is such that to turn off the able-bodied, who do not perform the full allotted task, would be a measure of unnecessary severity, he is authorised to direct that they be still employed, but be paid strictly in proportion to the amount of work done, provided that the wage in no case exceeds the maximum prescribed above.

6. In the case of weakly persons in classes (*c*) and (*d*), who obstinately refuse to perform the allotted task, the minimum wage may be further reduced to the value of the prescribed ration of flour, without the addition of the money allowance for condiments, &c., until they are induced to give a fair return of work proportioned to their strength.

7. Special gangs of people in a reduced condition are not to receive more than the rates laid down in para. 3, except under the orders of a medical officer.

8. From the reports on the condition of the people, and prospects of the kharif crops which have recently reached him, His Honor is convinced that measures for further restricting relief works may safely and properly be taken ; and that in some quarters it is imperatively necessary that they should be closed, or so regulated that they shall cease to compete with the employers of field labor. There is reason to believe that agricultural work is available in most districts for those who care to do it, and excepting where the local officers are in a position to affirm that there is general distress, such as to call for Government aid, relief works might now be closed to all but the persons who from infirmity are not likely to be able to earn their living by field labor.

9. The decision of the question when relief works should be closed, must in the nature of the case be more or less an arbitrary one, and must in a great degree be left to the discretion of the local officers. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner will give attentive consideration to any suggestion which the Commissioner may make for closing the works in any district, where he thinks the step necessary.

Fortunately, the introduction of the modified scale of wage was made simultaneously with a great improvement in the character of the season; and its effect in reducing the numbers on relief works was soon apparent, for general rain had by this time produced considerable improvement in prospects. Indeed, district officers and Commissioners, in submitting their forecasts of the probable condition of their charges, as directed in the orders mentioned above, hoped for more or less speedy cessation of the distress, as the kharif was everywhere doing well: though the long breaks which occurred between the falls of rain caused some anxiety. When the lower rate of payments was introduced in August, prices had declined, the early millets were coming into market and selling comparatively cheaply, and employment in the fields was readily obtainable, so that when the inducements which the laboring population had hitherto found in seeking employment on the relief works were withdrawn, a marked decrease in the attendance set in, admitting of the general contraction of relief operations everywhere, and leading up to their complete suspension by the close of the year 1878. The numbers on relief works for the last few months of the year were--

August, 1878	3,931,375
September, „	1,370,615
October, „	217,231
November, „	15,505
December, „	2,635
January, 1879	*Nil.*

That there was some increase of distress during the months of June, July and August, there can be no question; but it is equally certain that it was not commensurate with the increase in the number of applicants for employment on relief works. It seems clear that at any time of the year when there is little work in the fields and prices of grain are rather high, a large number of agricultural laborers will be attracted to any work opened on the part of Government, if a fair subsistence wage is offered, without the condition that a fixed task shall be rendered in return for it; also that the higher the wage offered, the greater will be the number of applicants for admission to the work. There was really greater distress in the cold weather when in almost every district, great reluctance to come to the works, was evinced. One great reason why people crowded to the works so much more readily in the hot weather of 1878 than in the preceding cold weather, was, that during the winter the fields were filled with ság, by gathering which at their homes, the people could satisfy their hunger. They preferred to eke out a subsistence in this way rather than go from their homes to perform a hard task to which they were unaccustomed, for a bare subsistence. In the hot weather they had not this resource, and when after the rabi was reaped distress again appeared, those who were in need came to the works readily. The wage fixed on the ration necessary to support life, was amply sufficient to attract them. Its enhancement was unnecessary at that stage of the distress, and only tended to swell the number by the addition of those who were ready to accept a day's subsistence for doing little or nothing. That this was the true cause of the enormous expansion of relief operations during the months of July and August, and that district and divisional officers had every opportunity of ascertaining that the wages were too liberal, seems in view of the facts beyond question.

The policy followed by this Government in coping with the recent distress was the direct outcome of the experience gained in previous famines in these provinces, and its adoption was approved, step by step, by the Government of India. But the Lieutenant-Governor claims for the officers upon whom devolved the administrative charge of relief operations, a careful and discriminating application of the measures so prescribed for the alleviation of the distress. That instances of shortcoming and error occurred was inseparable from the difficulties which had to be encountered; but it is confidently asserted that all officers were stimulated by a loyal desire to carry out the orders of Government, avoiding wasteful expenditure on the one hand, and a blind disregard of the sufferings of the people on the other.

The circumstance which was most to be regretted was the reluctance of the people, who really needed relief, to come to the works opened for their benefit in the cold weather. This reluctance had very fatal results for many of those who held aloof; but the fact that after the rabi was reaped, while the system of management remained unchanged, and no increase had been made in the wage, people who were not in so great need came freely and in considerable numbers to the work, shows that their previous reluctance was due to causes that the officers in charge could not control and to foolish miscalculation and indifference which only compulsion and the total abandonment of the effort to exact some task would have overcome.

With the close of 1878, the period of general scarcity in these provinces virtually ceased. The following table describes fully the relief works carried out in these provinces during 1877, 1878 and 1879 :—

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost	Rate (in pies)	No	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs a p			Rs a p	
Dehra		Constructing new road to Simla ..	16,773	4,690 13 0	54·	...	...	...
		Improving Gossainwala jhil	2,341	219 7 6	18	1,660	103 12 0	15 2
		Total, Dehra district ...	19,114	4,910 4 6	49 3	1,660	103 12 0	15 2
Saharanpur.		*Special Repairs to Saháranpur and Chilkana Road*						
		Earth work	9,938	1,273 11 10	...	6,775	436 14 0	...
		Consolidation of metal in crowns of arches,	394			215		
		Culverts and masonry works	...	...	...	...	...	...
			10,332	1,273 11 10	23·7	6,990	436 14 0	12·
		Special Repairs to the Pilgrim Road						
		Earth-work ..	8,184	513 11 3	12 1	8,523	464 12 10	10 5
		Culvert masonry, &c	.	...	..	...	...	...
			8,184	...	...	8,523	...	...
		Special Repairs to the Fatehpur and Muzaffera bad Road						
		Earth-work	7,881	515 11 7	12 6	10,551	459 8 9	8 4
		Tools and plant	..	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Saháranpur district ..	26,347	2,303 2 8	17	26,064	1,361 3 7	10
Muzaffarnagar.		Improving Meerut and Bijnor road ...	7,525	795 5 3	20 3	649	80 13 0	24
		Raising Budhana road ..	9,459	1,270 5 6	25 8	1,136	201 2 0	34·
		Ditto Miranpur ditto	8,564	1,214 5 0	27 1	1,801	203 2 10	21·6
		Tools and plant	.	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Muzaffarnagar district ...	25,548	3,279 15 9	24 3	3,586	485 1 10	28·8
Meerut		Raising and Improving Meerut and Bijnor Road.	1,685	182 1 9	20 8	196	12 4 0	12·
		Ditto Loni and Shadra road ...	14,649	2,060 0 3	27·	4,227	402 5 5	21·
		Deepening and straightening Kali Nadi extension	149,696	22,511 8 4	29·	62,062	5,818 0 0	18
		Surveying establishment Koil to Hapur ..		...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	..	...	...	...
		Total, Meerut district .	166,030	24,753 10 4	28 6	66,485	6,292 9 5	18·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79.

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
...	...	...	1,821 14 2	6,512 11 2	$16\frac{27}{40}$ Miles	390 6 9	6,512 11 2	...
2,299	84 9 3	7·	802 11 6	1,210 8 3	24,500 c ft. net excavation.	...	896 13 4	313 10 11
					2,300 sq. ft at Rs 4 per 1,000	... Rs. 15 per 1,000		
2,299	84 9 3	7·	2,624 9 8	7,723 3 5	...	...	7,409 8 6	313 10 11
2,998	93 11 0	...	309 2 2	2,062 10 3	1,076,297 c. ft. 1 14 8	... Rs. 2	2,062 10 3	...
...	...	...	...	50 12 9	...	...	1,047 4 11	...
...	...	...	996 8 2	996 8 2				
2,998	93 11 0	6·	1,305 10 4	3,109 15 2	...	...	3,109 15 2	...
2,434	73 3 6	5 8	239 15 1	1,291 10 8	507,574 c. ft. 2 9 0	... Rs. 2	1,015 2 4	276 8 4
..	...	...	244 7 5	244 7 5	...	...	244 7 5	...
2,434	...	...	484 6 6	1,536 2 1	...	...	1,259 9 9	276 8 4
5,105	129 11 7	4·8	406 0 3	1,511 0 2	600,603 c. ft 2 7 11	... Rs 2	1,291 9 8	309 6 6
...	...	...	320 14 10	320 14 10	...	...	200 0 0	120 14 10
10,537	296 10 1	5 8	2,516 15 11	6 478 0 3	...	...	5,771 2 7	706 13 8
680	52 5 0	14 8	272 0 3	1,200 7 6	623,170 c ft. 1 14 10	... Rs. 1 12 0	... 1,090 8 9	... 109 14 9
519	130 4 7	27·2	250 6 9	1,852 2 10	1,083,750 c. ft. 1 11 4	.. „ 1 12 0	.. 1,852 2 10	...
333	34 14 0	20 1	18 7 3	1,470 13 1	933,255 c ft 1 9 8	.. „ 1 12 0	... 1,470 13 1	...
...	...	.	603 9 0	603 9 0	...	...	303 9 0	300 0 0
1,932	217 7 7	20 8	1,144 7 3	5,127 0 5	...	...	4,717 1 8	409 14 9
300	9 6 0	6	160 11 8	364 7 5	152,491 c ft. 2 6 3	... 1 12 0	266 13 8	97 9 9
2,425	157 9 1	12 2	309 9 1	2,989 7 10	1,872,135 c ft. 1 9 7	... 1 12 0	2,989 7 10	...
23,096	1,804 0 0	15	15 5 6	30,148 13 10	10,167,567 c. ft.	3 0 0	30,148 13 10	...
...	...	...	300 7 10	300 7 10	...	...	194 6 3	106 1 7
..	...	.	456 8 0	456 8 0	...	...	256 8 0	200 0
25,821	1,070 15 1	14 6	1,242 10 1	34,259 12 11	...	...	33,856 1 7	403 11 4

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs a. p			Rs. a. p.	
Bulandshahr.		Metal collection Bulandshahr and Anúpshahr road.	4,474	420 0 0	18·	1,125	72 0 0	12 3
		Conversion of Bulandshahr and Mamun road into 2nd class.	7,456	716 0 0	18 4	2,611	166 0 0	12 2
		Bund and widening Kali Nadi	3,516	272 0 0	15·	1,069	68 0 0	12 2
		Raising Bulandshahr and Siana road ...	278	34 0 0	23 5	114	11 0 0	18 5
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Bulandshahr district ...	15,724	1,442 0 0	17 6	4,919	317 0 0	12 4
Aligarh.		Converting Koil and Anúpshahr road to 2nd class	8,425	2,311 1 7	52·7	...	...	...
		Converting Koil and Muttra road, 2nd class,	8,576	1,285 14 3	28 8	941	94 1 1	19·
		Ditto Atrauli and Ramghat, ditto ...	2,489	686 5 3	54·1	112	20 9 5	35 3
		Ditto Funheti and Kasganj, ditto ...	3,691	610 5 5	31·8	195	21 7 11	21·2
		Ditto Khyr and Tappal, ditto ...	1,586	397 12 0	48·	262	43 12 10	32·1
		Raising part of Sasin and Iglass, 3rd class road	1,460	1 6 14 0	15·5	49	2 9 9	10·2
		Improving Atrauli and Gangeri, 3rd class road	86	6 8 11	15·	7	0 5 9	10·
		Surveying for drainage of Dadon jhils ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Aligarh district ...	26,313	5,414 13 5	39·5	1,566	162 14 9	29·4
		Total, Meerut Division ...	279,076	42,103 14 8	29·	104,280	8,742 9 7	16·1
Bareilly.		*Diversion of Durania nadi, Bareilly and Naini Tal Road.*						
		Earthwork in cutting and filling spoil ...	27,041	2,107 11 9	14 9	33,385	2,067 7 6	11·9
		Nurseries	1,946	118 1 0	11·6	2,898	161 2 0	10·7
		Total ...	28,987	2,225 12 9	14·7	36,283	2,228 9 6	11·8
		Protective works to Dukra Bukra in 15th mile Rohilkhand Trunk Road.						
		Earthwork	6,585	522 3 6	15·2	9,521	542 3 0	11·
		Relief camp	538	38 5 3	13·7	325	13 13 6	8·1
		Total ...	7,123	560 8 9	15·1	9,846	556 0 6	10·[illegible]
		Constructing an embanked roadway across Ramganga, Bareilly Hathras Road.						
		Earthwork	18,549	1,389 0 0	14·4	25,434	1,535 5 0	11·5
		Nurseries	449	29 15 6	12·8	605	37 13 0	12·
		Total ...	18,998	1,418 15 6	14·3	26,039	1,573 2 0	11·5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
876	42 0 0	9	1,223 10 0	1,757 10 0	37,964 c. ft. 4 10 7	... 4 10 7	1,757 10 0	...
1,814	89 0 0	9·4	70 11 6	1,041 11 6	424,559 c. ft. 1 9 5	... 1 8 0	1,031 11 6	10 0 0
827	40 0 0	9·3	324 0 10	704 0 10	215,862 c. ft. 2 0 2	... 2 8 0	704 0 10	...
53	3 0 0	10·9	7 0 7	55 0 7	32,357 1 12 7	... 1 8 0	48 0 7	7 0 0
...	....	...	471 8 9	471 8 9	...	...	271 8 9	200 0 0
3,570	174 0 0	9·3	2,096 15 8	4,029 15 8	...	...	3,812 15 8	217 0 0
590	53 15 2	17·5	8 12 2	2,373 12 11	475,577 0 8 0	... 0 10 0	2,373 12 11	...
468	23 6 2	9·4	65 7 9	1,468 13 3	276,688 0 8 6	... 0 10 0	1,468 13 3	...
921	84 10 5	17·6	100 4 0	891 13 1	157,825 0 9 0	... 0 10 0	891 13 1	...
697	38 6 8	10·6	23 9 2	693 13 2	126,119 0 8 9	... 0 10 0	693 13 2	...
595	49 11 11	16·	82 5 6	573 10 3	80,890 0 11 4	... 0 12 0	573 10 3	...
96	2 9 0	5·1	26 10 8	148 11 5	41,492 1 10 0	... 1 8 0	137 3 10	11 7 7
34	0 14 0	5·	10 0 0	17 12 8	6,239 2 13 7	... 1 8 0	9 5 9	8 6 11
...	...	...	32 6 0	32 6 0	...	...	...	32 6 0
...	...	...	997 9 1	997 9 1	...	...	500 0 0	497 9 1
3,401	253 9 4	14·4	1,347 0 4	7,198 5 10	...	...	6,648 8 3	549 13 7
47,560	2,997 3 4	12·1	10,972 10 11	64,816 6 6	...	...	62,215 6 3	2,601 0 3
8,215	271 3 3	6·3	741 11 10	5,188 2 4	851,557 c. ft. 4 1 4	... 3 9 6	3,058 2 8	2,129 15 1
26,927	448 12 6	3·2	414 8 8	1,142 8 2	...	...	...	1,142 8 2
35,142	719 15 9	3·9	1,156 4 6	6,330 10 6	...	...	3,058 2 8	3,272 7 10
3,315	104 8 6	5·7	256 11 6	1,425 10 6	124,000 c. ft. 9 6 10	... 1 12 0	347 9 8	1,078 0 10
4,695	75 4 0	3·1	160 11 9	288 2 6	...	...	...	288 2 6
8,040	179 12 6	4·1	417 7 3	1,713 13 0	...	...	347 9 8	1,366 3 4
11,624	279 3 0	4·7	361 4 0	3,564 12 0	1,235,000 c. ft. 2 9 6	... 1 8 0	2,023 1 1	1,541 10 11
8,320	140 2 0	3·1	...	207 14 6	...	...	...	207 14 6
19,944	419 5 0	4·5	361 4 0	3,772 10 6	...	...	2,023 1 1	1,749 9 5

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost	Rate (in pies)
				Rs a. p.			Rs. a p.	
Bareilly—(*continued*).		*Raising and improving Road from Sunla to Shergarh, 2nd class.*						
		Earthwork	75,613	6,450 13 8	16 1	68,944	3,628 3 11	10 1
		Nurseries ...	13,400	933 7 4	18 3	19,890	1,082 8 3	10 4
		Total ...	89,013	7,384 5 0	15 9	88,834	4,710 12 2	10 2
		Raising and improving Road from Faridpur to Bisalpur, 3rd class						
		Earthwork	18,572	1,630 14 11	16 8	22,832	1,531 12 4	12 9
		Relief camp	859	53 7 0	11 8	1,120	70 4 0	12·
		Total ...	19,431	1,684 5 11	16·6	23,952	1,602 0 4	12 8
		Raising and improving Road from Baheria to Rudarpur, 3rd class.						
		Earthwork ...	21,272	1,935 1 2	17 4	33,596	2,082 5 3	11 6
		Nurseries	7,086	446 2 6	12 1	10,528	658 0 0	12·
		Total	28,358	2,381 3 8	15·7	44,124	2,740 5 3	11·9
		Raising 3rd class Road between Bisalpur and Babraula.						
		Earthwork ..	30,533	2,441 5 11	15 3	45,053	2,670 9 11	11 3
		Nurseries .	10,332	866 6 3	16·1	17,450	926 4 2	10 1
		Total	40,865	3,307 12 2	15·5	62,503	3,596 14 1	11·
		Raising and improving Pilibhit and Puranpur Road in Madhotanda.						
		Earthwork .	12,760	905 9 6	13·6	34,648	2,189 7 3	12·1
		Nurseries	838	115 14 9	26·5	1,546	96 13 0	12·
		Total .	13,598	1,022 8 3	14 4	36,194	2,286 4 3	12 1
		Raising and improving Pilibhit and Sitarganj 3rd class Road						
		Earthwork .	51,563	3,680 13 6	13 7	67,530	4,302 9 3	12 2
		Nurseries . .	20 021	1,338 0 3	12·8	31,449	1,897 3 3	11·5
		Total	71,584	5,018 13 9	13·4	98,979	6,199 12 6	12·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79.—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
31,778	888 8 5	5 3	3,102 11 6	14,070 5 6	5,513,629 c. ft. 1 15 9	... 1 8 0	10,377 14 5	3,692 7 1
43,870	1,047 1 0	4 5	23 12 3	3,086 12 10	...	...	...	3,086 12 10
75,588	1,935 9 5	4·9	3,126 7 9	17,157 2 4	...	...	10,377 14 5	6,779 3 11
8,342	264 2 3	6·1	435 1 5	3,861 14 11	1,209,575 c. ft. 3 2 8	... 1 8 0	1,814 5 9	2,047 9 2
2,015	31 7 9	3 0	...	155 2 9	...	...	...	155 2 9
10,357	295 10 0	5·4	435 1 5	4,017 1 8	...	...	1,814 5 9	2,202 11 11
34,906	1,100 8 0	6 1	197 0 1	5,314 14 6	1,123,575 c. ft. 4 11 8	... 1 8 0	1,685 5 9	3,629 8 9
14,050	327 12 9	4·4	...	1,431 15 3	...	...	...	1,431 15 3
48,956	1,428 4 9	5·6	197 0 1	6,746 13 9	...	...	1,685 5 9	5,061 8 0
21,415	681 14 0	6 1	94 8 2	5,888 6 0	1,422,214 c. ft. 4 1 4	... 1 8 0	2,133 5 1	3,755 0 11
14,236	336 0 0	4·5	...	2,128 10 5	...	...	...	2,128 10 5
35,651	1,017 14 0	5 4	94 8 2	8,017 0 5	...	...	2,133 5 1	5,883 11 4
33,319	1,255 10 6	7·2	508 11 10	4,860 7 1	194,664 c. ft. 2 5 8	... 1 12 0	762 14 8	4,097 8 5
5,462	100 11 3	3·5	...	313 7 0	...	...	...	313 7 0
38,781	1,356 5 9	6 7	508 11 10	5,173 14 1	...	...	762 14 8	4,410 15 5
50,515	1,866 14 3	7·1	1,724 5 2	11,574 10 2	1,998,800 c. ft. 4 4 10	... 1 8 0	2,998 3 2	8,576 7 0
17,594	582 15 9	6·3	353 6 0	4,171 9 3	...	...	...	4,171 3 6
68,109	2,449 14 0	6·9	2,077 11 2	15,746 3·58	...	...	2,998 3 2	12,748 0 3

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs. a. p			Rs. a. p.	
Bareilly—*concluded.*		Raising and improving Aonla and Bhamana 3rd class road.	14,146	1,210 11 10	16·4	14,146	836 3 2	11·3
		Ditto Bisalpur and Khodaganj ditto,	19,337	2,987 11 6	29 6	3,642	382 9 1	20·1
		Ditto Pilibhít and Baheria 2nd class road,	40,239	3,458 14 10	15 5	9,459	545 10 1	11·1
		Ditto Pilibhít and Shábjahánpur ditto,	42,123	5,434 7 6	24·7	10,813	938 3 5	16·6
		Ditto Patris, Rohilkhand Trunk road, E.S.,	11,707	1,762 13 6	28 9	3,945	396 0 0	19 2
		Ditto ditto, Rampur section ...	20,184	1,874 15 0	17 8	6,319	368 0 0	11·1
		Ditto ditto, Bareilly and Naini Tal road,	30,132	3,833 13 11	24·4	13,670	1,159 8 5	16·2
		Ditto ditto, ditto and Pilibhít road,	25,920	2,481 5 11	18·3	14,451	865 3 5	11·4
		Widening embankment, Bareilly-Háthras road.	23,095	2,821 10 10	23 4	5,683	462 14 4	15 6
		Ditto and metalling Budaun and Aonla road.	32,194	4,037 15 8	24·1	5,536	461 9 6	16 0
		Enlarging tank at Bisalpur encamping-ground.	3,155	251 14 1	15·3	2,833	176 7 3	12 0
		Collection of metal for 1st class road ...	21,949	2,119 11 8	18·5	10,857	758 2 8	13 4
		Katcha bunds Bareilly district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Bareilly and Pilibhit Railway Survey ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Bareilly district ...	601,138	57,280 8 0	18·3	528,138	32,848 3 11	11·9
Bijnor.		Improving Bijnor, Chandpur and Dhanaura road.	51,737	...	...	56,728	8,101 6 4	...
		Ditto Chandpur and Dhânaura road ...	75,311	...	...	66,677	9,754 14 6	...
		Ditto Nurpur and ditto ...	23,582	...	...	23,267	3,525 0 6	...
		Ditto Najibabad and Nagina ditto ...	54,143	...	...	50,906	7,848 0 8	...
		Ditto Bijnor and Moradabad ditto ...	51,423	...	...	23,454	4,567 10 6	...
		Ditto Bijnor, Daranagar and Chandpur road.	33,195	...	...	43,600	5,879 0 7	...
		Ditto Bijnor and Dhampur road ...	35,111	...	...	4,652	2,785 2 6	...
		Ditto ditto Najibabad road ...	35,622	...	...	7,233	2,654 9 3	...
		Ditto Daranagar, Haldua, Naliton and Nagina road.	78,733	...	...	85,682	11,588 2 1	...
		Ditto Kiratpur, Mandwa and Raoli road.	17,643	...	...	23,986	2,482 15 9	...
		Ditto Nagina and Dhampur road ...	87,574	...	...	91,108	11,770 1 3	...
		Raising Nurpur and Sidhara road ...	12,812	...	...	16,758	2,208 0 0	...
		Special repairs Bijnor and Magapur road ...	5,547	...	...	6,953	655 5 3	...
		Protective Works, Gangan bridge ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Surveying 2nd class roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Bijnor district	562,433	43,940 11 3	15·	500,104	23,442 6 0	9·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p
12,469	401 3 6	6 2	158 8 1	2,601 10 7	493,717 c. ft. 3 4 3	... 2 0 0	1,591 6 11	1,010 3 8
2,132	111 15 5	10 1	830 14 3	4,313 2 3	1,862,770 c. ft 2 0 4	... 1 8 0	3,335 12 9	977 5 6
1,724	49 10 6	5 5	2,049 9 5	6,103 12 10	2,026,422 c ft. 2 0 0	... 1 8 0	4,226 5 7	1,877 7 3
3,026	132 7 7	8 4	1,513 6 8	8,018 8 9	3,722,818 c. ft.	... 1 8 0	6,746 6 11	1,271 1 10
3,128	157 0 0	9 6	29 9 0	2,345 6 6	1,223,044 c. ft. 1 14 8	... 1 8 0	1,834 9 0	510 13 6
3,860	118 13 9	5·9	473 13 0	2,835 9 9	1,298,750 c. ft 2 1 0	... 1 8 0	2,081 12 0	753 13 9
5,132	217 10 7	8·1	300 3 5	5,511 4 4	3,231,611 c ft 1 11 3	... 1 8 0	4,703 5 11	807 14 5
13,399	427 8 9	6 1	172 14 5	3,947 0 6	1,419,971 c. ft. 2 10 7	... 1 8 0	2,302 13 7	1,642 2 11
4,431	180 7 4	7 8	189 7 0	3,654 7 6	2,009,129 c. ft. 1 11 7	... 1 8 0	2,962 12 6	691 11 6
5,137	217 15 0	8 1	6,152 6 11	10,869 15 1	972,159 c. ft. earthwork. 167,203 c. ft. metalling.	...	10,721 11 4	148 3 9
...	...	...	21 8 1	449 13 5	242,593 c. ft. 1 13 8	... 1 8 0	363 14 2	85 15 3
3,349	95 15 8	5·5	5,239 13 9	8,211 11 9	159,020 c. ft. metalling.	...	8,211 11 9	...
...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	...
...	...	...	362 8 0	362 8 0	...	...	362 8 0	...
...	...	...	9,436 3 9	9,436 3 9	...	...	...	9,436 3 9
3,98,355	11,913 7 3	5 7	36,298 5 6	1,38,336 8 8	...	...	75,647 0 2	62,689 8 6
27,022	...	...	7,662 15 3	15,764 5 7	4,922,613 c. ft. 2 6 3	... 1 8 0	10,408 9 11	5,355 11 8
51,479	...	...	5,956 1 3	15,710 15 9	4,812,608 c ft. 2 5 4	... 1 8 0	9,553 3 4	6,157 12 5
22,890	...	...	4,836 3 1	8,361 3 7	2,281,097 c. ft. 1 10 2	... 1 8 0	6,986 5 2	1,374 14 5
31,109	...	...	4,416 6 2	12,264 6 10	4,705,968 c. ft 2 4 0	... 1 8 0	8,066 9 5	4,197 13 5
17,650	...	...	4,786 3 2	9,353 13 6	3,717,328 c. ft. 2 3 10	... 1 8 0	6,721 10 10	2,632 2 11
24,406	...	...	4,831 3 3	10,710 3 10	3,609,668 c ft 2 5 4	... 1 8 0	6,820 4 6	3,889 15 4
2,024	...	...	959 3 3	3,744 5 9	2,376,372 c. ft. 1 10 0	... 1 8 0	2,914 12 0	829 9 9
3,442	...	...	1,299 10 11	3,954 4 9	2,408,113 c ft. 1 10 4	... 1 8 0	3,211 14 4	742 5 10
65,845	...	...	7,732 9 7	19,320 11 8	6,200 426 c ft. 2 1 10	... 1 8 0	14,685 3 1	4,635 8 7
13,427	...	...	3,226 10 3	5,709 10 0	1,780,696 c. ft. 1 12 4	... 1 8 0	4,935 14 1	773 11 11
73,434	...	...	10,146 14 1	21,916 15 4	7,334,105 c. ft. 1 13 9	... 1 8 0	16,475 3 1	5,441 12 3
13,456	...	...	3,561 2 11	5,769 2 11	378,280 c. ft. 6 6 10	... 1 8 0	2,438 5 1	3,330 13 10
1,402	...	...	126 15 0	782 4 3	564,137 c ft	...	782 4 3	...
...	...	...	561 4 8	561 4 8	..	...	...	561 4 8
...	...	...	495 2 5	495 2 5	...	..	...	495 2 5
...	...	...	8,895 4 8	8,895 4 8	...	...	...	8,895 4 8
347,586	6,437 3 11	3·5	69,493 13 11	1,43,314 3 1	...	...	94,000 3 1	49,314 0 0

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).
Budaun.		*Widening berms Budaun and Aonla, 1st class Road, Budaun Division.*		Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
		Earthwork	35,412	2,584 2 3	14·	34,943	2,038 0 0	11·2
		Nurseries	2,388	611 13 3	49 1	3,688	570 11 6	29·7
		Total	37,800	3,195 15 6	16·2	38,631	2,608 11 6	12·9
		Improving Road from Ujhani to Bhaigore Nadi 2nd class.						
		Earthwork	24,996	2,125 7 6	16 3	24,168	1,648 11 0	13·1
		Nurseries	6,592	515 5 5	15 1	4,000	250 0 0	12·
		Total	31,588	2,640 12 11	16·	28,168	1,898 11 0	12 9
		Improving 2nd class Road from Bisauli to Dubtara Railway station.						
		Earthwork	18,891	1,448 11 9	14·7	20,183	1,240 4 0	11 7
		Nurseries	6,624	830 0 0	24·	6,000	375 0 0	12·
		Total	25,515	2,278 11 9	17·1	26,183	1,615 4 0	11·8
		Survey for bund from Rajghát to head of the Mahewa nadi by Irrigation branch	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raising Sadullaganj and Bichora ghát road, 3rd class.	74,768	7,155 6 3	18·3	31,591	2 060 2 9	12 5
		Raising Sahaswan and Ujhani road, 2nd class,	54,056	5,325 7 2	18 9	43,820	2,911 2 0	12·7
		Improving road from Bisauli to Dhanori, *viâ* Islamnagar.	20,830	2,288 7 0	21·1	9,630	694 5 4	13·8
		Raising Budaun and Shâhjahânpur, 2nd class road	14,812	2,977 12 0	38 5	2,760	373 0 0	25 9
		Raising Sahaswân and Pabrala, ditto .	41,499	5,417 10 11	25	12,742	1,110 0 0	16 7
		Ditto Budaun and Farukhabad, ditto,	11,468	1,656 3 3	27·7	1,810	123 6 0	18·1
		Ditto Patris Bareilly, and Háthras, 1st class road.	31,909	3,730 10 8	22 4	2,236	176 8 0	15 1
		Raising Budaun and Chandausi road ...	101,571	8,192 4 0	15 4	112,153	6,989 13 3	11·9
		Widening embankment and metalling 2nd coat Budaun and Aonla road.	48,574	6,071 12 0	24·	5,083	476 8 0	18·
		Surveying and levelling, three roads ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Budaun district ...	494,390	50,930 1 5	19·5	314,316	21,037 9 10	12·8

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued.)

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
19,739	543 8 6	5 2	669 9 9	5,835 4 6	2,503,072 c. ft 2 1 0	... 1 12 0	5,041 10 6	793 10 0
17,003	701 11 0	7 9	...	1,884 3 9	...	...	...	1,884 3 9
36,742	1,245 3 6	6·5	669 9 9	7,719 8 3	...	...	5,041 10 6	2,677 13 9
13,814	500 12 6	7·	279 2 6	4,554 1 6	943,506 c. ft. 4 8 5	... 1 12 0	1,848 6 8	2,705 10 10
19,200	600 0 0	6·	...	1,305 5 5	...	...	...	1,365 5 5
33,014	1,100 12 6	6·4	279 2 6	5,919 6 11	...	...	1,848 6 8	4,071 0 3
15,264	466 6 6	5·8	430 0 4	3,585 6 7	990,095 c. ft. 3 2 6	... 1 12 0	1,988 3 3	1,597 3 4
12,800	400 7 0	6·	...	1,605 7 0	...	...	...	1,605 7 0
28,064	866 13 6	5·9	430 0 4	5,190 13 7	...	...	1,988 3 3	3,202 10 4
...	...	...	240 3 0	240 3 0	...	...	8,119 0 10	240 3 0
27,143	911 9 9	6 4	965 5 9	11,092 8 6	c. ft. 4,191,356 2 5 5	... 1 12 0	7,139 2 3	2,973 7 8
28,996	960 14 9	6 3	329 5 0	9,526 12 11	4,563,555 2 0 0	... 1 8 0	2,874 0 8	2,387 10 8
7,690	273 7 6	6 8	267 6 10	3,523 10 8	1,675,198 1 15 6	... 1 10 0	3,459 10 0	649 10 0
3,615	245 1 9	13·	75 12 9	3,671 10 6	1,925,063 1 13 11	... 1 12 0	5,535 3 11	212 0 0
10,817	471 0 0	8·3	409 3 8	7,407 14 7	3,514 467 2 0 2	... 1 8 0	1,891 14 3	1,872 10 8
1,339	64 0 0	9·1	210 12 3	2,053 7 6	1,107,352 1 11 0	... 1 10 0	4,255 13 2	161 9 3
6,551	256 0 0	7 5	97 9 1	4,260 11 9	2,423,319 1 10 10	... 1 10 0	10,913 7 8	4 14 7
113,856	3,680 4 6	6·2	2,345 10 9	21,208 0 6	5,917,875 2 3 6	.. 1 12 0	10,794 3 1	10,294 8 10
7,064	289 2 0	8·	5,845 2 1	12,682 8 1	Relief camp ... 241,390 c. ft. metal. 1,065,213 c. ft. earthwork.	39 8 2	59 3 0	1,888 5 0
...	...	...	59 3 0	59 3 0	...	..	...	...
...	...	...	1,873 13 9	1,873 13 9	...	..	...	1,873 13 9
304,891	10,364 5 9	6 5	14,098 4 6	96,430 5 6	...	...	63,919 15 9	32,510 5 9

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a p.			Rs a. p.	
Moradabad		Widening embankment of Moradabad and Naini Tal road	33,511	2,991 9 3	17·	21,188	1,176 13 6	10 6
		Ditto Ramganga protective bund	1,310	1,076 5 0	18 2	10,413	646 6 9	11·9
		Constructing Kosi bund ...	2,294	200 9 6	16 8	2,519	147 0 6	11 2
		Raising and levelling sides Naini Tal road, miles 7 to 16.	7,589	682 4 3	17·2	5,604	342 0 3	11·7
		Ditto ditto Rorabad section ...	3 861	248 15 3	12 3	2,884	128 1 3	8 5
		Ditto Moradabad and Sambhal road ...	6,896	592 7 0	16·5	5,049	308 4 6	11 7
		Ditto ditto Chandausi do. ...	4,421	371 0 9	16 1	4,171	230 7 9	10 4
		Widening the Jorah and Amroha do ...	9,208	807 15 3	16 8	5,010	337 7 0	12·9
		Ditto Gajraula and Dhanaura do. ...	17,006	1,170 3 2	13 2	21,676	1,082 11 0	9 5
		Ditto Moradabad and Naini Tal road from Ramganga to junction of R T road	31,880	1,900 8 0	11·4	9 661	452 13 9	9
		Raising Sambhal road to Bijnor Railway Station.	34 224	2,139 0 6	12·	13,120	615 6 0	9·
		Improving Fatehpur and Tigri road ..	2,455	201 2 6	15·7	1	0 0 9	9
		Ditto Kant and Chajlait road ...	3,594	317 8 0	16 9	999	62 7 0	12
		Diversion channel Sote nadi, Moradabad and Sambhal, 2nd class road.	4,3.6	371 0 6	16 4	3,174	181 10 6	10 9
		Protective works, Ramganga river ..	5,876	435 11 3	14 2	7,336	433 15 0	11·8
		Filling in excavation for the Eastern Ganges Canal	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Repairs to Sirsa and Bilari Railway Station road.	4,352	319 5 3	14 1	3,664	176 9 1	9 2
		Ditto Pukhasi and Amroha road ...	3,659	244 8 6	12 8	3,589	176 5 0	9 4
		Constructing Bilari and Dhukia do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Special repairs to Moradabad and Tigri road.	50,531	6,303 1 9	23 9	23 805	1,527 15 0	12 3
		Ditto to Patris of ditto ...	5,647	728 3 6	24 7	3,765	235 5 0	12
		Improving 3rd class District Roads .	9,924	620 4 0	12·	7,127	334 1 3	9·
		Cutting through mounds Moradabad and Meerut road.	5,200	423 6 1	15 6	5,676	318 0 1	10 7
		Tools and plant ...	...	..	..	...	...	
		Total Moradabad district ...	2,57,764	22,145 1 3	16 5	1,60,431	8,913 12 11	9 3
Shahjahanpur		Widening embankment Shahjahánpur and Sitapur road.	13,505	1,221 3 6	17 3	18,195	1,103 11 0	11 6
		Special repairs to Sháhjahánpur and Sitapur road	48,296	4,446 13 3	17 6	2,642	165 14 9	12 1

1877-78 *and* 1878-79.—(continued.)

EMPLOYED. Children. No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	4 Other items of charge.	5 Total cost.	6 QUANTITY. Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department	7 Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	8 Balance chargeable to relief.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
16,022	618 2 2	7·	1,018 1 3	5,799 10 9	1,916,509 c. ft. 1 12 0	...	3,893 2 10	1,906 7 4
5,379	119 6 6	4·2	359 10 7	2,201 12 10	1,712,421 c. ft.	...	2,014 15 10	186 13 0
1,694	51 4 0	5·8	643 5 0	1,042 3 0	2,94,024 c. ft. earthwork, 36,717 c. ft. brick paving	...	981 0 0	61 3 0
2,641	78 12 8	5·7	161 4 0	1,204 4 9	506 083 c. ft. 2 2 7	... 1 12 0	996 15 0	267 5 9
1,887	37 5 0	3·9	316 12 11	731 2 11	355,263 c. ft. 1 15 6	... 1 12 0	621 11 4	109 7 7
2,910	88 14 8	5·5	128 3 9	1,112 13 6	554,400 c. ft. 1 9 0	... 1 8 0	1,096 0 6	16 13 0
1,141	43 13 3	7·3	71 0 6	716 6 3	304,625 c. ft 1 15 5	... 1 12 0	645 9 1	70 13 2
3,660	138 0 0	7·2	1,113 3 9	2,397 3 0	667,222 c. ft. 2 2 9	... 1 12 0	1,913 10 2	483 8 10
6,385	195 14 0	5·	740 2 5	3,158 14 7	1,995,929 c. ft.	...	3,094 7 8	64 6.11
2,848	73 0 0	6·	288 6 1	2,605 1 10	1 759,012 c ft. 1 6 0	... 1 4 0	2,198 12 3	466 5 7
9,774	307 2 0	6	5,838 6 11	8,899 15 5	1,025,566 c. ft. 2 3 2	... 1 12 0	8,165 4 6	784 10 11
2	0 1 0	6	279 14 5	461 2 8	25,800 c ft. metalling 5 miles. 92 0 0	... 82 0 0	408 2 8	53 0 0
670	20 15 0	6·	134 10 7	585 8 7	316,957 c ft	...	476 3 5	59 5 2
615	24 4 6	5·7	153 13 5	730 12 11	324,328 c. ft. 2 2 9	... 1 12 0	567 9 2	163 3 9
1,779	50 10 0	5·4	8 11 9	929 0 0	4,49,137 c. ft.	...	777 6 11	151 9 1
...	...	...	197 7 2	197 7 2	...	...	...	197 7 2
2,403	51 13 11	4·1	177 6 1	725 2 4	410,148 c ft 1 12 3	... 1 12 0	717 12 1	7 6 3
1,560	43 10 9	5·3	48 0 6	512 8 9	327,163 c. ft. 1 9 0	... 1 9 0	512 8 9	...
...	...	...	105 0 0	105 0 0	3,500 c. ft. metal. 3 8 0	... 3 8 0	105 0 0	...
10,460	780 15 0	9·1	230 15 6	3,842 15 3	1,60,358 c. ft. metal. 13,000 in consolidation.	...	3,842 15 3	...
2,510	117 10 6	9·	32 9 0	1,113 12 0	535,040 c. ft. 2 1 4	... 1 12 0	936 5 1	177 6 11
5,468	170 14 0	6·	119 8 5	1,244 11 8	391,043 c. ft. 2 14 5	... 1 12 0	684 5 2	560 6 6
1,947	55 7 11	5·4	157 8 0	954 6 1	521,041 c. ft.	...	954 6 1	...
...	...	...	3,335 0 10	3,335 0 10	...	...	...	3,335 0 10
88,311	3,083 15 6	6·5	15,584 3 10	49,677 0 6	...	...	40,604 3 9	9,072 12 9
8,196	231 8 9	5·4	159 9 6	2,716 0 9	9,75,246 c. ft. 2 5 4	... 2 0 0	2,249 9 10	466 6 11
2,939	88 8 3	5·8	6,157 2 10	10,858 7 1	4,71,102 c. ft. earthwork. 265,289 in metal.	...	10,458 3 0	400 [illegible]

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p	
Shahjahánpur—(concluded.)		Raising Sháhjahánpur and Shahabad road,	30,099	2,386 3 6	15·2	4,014	212 2 6	10·1
		Constructing 2nd class road Kahalia to Badshahnagar.	17,595	1,407 14 2	15·3	526	27 8 0	10·
		Ditto ditto Feeder road Katra Railway Station to Katra town.	10,729	1,027 7 10	18 3	741	48 6 0	12 5
		Collecting metal Sháhjahánpur and Katra road.	795	92 6 6	22·3	3	0 3 6	14·
		Metal collection Rohilkhand Trunk road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raising Kant and Madnapur Road, 2nd class.						
		Earthwork	21,970	2,141 4 6	18 7	30,898	1,845 14 9	11·4
		Relief camp	11,336	959 10 6	16·2	13,578	857 13 3	12·1
		Total	33,306	3,100 15 0	17·3	44,476	2,703 12 0	11·6
		Raising Kátrá and Khodaganj Road 2nd class.						
		Earthwork, &c.	32,376	3,160 4 6	18·7	14,411	900 3 6	11·9
		Relief camp	839	71 2 3	16 2	395	22 12 9	11·1
		Total	33,215	3,231 6 9	18·6	14,806	923 0 3	11·9
		Construction of Tilnagar Drainage.						
		Earthwork, &c.	21,632	1,727 4 6	15·3	36,259	2,185 6 0	11 5
		Relief camp	14,627	1,142 9 6	15·	15,9 0	995 1 0	12·
		Total	36,259	2,869 14 0	15 1	52,179	3,180 7 0	11 7
		Surveying and levelling for Jaldlyarh Drainage						
		Tools and plant	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...	... ...
		Total, Sháhjahánpur district ...	223,799	19,784 4 6	17·	1,37,582	8,365 1 0	11 7
		Total, Rohilkhand Division ...	2,139,524	1,94,080 10 5	17 4	16,40,571	94,603 1 8	11 1
Garhwál.		Constructing out-houses for Amla to Sudder Amin and Tahsili at Pauri,	12,788	1,760 0 0	26 4	...	...	...
		Improvement Sirinagar and Chaplaghat road,	24,727	3,083 2 7	23·9	48	4 6 0	17 5
		Constructing Boonghidur and Baijrac road,	39,033	5 275 12 9	25·9	...	...	...
		New approach road to Nyar suspension bridge on Pauri and Kotdwaria road.	28,081	3,510 2 10	24·	244	25 4 0	19·8
		Total, Kumaun Division ...	1,04,629	13,629 2 2	25·	292	29 10 0	19 5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79.—(continued).

			4	5	6		6	7
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
3,055	80 10 9	5·	1,626 7 11	4,305 8 8	1,623,049 c. ft	...	2 874 3 1	1,431 5 7
1,052	28 7 3	5·2	200 7 10	1,654 5 3	887,318 c. ft.	...	1,664 5 3	...
1,094	64 14 0	6·2	675 6 5	1,816 2 3	238,707 c ft. earth-work. 43,745 c. ft. metal.	...	1,816 2 3	...
31	1 2 0	6·9	335 3 9	428 15 9	5,895 c. ft. metal.	...	224 0 0	204 15 9
...	...	...	52 10 6	52 10 6	...	...	52 10 6	...
8,314	279 7 3	6·4	545 14 9	4,812 9 3	1,963,413 c ft. 2 2 9	... 2 0 0	4,545 5 11	267 3 4
17,124	331 12 3	3·7	476 6 0	2,625 10 0	...	...	267 6 3	2,358 3 9
25,438	611 3 6	4·6	1,022 4 9	7,438 3 3	...	...	4,812 12 2	2,625 7 1
13,105	415 3 3	6·	2,386 5 10	6,862 1 1	2,148,765 c ft	... 2 0 0	5,535 14 3	1,326 8 1
2,597	43 3 9	3·1	448 5 6	585 8 3	...	...	...	585 3 0
15,702	458 7 0	5·6	2,834 11 4	7,447 9 4	...	...	5,535 14 3	1,911 11 1
9,407	295 3 3	6·	806 15 8	5,014 13 5	1,951,155 c. ft	...	4,656 2 1	358 11 4
22,765	415 12 3	3·	233 1 2	2,786 7 11	...	...	...	2,786 7 11
32,172	710 15 6	4·2	1,040 0 0	7,831 5 4	...	...	4 656 2 1	3,145 3 3
...	...	...	27 12 0	27 12 0	...	...	...	27 12 0
...	...	...	2,096 2 9	2,096 2 9	...	...	...	2,096 2 9
90,572	2,275 13 0	4·8	16,228 0 5	46,653 9 11	...	...	34,343 14 5	12,309 4 6
1,229,715	34,024 13 5	5·3	1,51,702 11 2	4,74,411 4 8	...	...	3,08,515 5 2	1,65,895 15 6
1,408	132 0 0	18·	37 0 0	1,929 0 0	...	...	1,929 0 0	...
2,533	192 2 6	14·5	222 6 6	1,202 1 7	Details here make Rs. 3,502-1-7 but Rs. 2,300 were not charged to relief.		1,202 1 7	...
1,956	158 0 5	15·5	263 1 9	5,696 14 11	Various ...	...	4,800 0 0	896 14 11
2,266	151 10 0	12·8	183 3 2	3,870 4 0	5½ miles ...	...	3,392 0 0	478 4 0
8,168	633 12 11	14·9	705 11 5	12,698 4 6	Rs. 2,300 less items total of details *vide* above.		11,323 1 7	1,375 2 11

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done	No	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No	Cost	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs a. p			Rs a. p	
Agra.		Protecting embankment Jumna River ...	247,861	24,029 6 0	19·6	566,907	35,492 5 0	12
		Improving City Roads, Municipal ...	111,421	9,649 9 10	10 6	135,481	8,407 9 0	12
		Ditto Shahganj Road ...	26,174	2,260 9 1	10 5	48,370	3,023 2 0	12·
		Ditto Sikandra garden ...	63,788	4 457 1 7	13	24,301	1,518 12 0	12·
		Removing brick kilns &c outside do, ...	15,912	1,166 4 3	14·	23,393	1,006 8 9	9
		Excavation of Tank at Batesar and roads ..	25,430	2,003 4 0	15·1	28,998	1,812 6 0	12
		Railway Feeder to Katholi Railway Station,	6,400	600 0 0	18·	2,271	141 15 0	12·
		Ditto Syan ditto ...	2,873	260 8 0	18	639	43 0 0	11 9
		Raising Agra and Khairagarh road ..	31,641	3,460 11 9	21·	12,929	1,010 1 3	15·
		„ Achneyra and Farrah do ...	31,794	2,980 11 0	18	26,871	1,679 7 0	12·
		„ Agra and Shamshabad do, ...	8,954	1,399 1 0	30	3,651	456 6 0	24
		„ Karaoli and Khairagarh do. ...	17,574	2,196 12 0	24·	9,569	637 0 9	18
		„ Etah and Túndla do, ...	75,869	7,112 11 0	18·	9,089	564 15 0	12
		„ Shamshabad and Pinahat road ..	48,248	5,308 6 0	21·1	35,616	2,782 8 0	15·
		„ Firozabad and Kotla do. ..	22,121	2,073 13 0	17 9	6,600	412 8 0	12
		„ Fatehabad and Kachora do. ..	111,021	10,408 3 6	18·	85,340	5,383 12 0	12
		„ Ditto and Syan do. ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		„ Ditto and uplifting kankar ...	16,236	2 536 14 0	30	11,786	1,283 10 0	21
		„ Iradatnagar and Agra road ..	9,774	4·3 8 8	28 9	2 465	269 9 9	21·
		„ Ditto and Syan do. ...	8,420	527 3 9	19·	9,189	167 14 0	15 1
		„ Ditto and Fatehabad do. ...	16,574	1,812 12 0	21	12,607	1,181 14 0	18
		„ Awa and Jalesar do. ...	41,116	5 781 15 0	27	18,221	1,708 3 6	18
		„ Fatehpur Sikri and Kegowli do ...	46,658	4,374 3 0	18	57,266	3,579 2 0	12·
		„ Ditto Nasirabad or Berar do. ...	17,691	1,498 12 6	18 1	15,249	1,140 9 0	12
		„ Karagoli and Tantpur do ...	43,617	5,434 11 3	23 9	13,573	1,272 7 0	18·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children			Other items of charge.	Total cost			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)			Rate as reduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.
1,55,873	4,846 4 6	5·9	33,590 14 1	97,958 14 1	5,364,000 c ft 12 0 0	... 2 0 0	10,903 0 0	87,055 14 1
34,110	1,064 3 0	5 9	3,268 15 5	22,450 5 3	6,935,274 „ 3 3 9	... 1 12 0	12,136 11 8	10,313 9 7
14,388	449 10 0	6·	111 15 0	5,845 4 1	2,6[illegible]2,0[illegible]6 „ 2 8 0	... 1 12 0	4 658 8 6	1,186 11 7
8,415	262 15 6	6	1,652 0 2	7,890 13 3	605,846 „ 3 10 10 and various other works.	... 1 12 0	3,194 14 5	4,695 14 10
4,940	154 6 0	6·	353 15 6	2,771 2 6	537,305 c. ft 4 4 5	... 1 12 0	966 12 6	1,804 6 0
24,833	1,111 8 1	8·6	253 8 4	5,179 10 5	1,073,884 „ 4 9 4	... 1 12 0	1,879 4 9	3,300 5 8
3,192	99 12 0	6·	4,109 1 4	4,950 12 4	466,649 c. ft earth work. 57,113 c. ft. metalling 4 culverts.	...	4,181 10 10	769 1 6
1,379	80 3 0	11·1	122 3 8	514 15 2	26,770 c. ft earthwork 5,800 c ft. metalling. 1 culvert	...	409 11 3	105 3 11
19,674	1,229 10 0	12·	250 5 2	5,950 12 2	2,814,765 c. ft. 2 1 9	... 1 12 0	4,925 14 5	1,024 13 9
20,540	641 14 0	6·	1,927 6 7	7,229 6 7	2,052,263 c. ft. 2 12 1 and culverts.	... 1 12 0	4,710 7 6	2,518 15 1
3,849	298 5 6	14 8	322 15 6	2,476 12 0	8,27,844 c. ft. 2 0 0 and 4 miles	... 1 12 0	2,178 2 9	298 9 3
12,716	794 12 1	12	3,313 9 7	7,202 1 8	2,211,320 c. ft. 2 0 0 culvert and other works.	... 1 12 0	6,038 3 6	1,163 14 2
13,397	627 15 9	9·	2,496 6 3	10,732 0 6	4,113 561 c. ft. causeway and other works	...	8,967 0 0	1,765 0 6
20,093	1,225 13 0	11·7	302 2 3	9,618 13 3	2,730,153 c. ft 3 13 2	... 1 12 0	4,777 12 3	4,841 1 0
5,895	184 3 6	6	366 5 2	3,036 14 2	1,296,698 c. ft. 2 1 7 and other work.	... 1 12 0	2,554 3 6	482 10 8
43,056	1,345 8 0	6	1,410 1 10	18,497 9 4	8,777,[illegible]74 c ft 2 0 6 and culvert.	... 1 12 0	.. 15,753 0 10	2,744 8 6
...	...	...	205 7 0	205 7 0	...	...	205 7 0	...
5,163	264 3 0	9·8	1 859 0 8	5,943 11 8	17¼ miles.	...	5,631 3 4	312 8 4
1,961	122 9 0	12	...	1,865 11 5	1,066,700 c. ft.	... 1·12 0	1,865 11 5	...
3,154	197 14 0	12·	82 7 4	975 7 1	4,72,013 c ft. 2 0 0	... 1 12 0	826 0 4	149 6 9
5,821	363 13 0	1·2	162 12 2	3,521 4 2	1,327,3[illegible]0 c ft. 2 10 0	... 1 12 0	2,322 14 4	1,198 5 10
10,447	652 15 0	12	1,920 7 5	10,063 8 11	4,260,427 c. ft. 2 6 2	... 1 12 0	7,455 11 11	2,607 13 0
18,863	854 11 0	8·6	151 9 6	8,959 9 6	3,650,000 c ft 2 6 7	... 1 12 0	6,387 8 0	2,572 1 6
8,787	511 14 0	11·1	223 10 6	3,374 14 6	1,024,200 c. ft. 3 1 1 and other work.	... 1 12 0	2,142 5 7	1,232 8 11
16,809	1,050 9 0	12·	1,114 15 0	8,872 10 9	3,837,459 c. ft 2 0 0 1 bridge.	... 1 12 0	7,490 10 7	1,382 0 2

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for works.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Agra—(concluded).		Collection of metal for 1st class roads ...	1,53,693	21,717 9 4	27·	1,929	121 0 0	12
		Consolidation of ditto ditto ...	...		...	...		...
		New road to Buland Darwaza Fatehpur Sikri,	9,587	898 12 6	18·	24,930	1,947 10 6	15
		Roman Catholic Cathedral compound ...	3,724	363 9 6	18·7	10,326	645 6 0	12·
		Despatch labour to relief works ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Agra district, Buildings and Roads...	1,214,373	1 25,795 2 0	19 9	1,193,464	7[illegible],149 9 9	12 5
		By Railway Branch.						
		Achneyra-Muttra Light Railway ...	330,435	28,112 9 2	16·3	4,50,516	31,976 1 6	13·2
		By Irrigation Branch.						
		Jumna escape, Agra Canal	50,042	4,035 0 0	15·4	60,885	3,850 1 1	12·1
		Total, Agra district ...	1,594,850	1,57,942 11 2	19 2	1,704,865	1,12,875 10 3	19 7
Etah.		Collection of metal for 1st class road ...	38,641	4,032 7 6	21·3	...	...	...
		Improving Etah and Sakit road ...	3,795	436 12 0	22·1	919	79 3 3	16·5
		Ditto and Sahawar do. ...	3,989	429 3 0	20 6	948	75 4 0	15·2
		Ditto and Patiali do. ...	12,218	1,216 3 0	19·1	4,388	295 1 0	12·9
		Ditto and Aliganj do. ..	11,595	1,096 12 0	18 1	3,645	235 11 0	12·4
		Ditto Soron and Guryaghat do. ...	2,650	252 6 6	18 2	1,377	92 5 0	12 8
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Etah district ...	72,888	7,733 12 0	20·4	11,277	777 8 3	13·2
Etáwah.		Improving Etáwah and Auraiya road ...	76,790	6,200 9 6	15·5	42,071	2,168 11 9	9·9
		Collection of metal for 1st class roads ...	16,043	1,975 14 9	23·6	1,442	90 2 0	12·
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Etáwah district, Buildings and Roads,	92,833	8,176 8 3	17·	43,513	2,258 13 9	10·
		By Irrigation Branch.						
		Excavation Lower Ganges Canal, Bhognipur Division.	133,573	9,327 7 2	13·4	150,715	6,219 12 0	8·
		Grand Total, Etáwah district ...	226,406	17,503 15 5	14 9	194,228	8,538 9 9	8 5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued.)

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
89,452	2,795 0 0	6·	4,108 3 8	28,741 13 0	...	...	28,741 13 0	...
...	...	...	1,567 4 9	1.567 4 9	..	...	1,398 14 5	168 6 4
667	31 4 3	9	20 3 3	2,897 14 6	540,050 c. ft 4 15 2	... 1 12 0	945 1 5	1,952 13 1
1,486	46 7 0	6·	62 8 6	1,117 15 0	105,209 c. ft. 10 10 0	... 1 12 0	184 1 10	933 13 2
...	...	...	2,471 12 8	2,471 12 8	...	...	...	2,471 12 8
...	...	...	9,530 5 1	9,530 5 1	...	...	...	9,530 5 1
548,960	21,308 3 8	7·4	77,262 9 4	*3,02,415 8 9	...	...	1,53,832 13 10	1,48,582 10 11
159,215	4,089 12 3	4·9	...	50,897 0 0	Famine Relief m in Muttra dist proportion to men employed.	oney charge made rict and thus in number of work-	...	50,897 0
14,865	588 0 0	7·5	...	4,510 0 0	This is only th charge transfe tion Accounts.	e Famine Relief rred from Irriga-	...	4,510 0 0
723,040	25,985 15 11	6 9	77,262 9 4	(a) 3,57,822 8 9	...	...	1,53,832 13 10	2,03,989 10 11
...	...	...	7,497 4 7	11,799 12 1	...	...	11,799 12 1	...
1,170	68 8 0	11·1	...	584 7 3	6½ miles. 93 7 0	... 90 0 0	562 8 0	21 15 3
1,161	64 9 0	10·4	...	569 0 0	8 miles 6½ fur- longs. 69 10 4	76 0 0	569 0 0	...
4,051	194 3 0	9·2	186 8 0	1,891 15 0	22 miles. 86 0 0	... 80 0 0	1,760 0 0	131 15 0
3,942	189 14 9	9 2	209 15 6	1,732 5 3	19 miles. 91 1 7	... 80 0 0	1,520 0 0	212 5 3
2,898	130 4 6	8·6	...	475 0 0	316,670 c. ft. 1 8 0	... 1 4 0	395 13 0	79 3 0
...	...	...	1,496 12 2	1,496 12 2	...	...	748 6 1	748 6 1
13,248	647 7 3	9·4	9,390 8 3	18,549 3 9	...	...	17,355 7 2	1,193 12 7
15,521	514 1 9	6·3	1,960 11 8	10,844 2 8	3,764,788 c. ft. 2 13 2	... 1 0	6,588 6 0	4,255 12 8
1,485	63 9 9	9·	2,724 12 2	4,860 6 8	198,448 c. ft.	...	4,860 6 8	...
...	...	...	76 9 0	76 9 0	...	...	...	76 9 0
17,006	583 11 6	6·6	4,762 0 10	15,781 2 4	...	...	11,448 12 8	4,332 5 8
		Only the	actual relief po	rtion transferre	d from Irrigation	Branch.		
49,818	778 6 0	3·	...	12,629 1 6	6,201,728 c. ft. 4 4 3	... 2 4 0	...	12,629 1 6
66,824	1,362 1 6	4·	4,762 0 10	28,410 3 10	...	...	11,448 12 8	16,961 7 2

(a) This total is not the sum of the details in the last line as the two last items only represent the net relief charge.

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Farukhabad.		Collection of metal for 1st class roads ...	86,666	13 541 9 0	30	869	81 7 6	18
		Special Repairs to Rohilkhand Trunk road,	8,234	771 15 0	18·	2 987	174 14 0	11·2
		Ditto Grand Trunk road ...	21,200	1,984 0 9	18·	6,411	426 7 0	12 7
		Ditto Gurshaiganj road ...	15,682	2,233 8 6	27·3	4,940	345 2 0	13 4
		Total, Farukhabad district, Buildings and Roads.	131,782	18,531 1 3	27·	15,207	1,027 14 6	13·
		By Railway Branch.						
		Cawnpore and Farukhabad Light Railway,	211,935	20,359 5 3	18 4	59,154	3,787 0 0	12 3
		Total, Farukhabad district ...	343,717	38,890 6 6	20 9	74,361	4,814 14 0	12·4
Mainpuri.		Collection of metal for 1st class road ...	69 587	7,001 9 3	19 3	6,308	394 4 0	12
		Filling of tanks near Kharpuri and Karhal,	24,814	1,939 9 6	15·	14,003	802 2 9	10·9
		Raising Sirsaganj and Araon road ..	17,198	1,612 5 0	18	5,378	336 2 0	12·
		Ditto and Karhal road ...	29,589	3 206 4 9	21·	5,370	335 10 6	12·
		Ditto Girha and Kurauli do. ...	18,366	2,295 13 0	24	3,328	312 0 0	18·
		Tools and plant	...	..	..	...	...	...
		Mainpuri district, Buildings and Roads ..	1 59,454	16,054 9 6	19 4	34.387	2,180 2 9	12 2
		By Irrigation Branch.						
		Isan nadi drainage by Bhogaon Division, Lower Ganges Canal.	11,976	1,363 6 3	21·8	9,084	698 2 0	14·7
		Total, Mainpuri district ...	1,71,430	17,447 15 9	19 6	43,471	2,878 4 9	12 7
Muttra.		Collection metal for 1st class roads ...	40,994	2,562 2 0	12	11,431	535 13 0	9·
		Improvement of Muttra and Delhi road ...	44,735	2,795 15 0	12·	10,999	615 9 0	9
		Raising and improving Muttra South road .	43,151	2,696 15 0	12·	7,626	357 7 6	9·
		Ditto Chhata Goverdhan do ...	46,133	2,883 5 9	12	16 090	754 3 6	9·
		Ditto Raya and Baldeo do. ...	30,497	1,906 1 0	12	6,829	281 13 9	8·
		Ditto Raya and Mát do. ...	22,909	1,431 13 0	12	6,013	281 13 9	9
		Ditto Jait and Shergarh do. ...	22,042	1,377 10 0	12·	27,904	1,312 3 6	9
		Ditto Jait and Sahar do. ...	9,374	733 8 6	15·	13 694	895 7 6	19·5
		Deepening and clearing out Balbhadra Khand Bhattsar at Muttra on Delg road	34,649	2,165 9 0	12·	56,657	2,655 12 9	9
		Excavation of tank at Jait on Delhi Road...	30,549	1,903 4 2	12·	50 706	2,489 8 3	9 4

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

EMPLOYED. Children. No.	Children. Cost.	Children. Rate (in pies.)	4 Other items of charge.	5 Total cost.	6 Quantity. Rate as deduced from column 5.	6 Quantity. Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.	7 Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	8 Balance chargeable to relief.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
5,657	353 1 9	12·	7,579 13 0	21,555 15 3	564,113 c. ft. metalling.	...	21,555 15 3	...
1,184	37 0 0	6·	13 11 0	997 8 0	353,760 c. ft. 2 12 0	... 2 0 0	707 8 0	290 0 0
3,803	172 9 6	8·7	52 14 9	2,636 0 0	various.	...	2,522 9 5	113 6 7
5,001	234 15 6	9·	206 9 6	3,020 3 6	do	...	2,862 12 0	157 7 6
15,645	797 10 9	9·8	7,853 0 3	28,209 10 9	...	...	27,648 12 8	560 14 1
51,720	1,650 0 0	6·1	...	...	Nothing charged to this account as the work was done within fair rates.	...	...	...
67,365	2,447 10 9	7·	7,853 0 3	28,209 10 9	...	...	27,648 12 8	560 14 1
15,140	473 2 0	6·	5,912 4 8	13,781 3 11	692 604 c. ft. metal.	...	13,781 3 11	...
9,357	243 10 9	5·	1,149 14 9	4,134 5 9	365,530 c. ft.	...	...	4,134 5 9
3,642	113 13 0	6·	274 2 6	2,336 6 6	1,080,500 c. ft. 2 2 7	... 2 0 0	2,161 0 0	175 6 6
8,006	250 3 0	6·	287 8 5	4 109 10 2	2,443,575 c. ft.	...	4,109 10 2	...
4,401	275 1 0	12	297 15 8	3,180 13 8	3,097,350 c. ft.	...	3,180 13 8	...
...	...	...	2,000 0 0	2,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0
40,546	1,355 13 9	6·4	9,921 14 0	29,542 8 0	...	...	24,232 11 9	5,309 12 3
5,621	258 3 3	8 8	...	1,403 0 0	From relief charge only transferred for Irrigation Branch.	...	...	1,403 0 0
46,167	1,614 1 0	6·6	9,921 14 0	30,945 8 0	...	...	24,232 11 9	6,712 12 3
11,145	348 4 6	6·	3,044 6 3	6,490 9 9	159,302 c. ft. metal.	...	5,590 11 8	899 14 1
19,642	613 13 0	6·	334 11 0	4,360 0 0	2,180,000 „ 2 0 0	... 2 0 0	4,360 0 0	...
7,744	242 0 0	6·	282 13 3	3,579 3 9	1,723,277 c. ft. 2 1 2	... 2 0 0	3,446 8 10	132 10 11
14,049	439 0 6	6·	63 5 8	4,139 15 5	1,982,800 c. ft 2 1 4	... 2 0 0	3,965 9 7	174 5 10
10,551	323 7 0	6·	23 15 8	2,535 5 11	1,218,600 c. ft. 2 1 3	... 2 0 0	2,437 3 2	98 2 9
3,881	121 4 6	6·	272 4 0	2,107 3 3	1,022,707 c. ft. 2 0 11	... 2 0 0	2,045 6 7	61 12 8
9,126	285 3 0	6·	423 12 7	3,398 13 1	1,540,000 c ft 2 3 4	... 2 0 0	3,080 0 0	318 13 1
3,916	166 3 3	8·1	208 2 6	2,003 5 9	848,000 c. ft. 2 5 7	... 2 0 0	1,696 0 0	307 5 9
8,902	278 3 0	6·	670 11 11	5,770 4 8	1,387,000 c. ft. 4 2 7	...	...	5,770 4 8
7,746	240 10 8	6·	1,220 0 1	5,853 7 2	1,365,000 c ft 4 0 2	...	...	5,853 7 2

Particulars of Relief Works,

8		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs a. p			Rs. a. p.	
Muttra.		Cutting down and levelling broken ground near Collector's Kutcherry.	48,709	3,038 2 6	12·	52,661	2,469 0 6	9·
		Poor-house and Hospital at Muttra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Muttra district Buildings and Roads ...	373,742	23,494 5 11	12 1	260,700	12,648 13 0	9 8
		By Railway Branch.						
		Achneyra-Muttra, Light Railway ...	255,819	20,699 1 6	15·5	277,355	16,878 0 3	11·7
		By Irrigation Branch.						
		Excavation of Mát Branch Extension of Ganges Canal	283,244	22,243 1 3	15·	213,630	12,573 1 9	11·3
		Total, Muttra district ...	912,805	66,436 8 8	14·	751,685	42,099 15 0	10·8
		Total, Agra Division ...	3,322,096	6,05,955 5 6	18·	2,779,887	1,71,984 15 6	11·9
Allahabad.		Collection of metal for Grand Trunk Road,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deepening and improving the great tank at Sirsa Railway Station,	2,392	201 15 0	16 4	3,870	233 9 6	11 6
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Allahabad district ...	2,392	201 15 0	16 4	3,870	233 9 6	11·6
Bánda.		Permanent crossing over Keyn river ...	1,992	199 7 0	19·2	2,342	146 6 0	12·
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Bánda district ...	1,992	199 7 0	19·2	2,342	146 6 0	12·
Cawnpore.		Remaking the Moghal road	24,793	1,603 1 11	12·4	17,290	966 11 3	10·8
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Cawnpore district ...	24,793	1,603 1 11	12·4	17,290	966 11 3	10 8
Hamirpur.		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Hamírpur district ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
21,313	666 2 0	6	1,062 10 1	7,235 15 7	1,257,475 c. ft.	...	2,176 0 0	5,059 15 7
...	...	...	5,752 13 0	5,752 13 0	...	...	...	5,752 13 0
...	...	...	1,863 8 0	1,863 8 0	...	...	...	1,863 8 0
118,015	3,724 4 5	6	15,223 2 0	55,090 9 4	...	...	28,797 4 10	26,293 4 6
159,804	3,816 13 6	4 6	...	37,523 6 11	Only the share of the purely relief charge proportioned between Agra and this district by number employed	...	...	37,523 6 11
66,185	1,794 8 8	4	...	32,543 10 7	Only the purely relief charge transferred from Irrigation.	...	...	32,543 10 7
364,004	9,335 10 7	5	...	1,25,157 10 10	...	...	28,797 4 10	96,360 6 0
1,280,648	41,392 15 2	6 2	19,443 2 8	5,89,094 13 11	...	...	2,63,315 14 11	3,25,778 15 0
...	...	...	4,400 0 2	4,400 0 2	...	...	4,400 0 2	...
1,480	46 11 0	6	100 12 2	582 15 8	173,000 c. ft.	...	346 9 0	236 15 8
					3 5 3	2 0 0		
...	...	...	1,268 6 5	1,268 6 5	...	...	...	1,268 6 5
1,480	46 11 0	6	5,769 2 9	6,251 6 3	...	...	4,746 0 2	1,505 6 1
1,118	69 14 0	12	2 0 0	417 11 0	140,349 c. ft	...	350 13 11	66 13 1
					2 15 8	2 8 0		
...	...	...	641 3 0	641 3 0	...	...	500 0 0	141 3 0
1,118	69 14 0	12	643 3 0	1,058 14 0	...	...	850 13 11	208 0 1
3,549	150 4 9	8	3,534 2 1	6,254 4 0	2,210,370 c. ft	...	4,930 13 4	1,323 6 8
					2 9 7	2 0 0		
...	...	...	1,265 5 11	1,265 5 11	...	...	...	1,265 5 11
...	...	...	1,398 13 8	1,398 13 8	...	...	1,000 0 0	398 13 8
3,549	150 4 9	8	6,198 5 8	8,918 7 7	...	...	5,930 13 4	2,987 10 3
...	...	...	648 9 1	648 9 1	...	...	...	648 9 1
...	...	...	488 8 0	488 8 0	...	...	488 8 0	...
...	...	...	1,137 1 1	1,137 1 1	...	...	488 8 0	648 9 1

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Fatehpur.		Raising and improving Jahanabad and Amoli road.	1,698	132 10 6	15	1,120	70 0 0	12
		Ditto Jafirganj and Jhunia road ...	333	26 6 6	15·2	857	53 9 0	12
		Extension of outfall drain from Simri to Jumna	96	7 8 0	15	125	7 12 2	11·9
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and Plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Fatehpur district ..	2,127	166 9 0	15	2,102	131 5 0	11·9
Jaunpur.		Constructing road from Bhandari Railway Station to Azamgarh road.	5,015	470 2 6	18	4,424	304 1 9	11·1
		Ditto ditto Kerakati to Jalalganj Railway Station.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Jaunpur district ...	5,015	470 2 6	18	4,424	304 1 9	11·1
		Total, Allahabad Division ...	36,319	2,641 3 5	14	30,028	1,782 1 6	11·8
Azamgarh.		Raising Mau and Nagra road	36,471	3,418 5 5	19	33,550	2,068 14 7	11·8
		Do 2nd class road joining Ghazipur and Jaunpur high road.	2,374	213 11 6	17 2	2,667	155 8 0	11·1
		Do. earthside Gorakhpur road ...	9,516	928 12 1	18 7	6,483	337 10 2	10
		Do. ditto Ghazipur ,, ...						
		Surveying Phulpur and Shahganj road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Azamgarh district ...	48,361	4,560 13 0	18·1	42,700	2,562 0 9	11·5
Ghazipur.		Raising Dildarnagar and Dohana road ...	3,843	216 5 6	10 9	7,540	308 5 6	7·9
Gorakhpur.		Raising and completing Lotan road ...	37,004	3,092 13 10	16	76,064	4,140 1 10	10·4
		Ditto ditto Padrauna road ...	1,278	109 10 5	16·4	3,172	192 11 7	11·6
		Ditto ditto ditto and Burling road	1,204	134 3 2	21·4	1,414	111 9 6	15·1
		Ditto ditto Ranipur and Mendawal road.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Poor-house	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Deepening tank near Mr. Bridgeman's compound.	2,423	169 10 6	13 4	4,044	207 6 3	9·8
		Ditto Jotla Shankua ...	1,979	148 12 6	14 4	3,272	188 10 8	10·7
		Total, Gorakhpur district ...	43,888	3,655 2 5	16	87,966	4,835 7 10	10·5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued.)

EMPLOYED. Children. No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	4 Other items of charge.	5 Total cost.	6 QUANTITY. Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.	7 Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	8 Balance chargeable to relief.
	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.
574	17 15 0	6·	61 8 5	282 1 11	80,000 c ft. 3 8 5	... 2 0 0	160 0 0	122 1 11
388	12 2 0	6	25 7 0	117 8 6	43,200 c ft. 2 11 9	. 2 0 0	84 6 4	33 2 2
77	2 1 0	5·1	196 9 10	213 14 10	5,587 c. ft.	...	...	213 14 10
...	...	...	500 4 7	500 4 7	...	...	...	500 4 7
...	...	...	1,397 11 6	1,397 11 6	...	...	1,300 0 0	97 11 6
1,039	32 2 0	6	2,181 9 4	2,511 9 4	...	...	1,544 6 4	967 3 0
1,650	103 3 0	12	1,005 4 6	1,882 11 9	45500 c ft. 3 14 7	... 2 8 0	1,137 8 0	745 3 9
...	...	...	36 9 6	36. 9 6	...	...	36 9 6	...
...	...	...	176 9 4	176 9 4	...	...	...	176 9 4
...	...	...	238 13 0	238 13 0	...	..	...	238 13 0
1,650	103 3 0	12·	1,457 4. 4	2,334 11 7	...	...	1,174 1 6	1,160 10 1
8,836	402 2 9	9·	17,386 10 2	22,212 1 10	..	...	14,734 11 3 0	7,477 6
27,888	1,238 4 7	8·5	485 12 4	7,211 4 11	1,877,175 c. ft 3 13 5	... 2 0 0	3,754 5 7	3,456 15 4
1,523	81 9 0	10 2	0 10 0	451 6 6	165,500 c. ft. 7,000 ,,	... cutting	431 4 0	20 2 6
2,618	107 10 2	7 8	116 2 2	1,490 2 7	558,591 c. ft 2 7 9	... 2 8 0	1,490 2 7	...
...	...	...	30 7 3	30 7 3	...	...	30 7 3	...
...	...	...	459 6 0	459 6 0	...	...	...	459 6 0
32,029	1,427 7 9	8 5	1,092 5 9	9 642 11 3	...	...	5,706 3. 5	3,936 7 10
2,697	72 6 9	5	167 3 7	764 5 4	145,273 c. ft 5 4 2	... 2 0 0	290 8 8	473 12 8
24,457	963 4 11	7 5	534 15 1	8,731 4 6	2,370,994 c. ft. 3 12 0	... 2 0 0	4, 41 15 9	3,989 4 9
1,196	49 14 1	8·	42 4 5	394 8 6	71,462 c. ft 5 3 10	... 2 0 0	142 14 9	251 9 1
618	29 6 10	9 1	316 6 11	591 10 5	30,000 c ft. 19 11 6	... 2 0 0	60 0 0	531 10 5
...	...	...	19 5 8	19 5 8	...	...	19 5 8	...
...	..	...	100 7 0	100 7 0	..	...	...	100 7 0
1,500	38 7 4	·	55 14 7	481 6 8	124,129 c. ft 3 14 0	... 2 8 0	248 4 1	233 2 7
1,114	50 2 8	8·6	6 6 2	389 0 0	104,390 c. ft. 3 11 6	... 2 8 0	286 2 10	102 13 2
28,885	1,131 3 10	7·5	1.085 12 8	10,707 10 9	...	...	5,498 11 1	5,208 15

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.
				Rs. a p			Rs. a. p	
Basti.		Raising Mendhawal road	8,861	553 13 0	12·	8,428	395 1 0	9·
		Do. Basti-Bansi road	465,662	37,609 10 7	15 5	618,872	33,554 14 3	10·4
		Do. Bansi Kukrahi road	285,204	21,882 8 5	14 7	443,107	26,048 1 9	11 2
		Bund across Tehri nadi on Belwa Bazar to Ghogra road	851	106 6 0	24·	727	45 7 0	12·
		Travelling allowance to Educational officers,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Basti district ...	760,578	60,152 6 0	15 2	1,071,224	60,043 8 0	10·8
		Surveying charges in the Mirzapur district	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Benares Division ...	856,670	68,584 10 11	15·4	1,209,430	67,749 6 1	10·8
Jalaun.		Special repairs to 3rd class road ...	24,156	2,177 11 7	17·3	10,726	590 12 0	10·5
		Ditto to 4th ditto ...	30,283	2,714 13 9	17·2	17,330	982 7 2	10 8
		Ditto Orai and Hamirpur road ...	11,401	936 8 0	15 7	13,701	713 12 6	10·
		Ditto Kunch and Punch do. ...	196	18 6 0	18·	181	11 8 0	12·
		Ditto Ja'aun and Bangra do. ...	9,928	909 13 3	17 5	9,656	518 2 6	10·3
		Filling up ditch at Jalaun Fort ...	6,232	597 7 3	18 4	5,087	315 13 6	11·9
		Constructing Madhogarh drainage ...	6,028	686 12 3	21·8	2,688	149 4 6	10·6
		Ditto Orai tank	10,689	1,017 12 0	18 2	22,859	1,522 10 6	10·2
		Metalling Jalaun and Dibiapur road ...	1,088	86 6 6	15·9	534	25 10 6	9·2
		Enlarging Kulhaund tank	2,118	217 8 9	19·7	2,204	122 4 6	10·6
		Ditto Baragaon do.	5,031	471 12 3	18·	7,153	385 3 3	10 3
		Ditto Somai do.	4,393	405 15 3	17 7	6,388	339 1 0	10·1
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Salaries and travelling allowances ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Jalaun district ...	111,493	10,240 14 10	17 6	98,510	5,376 9 11	10·5
Jhánsi.		Metalling Jhánsi and Sagar road ...	61,855	6,692 11 8	20·7	51,902	3,387 4 10	12 5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued.)

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
8,373	261 10 0	6·	270 3 3	1,480 11 3	333,039 c. ft. 4 7 1	... 2 0 0	666 1 3	814 10 0
508,521	14,937 5 0	5·6	11,505 10 1	97,607 7 11	6,075,260 c. ft. 16 1 1	... 1 12 0	10,631 11 3	86,975 12 8
388,750	10,742 8 10	6·	4,406 4 1	63,079 7 1	4,983,662 c. ft 12 10 4	... 2 4 0	11,210 15 9	51,868 7 4
271	8 8 0	6·	82 3 9	242 8 9	116,250 c. ft 2 1 5	... 2 0 0	...	242 8 9
...	...	...	504 11 0	504 11 0	...	...	...	504 11 0
855,915	25,949 15 10	5·8	16,769 0 2	1,62,914 14 0	...	...	22,508 12 3	140,406 1 9
...	...	...	97 5 8	97 5 8	...	...	97 5 8	...
919,526	28,581 2 2	5·9	19,211 11 10	1,84,126 15 0	...	...	34,101 9 1	150,025 5 11
4,801	184 2 10	7·3	81 3 11	3,033 14 4	184 miles, 16 7 8	... 15 0 0	2,760 0 0	273 14 4
6,903	335 13 9	9 3	40 5 9	4,073 8 5	234 miles, 17 6 5	... 15 0 0	3,510 0 0	563 8 5
7,493	212 6 6	5·4	47 4 2	1,909 15 2	958,687 c. ft ...	... 2 0 0	1,872 15 2	37 0 0
199	6 3 0	6·	...	36 1 6	15,150 c. ft 2 5 11	... 2 0 0	30 4 9	5 12 9
5,498	131 2 0	4 5	8 9 6	1,567 11 3	653,191 c. ft. ...	... 2 8 0	1,567 11 3	...
398	21 12 9	10·5	24 14 6	960 0 0	617,754 c. ft. ...	... 1 12 0	...	960 0 0
172	5 6 0	6·	55 4 6	896 11 3	430,570 c. ft. ...	... 2 8 0	896 11 3	...
6,613	199 3 3	5 7	18 5 0	2,457 14 9	645,957 c. ft. earthwork.	...	...	2,457 14 9
278	8 11 0	6·	46 8 0	167 4 0	9,660 c. ft. metal. 1 11 0	... 1 12 0	167 4 0	...
858	23 15 0	5 3	8 12 0	372 8 3	1,56,520 c. ft. 2 3 5	... 2 8 0	...	372 8 3
3,179	95 8 9	5 7	20 13 0	973 5 3	335 562 c ft. 2 2 4	... 2 8 0	...	973 5 3
3,788	110 6 0	5·6	11 11 6	867 1 9	332,760 c ft. 2 7 2	.. 2 8 0	...	867 1 9
...	...	...	396 4 4	396 4 4	...	...	...	396 4 4
...	...	...	545 0 0	545 0 0	...	...	..	545 0 0
40,180	1,334 11 4	6 4	1,305 0 2	18,257 4 3	...	...	10,804 14 5	7,452 5 11
14,438	654 2 0	8·7	382 2 9	11,116 5 3	2,286,455 c. ft. earthwork, 76,554 c. ft. metal. 92,929 c. ft moving. 107,039 c. ft consolidation.	...	11,116 5 3	...

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	No	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs a p.	
Jhánsi		Raising and metalling Mau and Gursarai road,	49,984	5,192 8 0	19·9	38,491	2,471 3 6	12 3
		Metalling Mau and Ranipur road ...	5,760	771 2 7	25·7	1 904	190 4 9	19 1
		Ditto ditto Bokhara do. ...	2,476	235 5 3	18 2	947	62 5 2	12 6
		Ditto ditto Sechora do. ...	88	9 11 9	21·2	54	3 6 0	12
		Ditto ditto Rath do. ...	980	85 8 6	16 7	505	31 14 9	12 1
		Sukhoyra bridge, Mau-Gursarai road ...	5,659	866 2 11	29 3	3,687	273 4 3	14 2
		Special repairs to station do. ..	3,748	382 11 0	18 5	5,708	365 7 6	12 2
		Ditto Bhurwa Saugor and Teri road,	620	57 12 9	17 9	260	12 15 0	9 5
		Ditto Chirgaon and Garotha do	7,153	702 2 9	18 7	4,512	287 10 3	12·2
		Ditto Moth and Bhandere do.	6,869	629 10 5	17 6	3,057	195 0 6	12 2
		Ditto Jhánsi and Orcha do.	1,607	210 7 2	25 1	3,295	246 15 0	14·3
		Special repairs Jhánsi and Bhagwantpur road	552	61 9 3	21·4	990	78 14 0	15 3
		Ditto eight 3rd class roads ...	7,928	775 14 4	18 7	5,996	390 4 2	12·5
		Maintenance Baragaon and Garotha road ...	1,870	572 2 0	58 7	1,567	229 3 6	28·
		Ditto Mau and Sechora ditto ...	8,499	915 2 9	20 6	7,596	529 12 0	13 3
		Ditto ditto Khanga ditto ...	634	62 12 6	19 0	644	41 8 0	12 3
		Ditto ditto Rudhona ditto ..	317	31 11 9	19 2	208	14 4 6	13 1
		Ditto ditto Garotha ditto ...	5,015	523 4 5	20 0	3,421	240 13 6	13·5
		Ditto Ranipur and Seori ditto ...	19,215	1,623 15 4	16 2	12,189	791 15 0	12 4
		Ditto Jhánsi and Bhunder ditto ...	1,053	113 15 0	21 7	443	30 15 0	13 4
		Ditto Punah and Iskit ditto	375	37 4 9	19·0	208	13 15 6	13
		Improving the Ghats .	1,388	134 6 9	18 6	1,716	170 5 0	12 3
		Ditto Chirgaon and Bhunderi road .	9,552	744 5 7	15 0	5,724	356 12 0	12
		Ditto Bajpai tank ..	4,752	418 11 5	16 9	11,884	910 0 3	14 7
		Ditto bund of do.	1,780	138 12 3	15 4	2,631	165 15 0	12 1
		Ditto Majgurwan tank	3,152	288 5 1	17 5	4,150	251 15 0	11·6
		Ditto Kachna do	629	54 11 9	16 7	672	38 14 0	11·1
		Ditto Puchwara do.	959	84 4 4	16 8	516	30 7 6	11·3
		Ditto Mau and Teri road	8,526	802 5 9	18 0	5,763	371 12 3	12 3
		Ditto ditto Sechora road ..	1,832	151 13 2	15 9	1,251	85 15 0	13·2
		Ditto Moth and Gursarai ditto ...	1,144	87 0 11	14 6	720	46 15 0	12·5
		Ditto Ranipur and Gugwa ditto ..	1,133	105 13 11	17 9	851	55 2 5	12·3
		Tools and plant	..	..	..		...	..
		Surveying establishment	...	...	..		...	..
		Temporary establishment and travelling allowance	...	...	..		...	.
		Total, Jhánsi district. ...	2,27,054	23,542 5 9	19 9	183,377	12,313 5 7	12·4

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued)

EMPLOYED. Children. No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	4 Other items of charge	5 Total cost.	6 Quantity. Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.	7 Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	8 Balance chargeable to relief.
	Rs a. p.		Rs. a p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p	Rs a p	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.
18,877	693 13 6	7·	1,218 6 9	9,575 15 9	3,424,554 c. ft earthwork. 15,165 c. ft metal and other work.	...	9,575 15 9	...
1,421	115 10 8	15·6	34 6 9	1,111 8 9	46,100 c ft. metal	...	1,111 8 9	...
425	14 10 6	6·6	120 14 1	433 3 0	15,350 c ft metalling.	...	433 3 0	...
35	1 10 3	9	2 15 0	17 11 0	1,350 c. ft. metalling.	...	13 8 0	4 3 0
250	8 6 7	6 4	58 14 2	184 12 0	1 4 11½ 6,500 c ft metal	1 0 0 ...	184 12 0	..
1,664	109 2 11	12·6	...	1,248 10 1	233,450 c ft. earthwork.	..	1,248 10 1	...
1,445	61 10 6	8 1	...	789 13 0	3 0 0 Various.	3 8 0 ...	705 1 7	84 11 5
186	4 3 9	6·	...	74 15 6	3 men.	...	74 15 6	..
568	31 5 0	10·5	...	1,019 2 0	24 15 0 418,167 c ft	25 0 0 ..	1,019 2 0	...
1,192	38 2 1	6·1	20 6 6	883 3 0	2 1 9 449,867 c. ft.	2 4 0 ..	883 3 0	...
693	48 11 2	10·4	...	506 1 4	4 15 4 166,485 c ft.	2 4 0	506 1 4	...
299	13 1 11	8·6	5 2 0	158 11 2	3 0 0 47,295 c. ft.	3 0 0 ...	141 14 5	16 12 9
1,134	46 7 3	7 8	...	1,212 9 9	3 5 0 33½ miles	3 0 0 ...	1,159 6 9	53 3 0
427	53 3 0	23 9	...	854 8 6	13½ „ 2 025 c. ft. masonry. 19,605 „ bajri.		817 6 3	7 2 3
2,333	120 5 9	9 9	35 4 11	1,600 9 5	702,875 „	...	1,600 9 5	...
126	4 10 6	7·	...	108 15 0	2 3 4 3½ miles	2 4 0	108 15 0	...
69	2 10 3	7 3	...	48 10 6	2 „	...	48 10 6	...
1,201	61 8 6	9·8	...	825 10 5	439,555 c. ft	...	825 10 5	..
4,425	190 6 7	8 2	467 1 8	3,073 6 7	1 14 0 990,422 c. ft.	2 4 0 ...	2,993 7 8	179 14 11
35	2 4 6	12 5	...	147 2 6	26 miles 6 „	...	147 2 6	...
31	1 7 0	9	...	52 11 3	2 „	...	52 11 3	...
267	12 15 6	9 3	...	257 11 3	87,015 c ft.	..	257 11 3	...
3,140	109 1 9	6 6	315 1 8	1,525 5 0	2 14 0 571,648 c. ft	3 0 0 ..	1,525 5 0	...
3,162	118 4 3	7 1	75 11 11	1,522 11 10	12½ miles 221,642 c ft	..	...	1,522 11 10
1,954	25 14 6	2 5	36 14 6	367 8 3	6 10 9 129,258 c ft.	4 8 0 ...	...	367 8 3
973	37 13 6	7 4	36 5 0	614 6 7	2 5 6 59,569 c ft.	3 8 0 .	614 6 7	...
163	5 5 10	6·3	35 12 3	134 11 10	3 15 0 47,803 c ft	4 8 0 .	117 8 1	17 3 9
165	6 8 0	7 6	9 4 0	130 8 4	2 13 2 3 436 c ft	2 8 0 stone removed	130 8 4	...
1,973	69 8 1	6 1	260 10 6	1,504 4 7	400,505 c ft and other work	...	1,504 4 7	...
902	23 14 3	5·	95 5 6	356 15 11	2 7 0 128,146 c. ft and other work	2 8 0 ...	356 15 11	...
459	18 5 3	7 6	31 0 7	183 5 9	83,000 c. ft.	...	183 5 9	...
207	7 4 9	7	51 15 3	220 4 4	2 1 3 80,050 c. ft. and other work	2 4 0 ..	220 4 4	...
...	...		882 8 10	882 8 10	...	...	..	882 8 10
...	..	...	291 4 0	291 4 0	...	...	291 4 0	...
...	...	..	901 14 8	901 14 8	...	.	...	901 14 8
64,780	9,712 10 4	8·	5,369 7 3	43,937 12 11	...	..	39,899 14 3	4,037 14 8

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men			*Women*		
District	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Lalitpur.		Metalling Jhánsi and Sagar road ...	49,731	6,216 5 0	24·	40,669	2,541 13 0	12·
		Maintenance of three 2nd class roads ...	2,115	264 0 0	23·9	1,775	174 0 0	18·8
		Improving 3rd class roads	6,896	851 0 0	24·5	4,072	390 0 0	18·3
		Repairs to tanks	2,001	218 13 9	21	3,011	172 8 0	11·
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Lalitpur district ...	60,742	7,580 3 9	23·9	49,527	3,278 5 0	12·8
		Total, Jhánsi Division ...	399,289	41,363 8 4	19·9	331,414	20,968 4 6	12·1
Lucknow.		Improving Kukrail nadi on Lucknow and Fyzabad road	29,922	2,540 2 11	16·3	28,156	1,665 7 6	11·3
		Ditto Jabraila and Sisandi road ...	28,765	2,572 3 0	17·1	37,483	2,313 4 0	11·8
		Ditto Chinhat, Satrik and Zaidpur ..	45,389	3,628 1 9	15·3	51,904	3,634 8 9	13·4
		Raising Maliabad and Pipargaon road ...	99,058	7,641 12 1	14·8	77,738	4,722 10 9	11·6
		Claying road from Bamu to Mohanlalganj .	28,354	2,034 5 4	13·7	24,377	1,2.3 12 8	10·
		Improving Tank at La Martiniere ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey operations	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Lucknow district ...	231,488	18,416 9 1	15·3	219,652	13,602 11 8	11·9
Unao.		Raising and Improving Unao and Hardoi road	3,13	251 14 0	16·4	12,825	791 7 9	11·8
		Clay laying in district roads	42,862	3,954 13 3	17·7	72,960	4,508 11 4	11·8
		Ditto remaining roads	30,329	2,751 1 9	17·4	39,818	2,318 3 0	11·1
		Improving Purwa and Behar road ...	73	12 11 5	33·4	14	0 6 7	5·6
		Ditto Mohan and Maliabad road ...	7,421	674 12 3	17·4	15,187	870 8 6	11·
		Survey operations	...	...	...		...	..
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Unao district ...	83,819	7,645 4 8	17·5	140,804	8,488 5 2	11·6
Bara Banki		Training channel of the Kalliani bridge on Lucknow-Fyzabad road	9,473	836 6 3	17·	6,569	435 11 9	12·7
		Improving approaches Kalliani bridge at Safdarganj.	10,832	908 11 0	16·1	10,471	647 5 0	11·8
		Training channel of Bari bridge on the Dariabad and Hydergarh road.	8,526	674 1 9	15·1	7,162	439 9 0	11·7
		Constructing a masonry bridge over Naya nadi on above road.	5,427	433 9 6	15·3	3,223	195 9 6	11·4
		Ditto new 2nd class road from Bará Banki to Hydergarh.	125,653	8,796 2 9	13·4	121,611	7,388 5 4	11·6

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

EMPLOYED.			4	5	6		7	8
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a p.		Rs. a p	Rs a p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p.	Rs a p.
5,536	173 0 0	6	4,834 6 4	13,764 9 4	Various all within departmental rates.	...	13,764 9 4	...
271	17 0 0	12·	30 1 9	485 1 9	21 miles ...	...	485 1 9	...
1,427	89 0 0	12·	196 7 10	1,556 7 10	36 „ ...	...	360 0 0	1,196 7 10
1,203	34 10 3	5 5	...	427 0 0	43 0 0 ...	10 0 0 ...		427 0 0
...	.	...	1,068 7 0	1,068 7 0	...	...	500 0 0	568 7 0
8,437	313 10 3	7·	6,129 6 11	17,301 9 11	...	...	15,109 11 1	2,191 14 10
113,397	4,360 15 11	7·4	12,803 14 4	79,416 11 1	...	...	65,814 7 9	13,682 3 4
6,991	265 9 6	7·3	88 5 0	4,559 8 11	1,528,887 c. ft 2 12 0	... 2 8 0	3,822 3 5	737 5 6
1,970	67 10 6	6·6	794 2 3	5,747 3 9	1,940,000 c. ft. 2 10 0	... 2 0 0	4,530 9 9	1,216 10 0
14,270	436 11 3	5 8	43 0 0	7,742 5 9	1,023,751 c. ft. 7 6 0	... 2 0 0	,2047 8 0	5,694 13 9
32,884	1,025 14 0	6	598 10 6	13,988 15 4	2,875,775 c. ft. 5 nearly	.. 2 0 0	5,961 10 10	8,027 4 6
10,125	316 6 3	6	151 2 0	3,775 10 3	375,574 c. ft 10 0 10	... 10 0 0	3,755 11 10	19 14 5
...	...	...	496 12 2	496 12 2	161,000 c. ft 3 1 0	2 0 0	322 0 0	174 12 2
...	...	..	100 12 6	100 12 6	...	...	100 12 6	..
...	...	...	4,595 14 0	4,595 14 0	..	...	2,000 0 0	2,595 14 0
66,240	2,112 3 6	6·1	6,868 10 5	41,007 2 8	...	...	22,540 8 4	18,466 10 4
3,440	107 8 0	6	54 0 4	1,203 14 1	167,882 c. ft. 7 2 0	... 2 0 0	335 12 2	868 1 11
23,960	415 5 3	3 3	926 0 4	9,804 14 2	857,592 c. ft 27 4 0	... 10 0 0	3,575 14 8	6,228 15 6
4,994	158 2 2	6·	...	5,227 6 11	313,071 c ft. 16 10 0	... 10 0 0	3,130 11 4	2,096 11 7
...	...	...	35 9 0	48 11 0	1,131 c. ft. 43 0 9	.. 2 8 0	2 13 2	45 13 10
4,302	152 3 6	6·	28 12 5	1,706 4 8	181,314 c ft 9 6 6	... 2 0 0	362 10 0	1,343 10 8
...	...	...	427 14 3	427 14 5	...	...	427 14 3	...
...	...	...	168 4 5	168 4 5	...	...	.	168 4 5
36,696	813 2 11	4 2	1,640 8 9	18,587 5 6	..	...	7,835 11 7	10,751 9 11
3,255	126 10 0	7·4	38 13 7	1,437 12 7	654,422 c. ft 2 3 0	... 1 10 0	1,063 6 8	374 5 11
4,182	180 2 0	8 2	20 15 3	1,757 1 3	786,757 c ft. 2 6 0	... 2 0 0	1,479 3 3	277 14 0
2,067	86 1 6	5·	33 8 0	1,233 4 3	540,193 c. ft 2 3 0	... 2 0 0	1,080 6 3	152 14 0
1,387	54 3 6	7 5	46 0 0	729 6 6	390,915 c. ft 1 13 10	... 2 0 0	729 6 6	...
55,211	2,458 15 7	8 5	734 0 11	19,377 8 7	6,771,481 c. ft 2 14 0	... 2 0 3	13,578 7 3	5,799 4 1

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men			Women.		
District	Authority for the work	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost	Rate (in pies)	No	Cost	Rate (in pies)
				Rs a p.			Rs. a p	
Bara Banki		Constructing new approach road to Ramnagar railway station	7,115	592 1 11	15 9	3,044	181 1 9	11·4
		Ditto 3rd class road from Hydergárh Reachghat	527	65 13 9	24	...	...	.
		Ditto 4th class road Fatehpur to Kursi,	17	2 2 3	24 2	...	...	...
		Ditto approach road to railway pick-up station near Kussowli	2,138	2 0 . 3 6	18 8	935	71 15 0	14 7
		Ditto new road from Bansa to Safdarganj	2,071	203 0 0	18 8	721	55 0 0	14 6
		Improving Chinhat and Zaidpur road ...	117,916	10,397 12 7	16 8	1,17,279	7,067 3 6	11·5
		Ditto approach road to Rari bridge on Dariabad and Hydergarh road	3,8 4	266 0 6	13 4	2,795	171 11 0	11 8
		Ditto Kalliani bridge on Bara Banki and Fatehpur road.	14,098	1,100 3 0	15	9,400	587 8 0	12
		Claying sandy portions of Rudauli and Muhammadabad road.	15,129	1,198 8 6	15 2	17,298	1,000 6 6	11 6
		Surveying operations	..	...	...	...	..	...
		Tools and plant .	...	.	..			...
		Total, Bara Banki district ...	3,22 776	25,685 3 5	15 3	3,00,508	18,291 6 4	11 6
		Total, Lucknow Division	6,38,043	51,746 14 0	15 5	6,60,964	40,389 7 2	11 7
Fyzabad.		Road from Ramnagar to district boundary,	4,426	549 5 0	23 8	474	38 6 0	15 5
		Collection of metal, Fyzabad and Allahabad road		...				...
		Improving Guddopur and Suchitaganj road,	3,978	418 1 10	20 1	886	55 9 5	12·
		Ditto Tundauli and Belasiganj road ...	1,132	123 5 4	20 9	123	6 11 0	10 4
		Ditto Hufeoar and Mendhighat road ...	729	71 5 1	18 7	21	1 5 0	12
		Ditto Gopalganj railway station to Mahereda bazar.	6,936	810 12 4	22 4	1,836	114 12 0	12
		Ditto Saran to Hydarganj road ...	3,023	311 3 7	19 8	1,565	97 13 0	12
		Ditto Bikapur to Rampur Biloi road ...	2,116	266 9 0	24·	1,008	63 0 0	12
		Ditto Malipur and Jalalpur road ...	...		...	..	..	...
		Ditto Kuchera and Amaniganj road	...		...	..		...
		Improving Shahganj and Isanli road	667	58 9 0	16 8	471	29 8 0	12·
		Ditto Mansurganj and Ganpatpur road,	550	87 9 9	31 1	321	28 12 0	17 2
		Ditto Kumirpur and Iltifatnagar do,	491	4 14 11	21 4	118	7 6 0	12
		Ditto Silwa ghát road	1,638	101 9 6	12	389	18 3 9	9
		Digging tank at Majhaura	1,093	79 0 8	14	400	35 0 0	12
		Ditto Ismailganj	955	147 2 5	30	4 4	31 9 0	15
		Ditto Fazilpur	332	45 4 2	26·1	149	9 5 0	12·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost	Rate (in pies)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a p		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.
1,691	61 10 7	7·	95 1 3	929 15 6	366,964 c. ft 2 4 7	... 2 0 0	825 3 5	104 12 1
...	...	...	204 6 0	270 3 9	Surveying.	...	...	270 3 9
...	...	...	...	2 2 3	Dág belling	...	...	2 2 3
283	16 13 3	11·4	...	298 15 9	108,828 c ft 2 7 5	... 2 0 0	248 13 3	50 2 6
272	14 14 3	10 5	11 7 0	284 5 3	97,225 c ft 2 14 10	... 2 0 0	194 7 2	89 14 1
8,032	273 4 0	6·5	2,500 7 2	20,288 11 3	5,085,196 c ft 3 10 4	... 2 0 0	11,895 7 3	8,343 4 0
1,994	62 5 0	6·	...	500 0 6	and other work 231,187 c. ft. 2 2 0	... 2 0 0	462 6 0	37 10 6
4,618	145 7 3	6·	185 2 3	2,018 4 6	717,568 c. ft. 2.13 0	... 2 8 0	1,793 14 8	224 5 10
15,293	707 13 4	8 8	883 5 11	3,840 2 3	139,814 c. ft. 2 10 per 100	... 1 4 0	1,747 10 9	2,092 7 6
...	...	...	221 6 0	221 6 0	...	...	221 6 0	...
...	...	...	2,347 7 9	2,347 7 9	...	...	...	2,347 7 9
98,385	4,188 4 3	8 1	7,322 1 1	55,486 11 11	...	...	35,320 2 5	20,166 9 6
2,01,221	7,113 10 8	6·8	15,831 4 3	1,15,081 4 1	...	...	65,696 6 4	49,384 13 9
1,377	46 15 0	6 5	76 12 8	711 6 8	306,747 c. ft 2 5 0	... 2 0 0	613 7 11	97 14 9
...	...	...	4,689 9 4	4,689 9 4	160,320 c. ft. 2 13 1	3 0 0	4,689 9 4	...
148	8 11 11	12·	48 10 10	531 2 0	14 miles. 38 1 3	... 50 0 0	531 2 0	...
138	8 8 11	12	4 11 9	143 5 0	4½ miles. 31 13 7	... 60 0 0	143 5 0	...
210	10 8 9	9·6	17 6 0	101 8 10	2·77 miles. 36 4 8	... 35 0 0	96 4 0	4 4 10
493	35 6 6	13 7	402 14 5	1,363 13 3	11¼ miles.	...	798 12 4	565 0 11
191	6 0 0	6	72 11 4	487 11 11	7 miles.	...	424 1 11	63 10 0
179	5 6 0	6·	90 15 1	425 14 1	4½ miles. 91 7 11	... 60 0 0	270 0 0	155 14 1
...	...	...	993 14 2	993 14 2	635,592 c. ft. 1 8 6	... 2 0 0	993 14 2	...
...	...	...	546 9 0	546 9 0	12¾ miles.	...	546 9 0	...
103	3 3 6	6	4 11 3	95 15 9	65,000 c ft. 1 7 7	... 1 14 10	95 15 9	...
114	13 11 0	23	6 14 1	136 14 10	4·57 miles.	...	136 14 10	...
10	0 5 0	6·	6 7 9	69 1 8	11 „	...	69 1 8	...
69	2 2 6	6	14 0 8	136 0 5	4½ „	...	136 0 5	...
135	4 3 6	6·	30 5 3	138 9 5	204,230 c. ft.	...	...	138 9 5
360	16 14 0	9·	19 2 0	214 11 5	185,100 „	...	...	214 11 5
146	4 9 0	6·	4 10 6	63 12 8	30,100 „	...	...	63 12 8

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p	
Fyzabad.		Digging tank at Huswar	1,151	162 4 1	27	597	36 2 0	11·6
		Ditto Ganpatpur	473	62 6 6	25·3	124	9 0 0	14·
		Ditto Gopalpara	665	70 10 7	20·4	145	9 1 0	12
		Ditto Chitohale	1,499	165 2 4	21·2	442	28 4 0	12
		Ditto Bhikapur	3,237	217 10 8	13	1,819	85 4 3	9·
		Ditto Bhakouli	1,599	181 6 6	21·8	830	51 14 0	12·
		Ditto Mashera	1,573	243 15 0	30·	1,052	82 3 0	15·
		Ditto Rassulpur	847	132 5 6	30·	471	44 2 6	18·
		Ditto Ajrauli	1,395	181 11 0	25·	868	54 4 0	12·
		Ditto Sarai Dhunati	1,122	142 9 6	24·	804	50 4 0	12·
		Constructing Dumah Daulatabad ...	507	71 10 0	27·1	93	5 12 0	11·9
		Surveying operations	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Fyzabad district ...	42,124	4,756 8 3	21 8	15,410	983 6 11	12·2
Gonda.		Surveying operations	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improving cross-country roads ...	34,266	4,744 5 10	26 5	2,352	253 13 6	20·7
Bahraich.		Special repairs to Bahramghat and Bahraich road.	37,027	3,820 14 9	19·8	6,674	421 4 3	12·1
		Total, Bahraich district ...	71,293	8,565 4 7	23·1	9,026	675 1 9	14 3
		Total, Fyzabad Division ...	1,13,417	13,321 12 16	22 5	24,436	1,658 8 8	13·
Sitapur.		Constructing Lakhimpur to Lucknow road,	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto from Khairabad to join Lucknow and Sitapur road	2,429	201 4 3	15·9	512	40 0 0	15·
		Putting into section Khairabad and Nimkhar road.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Improvement to tank at Sitapur ...	6,339	503 4 0	15·2	2,875	181 15 9	12 1
		Surveying operations	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Sitapur district ...	8,768	704 8 3	15·4	3,387	221 15 9	12·6

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.								
Children.			Other items of charge	Total cost	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
183	6 4 0	6 5	8 11	213 5 10	159,606 c. ft.	...	...	213 5 10
34	1 8 6	8 0	10 6	83 5 8	48 882 „	...	...	83 5 8
63	1 15 6	6·	7 15	89 10 7	51,824 „	...	...	89 10 7
160	5 0 0	6·	12 7 7	210 13 11	119,139 „	...	...	210 13 11
249	7 10 0	6	159 6 3	469 15 2	195,401 „	...	...	469 15 2
159	4 15 6	6	...	238 4 0	2 6 5 119,850 c ft	2 0 0 ...	...	238 4 0
155	4 13 6	6	...	330 15 6	193,735 „	...	...	330 15 6
87	1 11 9	9·	acquired 51 0 9	229 4 6	132,719 „	...	...	229 4 6
78	3 10 6	9·	...	239 9 6	130,100 „	...	...	239 9 6
21	0 11 6	6	...	193 9 0	12 ,000 „	...	...	193 9 0
113	3 10 6	6 2	5 3 5	86 3 11	51,295 „	...	...	86 3 11
...	...	...	983 10 9	983 10 9	...	...	500 0 0	483 10 9
...	...	...	289 3 10	289 3 10	...	...	...	229 3 10
4,914	208 8 10	8·2	8,558 8 7	14,507 0 7	...	...	10,045 2 4	4,461 14 3
...	...	...	496 11 6	496 11 6	...	...	496 11 6	...
6,121	426 6 8	13 3	2,436 9 11	7,861 3 11	154 miles. 2,059 c. ft. for bridges.	wood collected	7,117 3 4	744 0 7
6,925	424 5 10	11·7	333 0 0	4,999 8 10	1,531,200 c. ft 2 6 0 and other work.	earth work. 2 0 0	4,044 13 10	954 11 0
13,046	850 12 6	12 5	2,769 9 11	12,860 12 9	...	...	11,162 1 2	1,693 11 7
17,960	1,059 5 4	11·3	11,894 14 0	27,864 8 10	...	...	21,703 15 0	6,160 9 10
...	...	...	145 8 7	145 8 7	Compensation for land 135 8 7 Dág belling 10 0 0		145 8 7	...
524	32 12 0	12·	8 10 0	282 10 3	122,332 c ft. 2 5 2	... 1 12 0	214 1 4	68 8 11
...	...	...	608 8 2	608 8 2	360,600 c ft.	... 1 10 0	608 8 2	...
1,91	89 10 0	9·	25 2 3	800 0 0	267,000 c. ft. 3 6 0	... 2 0 0	...	800 0 0
...	...	...	85 10 10	85 10 10	...	...	85 10 10	..
...	...	...	811 8 9	811 8 9	...	...	500 0 0	311 8 9
2,436	122 6 0	9·6	1,635 0 7	2,733 14 7	...	...	1,553 12 11	1,180 1 8

Particulars of Relief Works,

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District.	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs a. p.	
Kheri		Raising and bridging Lakhimpur and Shahjahanpur road.	543	60 9 3	21·4	125	12 1 3	18·5
		Easing slopes of embankments Sidughát bridge	800	71 9 3	17·1	440	26 15 3	11·7
		Constructing fair weather road from Lakhimpur to Dhansua.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Bhura to Palia kalan ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Raising embankment Sel bridge Ghola and Aligarh road.	1,666	175 11 2	20 2	1,184	82 4 0	13·3
		Surveying establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total Kheri district ...	3,009	307 13 8	19 6	1,749	121 4 6	13 3
Hardoi		Constructing junction road from Baniganj to new Gumti bridge.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Shahabad and Aliganj road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Pali to Farukhabad road ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Hardoi and Jagdispur road *viâ* Bawan.	3,625	269 0 3	14·2	2,697	124 15 6	8·8
		Improving road Hardoi to Sandi ...	16,657	1,234 11 0	14 2	7,833	363 15 6	8·9
		Ditto Sitapur and Mehndi ghát ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Ditto Shahabad to Pali	2,417	195 9 0	15·5	1,030	41 12 6	7·8
		Ditto Pihani to Tandian	1,792	125 8 0	13 4	1,219	55 9 0	8·7
		Ditto Shahabad to Pihani... ...	1,551	135 1 9	15 7	581	26 2 0	8·6
		Constructing, raising and bridging road from Hardoi to Sitapur.	6,323	485 13 3	14·7	2,173	101 12 6	9·
		Surveying operations	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Hardoi district ...	32,465	2,445 11 3	14 5	15,533	714 3 0	9.
		Total, Sitapur Division ...	44,242	3,458 1 2	15·	20,669	1,057 7 3	9·8
Rae Bareli		Improving Rae Bareli and Sultánpur road ...	1,42,439	14,027 2 5	18 9	1,77,074	11,067 2 0	12·
		Ditto Mohanganj and Inhona do. ...	77,880	7,150 8 8	17·6	1,29,993	6,093 6 9	9·
		Ditto Mahárajganj and Bachrawan do....	1,33,702	10,593 0 8	15 2	164,795	10,299 11 0	12·

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

EMPLOYED. Children. No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	4 Other items of charge.	5 Total cost.	6 Quantity. Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.	7 Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	8 Balance chargeable to relief.
	Rs. a. p.		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
37	2 11 0	14·	1 4 3	76 9 9	44,812 c. ft. 1 11 6	... 2 0 0	76 9 9	...
140	4 8 0	6 2	0 2 0	103 2 6	19,763 c ft. 5 4 0	... 2 0 0	39 8 5	63 10 1
...	...	...	717 7 1	717 7 1	Land ... Dág belling ...	Rs. 513 1 8 „ 204 5 5	717 7 1	...
...	...	...	234 10 0	234 10 0	Land ... Dág belling ...	„ 170 13 0 „ 63 13 0	234 10 0	...
827	33 4 3	7 7	...	291 3 5	33,100 c. ft. 9 0 0	... 2 0 0	66 3 2	225 0 3
...	...	...	198 12 8	198 12 8	...	...	198 12 8	...
...	...	...	791 15 6	791 15 6	...	...	400 0 0	391 15 6
1,004	40 7 3	7 7	1,944 3 6	2,413 12 11	...	...	1,733 3 1	680 9 10
...	...	...	192 6 8	192 6 8	Compensation Dág belling	Rs. 132 6 8 „ 80 0 6	192 6 8	...
...	...	...	1,193 9 0	1,193 9 0	Compensation Dág belling ...	„ 1,117 0 0 „ 76 9 0	1,193 9 0	...
...	...	...	449 11 0	449 11 0	Compensation Dág belling ...	„ 371 15 0 „ 77 12 0	449 11 0	...
942	33 10 3	6·8	60 14 4	488 8 4	Removing land	and claying	311 13 6	176 10 10
2,235	78 9 0	6 7	159 7 0	1,836 10 6	1,96,400 c. ft. 8 2 0	... 1 0 0	877 10 8	958 15 10
...	...	...	418 14 0	418 14 0	24,000 c. ft. 55,000 „	earthwork claying	418 14 0	...
1,133	27 13 0	5·	27 4 0	291 6 6	37,714 „ 7 3 0	... 3 2 0	825 11 8	165 10 10
667	18 5 6	5·2	15 7 6	214 14 0	28,840 c. ft. 16,620 „	earthwork claying	142 15 8	71 14 4
843	24 0 3	5·	21 4 6	206 8 6	51,165 „ 4 0 4 4 9 0	... 3 0 0	153 7 11	53 0 7
309	11 4 3	7·	378 5 11	977 3 11	1,12,821 c. ft. 5,716 8 0 0	carth work, Rs. 3 claying 5 0 0	634 12 0	342 7 11
...	...	...	228 2 0	228 2 0	...	...	228 2 0	...
...	...	...	770 7 1	770 7 1	...	...	400 0 0	370 7 1
6,129	193 10 3	6·	3,915 13 0	7,268 5 6	...	...	5,729 2 1	2,139 3 5
9,569	356 7 6	7·1	7,544 1 1	12,416 1 0	...	...	8,416 2 1	3,999 14 11
50,315	1,572 5 6	6	...	26,666 9 11	20,45,707 c. ft. Rs. 2 9 0 7,37,076 „ „	Earthwork. Rs. 2 8 0 Claying.	13,305 1 0	13,361 8 11
74,795	1,699 0 7	4·	...	14,943 0 0	Rs. 2 6 2 11,86,562 „ „	Rs. 1 4 per 100 Earthwork.	2,966 6 6	11,976 9 6
129,604	4,050 2 0	6·	...	24,942 13 8	Rs. 12 10 0 15,55,821 „ „ 7,42,665 „ „ claying.	Rs. 2 8 0 @ Rs. 2 0 0 Earthwork 1 8 0	14,251 9 10	10,691 3 10

1		2	3					
			Number of people					
			Men.			*Women.*		
District	Authority for the work.	Nature of work done.	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)	No	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)
				Rs. a. p.			Rs. a. p.	
Rae Bareli.		Improving road between Maharajganj and Nigohan.	53,027	6,110 9 10	22·1	66,104	4,156 8 0	12
		Improving road between Hydergarh and Bachrawan	6,000	510 15 0	16·4	6,828	426 12 0	12·
		Improving Rae Bareli and Allahabad road	90,908	12,225 13 3	25·8	1,07,817	6,738 9 0	12·
		Ditto Do. and Fyzabad do. ...	2,401	264 4 3	21·1	3,949	264 13 0	12·8
		Ditto Do. and Cawnpore do. ...	66,583	8,029 1 11	23·1	84,568	5,285 8 0	12·
		Examination and survey of jhils by Irrigation Department.	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Rae Bareli district ...	5,72,940	58,011 8 0	19·7	7,41,128	44,332 5 9	11·5
Partabgarh		Improving Partabgarh and Akbarpur, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway Station road	28,862	2,888 1 9	19·2	29,273	1,829 9 0	12·
		Improving Jalesarganj and Ateha ...	26,540	2,963 9 9	21·4	50,856	3,178 8 0	12·
		Temporary and survey establishment ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Partabgarh district ...	55,402	5,848 11 6	20·1	80,129	5,008 1 0	12·
Sultanpur		Widening Sultánpur and Khaga road near Amethi.	5,175	330 13 6	12·2	7,200	347 11 3	9·2
		Ditto ditto *viâ* Umroha ...	1,022	64 7 3	12·1	1,400	63 14 3	8·7
		Ditto and Bilwai road near Kimwarimau.	1,855	166 11 3	17·2	3,983	227 4 6	11·
		Ditto and Halkapur road at Chunah nala,	7,236	622 4 3	16·5	15,111	976 5 6	12·4
		Training Naya nala on Sultánpur and Khaga road.	8,387	516 11 0	11·8	12,319	665 4 3	10·3
		Ditto Thengah nala on Musafirkhana and Partabgarh road	6,012	411 15 0	13·1	12,242	704 5 3	11·
		Improving Jais and Jagdispur road ...	2,105	129 2 6	11·8	3,021	141 0 6	9·
		Survey establishment	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Tools and plant	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Total, Sultánpur district ...	31,792	2,242 0 9	13·6	55,276	3,125 13 6	10·9
		Total, Rae Bareli Division ...	6,60,134	67,002 4 3	19·5	8,76,533	52,466 4 3	11·5

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(continued).

			4	5	6		7	8
EMPLOYED.					QUANTITY.			
Children.			Other items of charges.	Total cost.			Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works	Balance chargeable to relief.
No	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)			Rate as deduced from column 5	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p		Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
45,742	1,429 7 0	6·	..	11,696 8 10	512,480 c ft earthwork	2 4 0	6,846 1 6	4,850 7 4
					569,257 c ft. claying	1 0 0		
5,853	182 14 6	6·	...	1,120 9 6	51,391 c ft. earthwork.	3 0 0	654 9 5	465 0 1
					33,361 c ft claying.	1 8 0		
94,672	2,958 6 0	6	...	21,922 14 3	790,878 c. ft earthwork.	2 0 0	10,868 8 3	11,054 6 0
					928,733 c. ft claying.	1 0 0		
2,814	89 15 0	6·	...	619 0 3	4,400 c. ft earthwork	2 0 0	260 4 10	358 11 5
					25,151 c. ft. claying	1 0 0		
74,806	2,337 11 0	6	...	15,652 4 11	522,715 c. ft. earthwork.	2 0 0	6,512 13 9	9,139 7 2
					437,393 c ft. claying.	1 4 0		
...	...	...	3,584 0 0	3,584 0 0	...	..	...	3,584 0 0.
...	...	..	629 8 0	629 8 0	...	...	629 8 0	...
..	...	..	1,095 12 0	1,095 12 0	...	...	...	1,095 12 0
478,601	14,319 15 7	5·8	5,309 4 0	1,22,873 1 4	...	...	56,294 15 1	66,578 2 3
15,933	497 14 6	6·	1,536 0 5	6,751 9 8	818,500 c. ft. earthwork	...	1,891 15 10	4,859 9 10
					7 5 6	2 0 0		
11,041	345 0 0	6·	762 4 1	7,246 6 4	1,127,653 c ft. earthwork.	Rs. 2 0 0	3,613 12 0	3,632 10 4
					143,450 c ft. claying	Rs. 5 0 0		
..	...	...	868 8 6	868 8 6	...	...	349 8 0	519 0 6
...	...	...	574 8 0	574 8 0	...	...	..	574 8 0
26,974	842 15 0	6	3,741 5 0	15,441 0 0	..	...	5 855 3 10	9,585 12 8
5,574	174 11 6	6·	66 13 3	920 1 6	175,3'3 c. ft.		350 11 11	569 5 7
					5 3 11	2 0 0		
889	37 12 6	6·	..	156 2 0	45,933 c. ft	...	91 13 10	64 4 2
					3 6 4	2 0 0		
4,224	105 13 3	4 8	93 13 9	593 10 9	145 604 c ft.		291 4 5	302 6 4
					4 1 3	2 0 0		
10,003	284 7 3	5 4	418 14 7	2,301 15 7	360,567 c ft.	...	721 2 2	1,580 13 5
					6 6 2	2 0 0		
9,010	287 0 3	6 1	97 14 3	1,566 13 9	323,383 c ft	...	646 12 3	920 1 6
					4 13 6	2 0 0		
9,318	238 1 6	4 9	452 12 11	1,807 2 8	370,124 c. ft	...	340 4 0	1,466 14 8
					5 0 4	2 0 0		
3,344	108 4 6	6 2	74 12 7	453 4 1	115,000 c. ft.	...	230 0 0	228 4 1
					3 15 0	2 0 0		
...	...	...	706 3 7	706 3 7	..	...	400 0 0	306 3 7
.	...	...	161 10 8	161 10 8	...	...	...	161 10 8
42,332	1,226 2 9	5·6	2,072 15 7	8,667 0 7	...	...	3,072 0 7	5,595 0 0
547,937	16,389 1 4	5 7	11,123 6 7	1,46,981 2 5	...	...	65,222 3 6	81,758 14 11

1	2	3					
		Number of people					
Authority for the work	Name of work done.	*Men.*			*Women.*		
		No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).	No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies).
	ABSTRACT.		Rs a. p			Rs. a. p.	
	Meerut Division	279 076	42,103 11 8	2 9	104,280	8,742 9 7	16 1
	Rohilkhand "	2,139,524	1,94,080 10 5	17·4	1,640,571	94,603 1 8	11·1
	Kumaun "	104,629	13,629 2 2	25·	299	29 10 0	19 5
	Agra "	3,322,096	3,05,955 5 6	18	2,779,887	1,71,984 15 6	17·0
	Allahabad "	36,319	2,641 3 5	14	30,028	1,782 1 6	11 3
	Benares "	856,670	68,584 10 11	15 4	1,209,430	67,749 6 1	10·8
	Jhánsi "	399,289	41,363 8 4	19 9	831,414	20,968 4 6	12 1
	Total, North-Western Provinces ...	7,137,603	6,68,358 7 5	17·9	6,095,902	3,65,860 0 10	11 5
	Lucknow Division	638,043	51,747 14 0	15 6	660,964	40,389 7 2	11·7
	Fyzabad "	113,417	13,921 12 10	22·5	24,436	1,658 8 8	13
	Sitapur "	44,242	3,458 1 2	15·	20,669	1,057 1 3	10·
	Rae Bareli "	660,134	67,002 4 3	19 5	876,533	52,466 4 8	11 5
	Total, Oudh ...	1,455,836	1,35,529 0 3	17 8	1,582,602	95,571 11 4	11·6
	Grand Total ...	8,593,439	8,03,887 7 6	17 85	7,678,504	4,61,431 12 2	11 54
	Deduct transfer to capital account Irrigation and Railway.	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Net amount accounted for in Buildings and Roads Branch.	...	...	...	..	...	...
	Add amounts removed from charges under Relief and retained against Capital.						
	In Railway Branch ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	In Irrigation Branch ...	..	..	.	...	...	...
	Amount included in Kumaun relief labor, but not charged under relief outlay, having been debited direct to Public Works	...	..	..	.	...	...
	Gross value of relief operations carried out in North-Western Provinces and Oudh to the extent accounted for in Public Works accounts.	...	...	...	.	...	...

1877-78 *and* 1878-79—(concluded).

EMPLOYED.			4	5	6		7	8
Children.			Other items of charge.	Total cost.	QUANTITY.		Cost at ordinary rates chargeable to Public Works.	Balance chargeable to relief.
No.	Cost.	Rate (in pies.)			Rate as deduced from column 5.	Ordinary, chargeable to Public Works Department.		
	Rs. a. p.		Rs a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
47,560	2,997 3 4	12 1	10,972 10 11	64,816 6 6	...	...	62,215 6 3	2,601 0 3
1,229,715	34,024 13 5	5·3	1,51,702 11 2	4,74,411 4 8	...	...	3,0[illegible],515 5 2	1,65,895 15 6
8,168	633 12 11	14·9	705 11 5	12,698 4 6	Total, Rs. 2,300 less than that of details.	...	11,323 1 7	1,375 2 11
1,280,648	41,392 15 0	6·2	1,24,413 2 8	5,89,094 13 11	Total, Rs. 54,651-8-9 less than that of details.	...	2,63,315 14 11	3,25,778 15 0
8 836	402 2 9	9·	17,386 10 2	22,212 1 10	...	...	14,734 11 3	7,477 6 7
919,596	28,581 2 2	5·9	19,211 11 10	1,84,126 15 0	...	...	34,101 9 1	1,50,025 5 11
113,397	4,360 15 11	7·4	12,803 14 4	79,196 11 1	...	...	65,814 7 9	13,682 3 4
3,607,850	1,12,393 1 6	6·	3,37,196 8 6	14,26,856 9 6	Total, Rs. 56,951-8-9 less than details.	...	7,60,020 8 0	6,66,836 1 6
201,221	7,113 10 11	6·8	15,831 4 0	1,15,081 4 1	...	...	65,696 6 4	49,384 13 9
17,900	1,059 5 4	11·3	11,824 14 0	27,864 8 10	...	...	21,703 15 0	6,160 9 10
9,569	356 7 6	6·1	7,544 1 1	12,416 1 0	...	...	8,416 2 1	3,999 14 11
547,937	16,359 1 4	5·7	11,123 8 7	1,46,981 2 5	...	...	65,222 3 6	81,758 14 11
776,687	24,918 9 1	6·1	46,323 11 8	3,02,343 0 4	...	...	1,61,038 10 11	1,41,304 5 5
4,384,537	1,37,311 10 7	6	3,83,520 4 2	17,29,199 9 10	Total, Rs. 56,951-8-9 less than details.	...	9,21,059 2 11	8,08,140 6 11
...	...							
...	...	...	...	31,373 12 10	...	...	31,373 12 10	...
...		...	78,952 5 2	16,97,825 13 0	...	...	8,89,685 6 1	8,08,140 6 11
...	...	...	77,887 10 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	2,300 0 0	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	1,59,139 15 2	...	...	1,59,139 15 2	...
...	...	...	...	1 856,965 12 2	...	...	10,48,825 5 3	8,08,140 6 11

CHARITABLE RELIEF.

At the first meeting held by Colonel Fraser at Bareilly on the 7th September, 1877, it was pointed out that the proposed arrangements (opening relief works and paying laborers at full rates, leaving it to them to maintain their sick, aged, and infirm dependents, as they would do in ordinary times) would not meet all cases that might arise. "There were many poor people," it was said, 'who as a rule were unprotected and lived on charity, who in these hard times would get little if anything, while but few would be fit for even light work." It was decided that it was desirable at the outset to avoid even the appearance of adopting famine measures, and in this view it would be better to treat cases like those under consideration as cases of sickness, a hut being run up (and if necessary fenced round) as a hospital in connection with the relief works. The confinement and spare diet afforded in this hospital would probably be so distasteful that few except the really needy would remain; and *cooked food* only was to be given to them. Collectors were accordingly authorised to arrange in this manner wherever special provision for the weak or infirm might be required.

In forwarding the minutes of this meeting for the consideration of the Lieutenant-Governor, Colonel Fraser wrote:—"Owing to high prices and the increasing number of persons demanding charity, the ordinary range of private benevolence is much circumscribed, and it becomes necessary to provide for the indigent poor, who, whether sick, aged, or infirm, have no able-bodied relatives to provide for them. This may be best done in the first instance by the municipalities, who have already for the most part poorhouses with a fixed scale of food, and who would be able to effectually enforce the rules regarding residence and the supply of cooked food only. Municipal funds *may* be able to bear the pressure this plan would create; but if the pressure becomes heavier, as it certainly will if the present drought continues, Government will find it necessary to supplement their funds either from the treasury or by some organised scheme of public charity. By employing the municipal agency in this way, economy will be ensured as well as efficient supervision."

It seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor, on a careful consideration of the subject, that the arrangements for relieving sick and infirm people, physically unfit for labor, should be kept quite distinct from the conduct of relief works. When, therefore, relief of this nature was necessary, it appeared on all grounds advisable that it should be afforded at the head-quarters of districts and tahsils, where it could be carefully supervised by Government or municipal officials, and where generally the nucleus of such an organization was already in existence. In modification of Colonel Fraser's directions, the Commissioner of Rohilkhand was instructed to act in this way in any district in which the necessity for charitable relief might be apparent. But in utilizing existing poorhouses which had not heretofore been conducted on a uniform basis and had been worked as purely local institutions, it was desirable that a general system of operation should be laid down for the administration of relief during a time of general distress. It was therefore directed that the arrangements must be made in accordance with the system that was adopted with so much success at Moradabad in 1862, and the principles of which were reiterated and enforced by this Government in 1874: and that at first the expense of the poorhouse should be met from municipal funds. "Should distress increase, they may be unable to bear the strain, and His Honor is prepared as soon as this resource threatens to be exhausted, to supplement it with grants from the public money, in anticipation of the sanction of the Government of India," which was forthwith asked for.

On the 19th September, 1877, in a report forwarded through the Commissioner of the division, the Collector of Bareilly represented that "the number of persons from Budaun and elsewhere now wandering about in a state of complete destitution renders it necessary to open a workhouse on the principles recognized by Government. Up to the present the municipality have supported these persons at their poorhouse; but the numbers are now much too great to be properly accommodated in the poor-

house. Municipal funds are very low and will be quite unequal to bear the cost of a workhouse, where all destitute wanderers are to be received." The Commissioner, when submitting this report for the orders of Government, remarked:—" There were 15 fresh arrivals this morning (21st), and the numbers coming in daily are pretty sure to increase. Some of these unfortunates were in the last stage of emaciation, and so weak that it is marvellous how they were able to walk the distance. The most are from the Budaun district, where the distress is general and severe."

On the following day (22nd September) the Commissioner made a similar application in behalf of the funds of the Sháhjahánpur poorhouse :—" I have ascertained that masons and other skilled laborers of various trades are particularly hard-pressed at present from the general dearth of employment. This large and orderly class of the population deserves assistance and certainly requires it." The construction of a vegetable market which the municipal committee was carrying out at its own expense would, the Commissioner said, give work to a large number and for a considerable period, but with this demand on their resources, the committee were not in a position to maintain a *district* workhouse ; and as the need for such an institution was undoubtedly urgent, they proposed to raise a charitable fund from both European and Native residents. For present expenditure, however, the Commissioner solicited a Government grant of Rs. 3,000.

These applications were made at a time when the suspense caused by the absence of rain was at its height, and when every day rendered it more probable that poorhouse relief on a very large scale would be needed. It seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor, however, while distress had not actually assumed grave proportions, that it would be premature to appeal to the general public for the formation of a Provincial Charity Fund, though, if distress were to become largely developed, such a course might become advisable later on. And in the meanwhile, there was no reason to fear that the liberality of the wealthier section of the community in each district, supplemented by Government assistance, would not suffice to meet local wants. A circular was accordingly issued to all Commissioners of divisions, enjoining the establishment of poorhouses, which should, as far as possible, be also workhouses, on the system described below. " When the establishment of a poorhouse is found necessary, the Lieutenant-Governor will be prepared to grant the sum required for initial expenses; but he trusts that, for carrying it on, district officers will be able to obtain ample contributions from the wealthier sections of the community, to whose liberality an appeal should be made. The equivalent of all sums so raised will be given by Government."

The system on which poorhouse operations were to be conducted is described in the following excerpts from a note by Mr. (now Sir John) Strachey on the poorhouse organised by him at Moradabad in 1862 :—

" There was only one effectual means by which the objects that were aimed at could be attained. This was the establishment of a poorhouse, which should at the same time be, strictly speaking, a workhouse, and this the committee proceeded, with the sanction of the Government, to undertake.

" The distribution of food at public kitchens to all comers, in the manner that has often been practised, appeared to be open to much objection. No enquiry or discrimination is possible under such circumstances. The separation of the deserving from the undeserving at the time of the distribution of food must always be impracticable. The result of such a system is, that the persons who are really fit objects of charity obtain a much smaller measure of relief than the professional beggars, fakirs, Brahmins, and impostors.

" At each tahsíli, and at other places where the distress was great, sub-committees were appointed. These usually consisted of the tahsíldar, munsif, thanadar, and respectable native gentlemen of the place. These sub-committees

were ordered to send to the poorhouse at Moradabad all persons who appeared to have no other means of support. It was their duty to supply the means to all such persons of reaching Moradabad, and for giving them food until they were received into the poorhouse. All persons unable to walk were sent in by cart or other conveyance.

"The poorhouse was situated in a mango grove of great extent, about half a mile from the city of Moradabad, on the Aligarh road. Good sheds were provided for the paupers' dwellings, workshops, hospital, cooking-places, store-houses, and for all other necessary purposes. The internal organization will be understood from the details which are given further on.

"It was necessary at the outset of operations to provide against the admission of persons who were not fit objects of charity. The first essential point was the observance of the rule laid down by the Government, that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food. This rule provides the most valuable check that can be obtained, and it may be safely affirmed that without it no proper system is possible. In the next place it was insisted upon that no persons should receive food who had not first been examined and passed by the committee. The only exception is made in favor of those who are evidently in actual want of food at the time of examination. They are necessarily relieved upon the spot. As a general rule, all applicants for relief must appear before the committee the day before they are admitted into the poorhouse. Three members of the native sub-committee meet daily for the purpose of receiving and judging of the propriety of all applications. After such enquiry as is possible, the names of those persons who appear deserving of being admitted into the poorhouse are entered in a register drawn up in the following form :—

1.	2.	3			4.	5.	6.		7.	8.
		Name.					*Residence.*			
Date.	Number.	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Father's name.	Caste.	Zila.	Pargana	Age.	Rate at which food is given.

"A wooden ticket is given to every person admitted, bearing a number corresponding with that in column 2 of the register and signed by a member of the committee. No one can receive food at the poorhouse until he presents this ticket.

"The next step is to separate those who are fit for light work from those who are utterly helpless. Every one is expected to work who is not physically incapable.

"So long as the allowance of food is kept at a reasonable rate, that is at an amount not more than sufficient to preserve health, and while the rule is insisted upon that every one shall work who is able to do so, there is little inducement held out to persons

to enter the poorhouse, who have other means of support. The application for relief afforded upon such conditions is the best evidence of want. On the 31st May, out of 5,920 persons in the Moradabad poorhouse, 2,372 were employed in various occupations.

"It is not insisted upon that every one who receives relief shall live permanently in the poorhouse. The other checks upon admission that have been established have been found sufficient, and on sanitary grounds it would have been unwise to lay this down as a necessary condition. The greater number, however, of the paupers are permanent inmates. It is only those who belong to the town of Moradabad who return in any numbers to their own homes, since the working paupers are obliged to be present at the poorhouse during the whole of the day; and as every one is employed who is capable of working, abuses can hardly result from this indulgence.

"Good huts are provided for all the inmates of the poorhouse. Every person has assigned to him his proper dwelling-place. Near each series of huts a space of ground is marked off with bamboos, and within it the food is distributed. For each workshop there is a separate enclosure, with the necessary sheds, within which the work is carried on. . At the entrance to every enclosure is placed a board showing the purpose to which it is devoted. A separate range of huts is provided for lepers.

"The management of all arrangements connected with the preparation of food is left to the native members of the committee. Cooked food is alone distributed and at the following rates:—

	Flovr. Chittacks.	*Dál.* Chittacks.
To adults of both sexes	8	1½
„ children above 10 years	6	1½
„ ditto below ditto	4	1
„ ditto in arms	2	1

The above are the ordinary rates for all non-workers, but to working paupers, who may be considered to require a larger allowance of food, 10 chittacks of flour and 2 chittacks of dál are allowed.

"The cooking arrangements are of two kinds. For Muhamadans and for all persons who make no objections on the ground of caste (and these form the larger proportion of the whole) the cooking is done by contract. This is found to be the least troublesome and most economical plan. Large ovens are built at convenient spots, and the flour is baked into chappatís, each containing two chittacks. The whole of the food is examined and weighed before it is distributed, and it is assumed that every seer of flour ought to produce one and a half seer weight of cooked food. Every possible precaution is taken, and with proper supervision very little fraud is possible.

"For preparing the food of those classes of Hindus whose prejudices of caste have to be considered, Brahmin cooks and Kahars are entertained.

"No arrangements are more essential than those for ensuring the regular and orderly distribution of food after it has been cooked. The non-working paupers are divided into parties of five hundred. To each of these parties a separate enclosure is allotted, and the arrangements for each are under the supervision of a paid servant. The working paupers are similarly divided into parties of two hundred. For each party a register is maintained. This is a copy of the general register mentioned

above, with the addition of columns showing for every day in the month whether each person was present or not at the distribution of food.

"The food is distributed between 10 and 12 A. M. The paupers sit down, according to the order of their numbers, in the places assigned to them, each person showing his ticket. They soon learn to take their places without confusion. The man in charge of the register then goes down the line, comparing each person with the entries in the register, and after this examination the food is distributed.

"Small carts drawn by hand are provided. In these are carried off, at one time from the cooking-place, all the food required for the paupers belonging to each enclosure. In this manner the food for each party is kept separate, the exact quantity required is delivered at each enclosure, confusion is avoided, and a useful additional check is obtained. It is almost impossible with this system that any one should receive more than his proper share. At the commencement of operations, fraudulent attempts were sometimes made to obtain food, but they were always discovered, and it is believed that they can hardly ever be successful.

"The registers show the number of persons present every day and the quantity of food distributed in each enclosure. These registers are made up daily, and the totals of the whole show the results for the poorhouse generally.

"Food is given only once in the twenty-four hours. The general good health of the paupers has shown that there is no necessity for more frequent meals. Hitherto there has been no variation in the diet, except that often different kinds of dál have from time to time been supplied. Persons for whom other food is necessary can obtain it from the hospital. Nearly the whole of the wheat consumed in the poorhouse is ground by the working paupers.

"The working paupers are divided into two parties, each containing two hundred persons, and each having its separate enclosure and sheds. One or more paid servants superintend the operations of each party, and instruct the paupers in their work. Much of the work of superintendence is, however, done by inmates of the poorhouse itself. All working paupers are expected to be present in the places assigned to them at 6 o'clock every morning. They work till 11 A. M. They then rest for about two hours, and during this time they receive their food. They then again work till 4. P. M., when the employment for the day is ended. In the morning each person has a certain task allotted to him. Thus, in the rope manufactory, a certain quantity of *babur* is given to each person, sufficient for the day's work. Each woman employed in spinning receives in the same way a basket containing cotton wool, which she is expected to return in the evening spun into thread.

"The difficulty is great of carrying out proper measures of conservancy in an Indian poorhouse when the number of paupers is large. In this respect everything has been done that was possible. The necessary establishment of sweepers has been maintained, and all practicable care has been taken for the removal of filth and for the prevention of disease. The paupers received clothing whenever it appeared necessary. This point is one of much importance on sanitary grounds, and the destruction of the filthy rags in which the paupers are clothed, on their admission into the poorhouse, must often for the same reasons be insisted on. The sanitary state of the inmates has upon the whole been good.

"Separate sheds have been set aside for the hospital and dispensary, and the necessary establishment has been maintained for their supervision."

* * * * * *

The authority thus given was promptly acted upon in four districts, where symptoms of distress had already become apparent. By the end of September five

poorhouses had commenced relief, the numbers in each on the last day of the month being :—

Moradabad district	...	Moradabad	364
		Hasanpur	57
Bareilly	,,	Bareilly	897
Budaun	,,	Budaun	364
Agra	,,	Agra	324

In the following month, poorhouses were opened at Bijnor, Sháhjahánpur, Pilibhít, Rae Bareli, and Basti. In some of these places, poorhouses already existed on a municipal footing, only residents of the respective municipalities being entitled to admission ; but in view of the exigencies of the situation, the several committees suspended the ordinary restrictions and rules; and all deserving applicants were now admitted.

After the rainfall in the early part of October, the Collector of Budaun reported that "after transferring to relief works all capable of performing any labor, and otherwise weeding the inmates as far as possible, the numbers before the rainfall of 6th October, amounted to only 419. After the rainfall they had fallen to 25, all of whom expressed their willingness to return to their homes if conveyed there and given food for the journey. The institution was consequently closed." Though it was not elsewhere practicable to suspend operations, the same causes tended to keep down the numbers requiring relief: and the attendance in poorhouses at the end of October was as under :—

Moradabad	511
Hasanpur	92
Bareilly	647
Pilibhit	74
Sháhjahanpur	966
Bijnor	725
Agra City	247
Rae Bareli	74
Basti	15

A month later, the numbers on relief were but slightly higher :—

Moradabad	609
Hasanpur	88
Bareilly	749
Pilibhit	100
Sháhjahánpur	1,638
Bijnor	976
Agra	247
Rae Bareli	109
Basti	23

The lighter employment available in the fields after the rainfall of October afforded the weakly a means of earning a livelihood, and so far prevented any great demand for charitable relief during the latter half of October and November; but in December the numbers gradually increased: the Budaun poorhouse was re-opened and the Collector of Farukhabad organised three poorhouses. At the end of December the numbers on poorhouse relief stood as under :—

Division.	District.	Place at which a poorhouse was located.	Number at commencement of the month.	Admitted during the month.	Discharged during the month.	Number remaining at end of the month.
Rohilkhand,	Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	609	1,376	1,230	755
		Hasanpur ...	88	317	62	343
	Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	749	1,585	254	2,080
		Pilibhít ...	100	371	182	189
	Budaun ...	Budaun ...	...	870	256	614
	Sháhjahánpur,	Sháhjahánpur ...	1,638	2,705	1,381	2,962
	Bijnor ...	Bijnor ...	976	1,671	816	1,831
Agra ...	Agra ...	Agra City ...	247	242	284	205
	Farukhabad...	Now Gate ...	...	604	15	589
		Amethi Gate ...	...	599	430	169
		Bisrant Sahji ...	...	236	44	192
Rae Bareli...	Ráe Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	109	65	5	169
Basti ...	Basti ...	Basti ...	28	10	10	28

Meanwhile it had been ascertained that poorhouse relief was not altogether acceptable to those for whom it was provided. In the Rohilkhand division especially was this the case. In the Budaun district, after the re-opening of the poorhouse, the Collector "observed on every side a marked unwillingness to leave home. Comparatively few would take advantage of the means of subsistence offered,—even those who agreed to go, and were despatched on carts, leaving after going a short distance." The Collector of Sháhjahánpur wrote:—"It was impossible to go about in camp without observing that the abundance of green food available in the fields near their homes prevented the people from availing themselves of the relief so freely offered to them. As soon as the rain fell in October, the cry was 'now we shall be able to tide over our difficulties: there will be plenty to do in the sowing time, and when that is over there will be *ság* to eat; even the old women are now provided for.' As regards the poorhouse all sorts of tales were afloat, and stories were told of the divisions wrought in families by members of them going to the poorhouse and eating unknown food. A Hindu, even of the lowest caste, must have sunk very low indeed before he would willingly go or allow any of his family to go there. Passing the carts on the road or making a despatch of persons from camp who had been collected there and temporarily relieved (pending their despatch to the central poorhouse), one would be assailed with cries to be allowed to be let go; and an offer to send a starving person to the poorhouse would often be met by something very like a curse. It was currently believed in the district that the poorhouse was instituted as a receiving-house for enforced emigrants to countries beyond sea, and as a means of obtaining converts to Christianity." Mr. Laidman, Assistant Magistrate attached to the Moradabad district, was of opinion that "caste was the chief barrier to the distressed people availing themselves of poorhouses; they feared something they scarcely knew what: some that they would be made Christians, others that they would be expelled from caste and never again received by their own families. There are instances of poor unfortunates being utterly discarded by their relatives on returning from the Government poorhouses." The Commissioner of Rohilkhand, who gave very careful attention to this subject, and whose enquiries were embodied in a note dealing with the unwillingness of the people to resort either to works or poorhouses, wrote:—"There were several reasons which combined to prevent that general rush which the European officers expected and prepared for: one of them so silly and childish that only those persons are likely to credit

it who recollect the absurd tales against Government which prevailed at the commencement of the mutiny, and which were assuredly believed by the masses. It appears that emigration agents had been recruiting largely in the Budaun district during the cold weather of 1876-77. When the opening of relief works and poorhouses was proclaimed, a rumour spread through that district and portions of the adjoining district of Sháhjahánpur that all who went to either were put into railway trucks and deported to some distant island across the dreaded *kalapani*. Ridiculous as this appears to us, it was no doubt credited for a time by many, and was one reason why the people were at first shy of going to the Budaun poorhouse."

It is hardly necessary to assert that a watchful care was exercised on all points in the poorhouse system in which caste was, however slightly, concerned, the main feature of the management of the cooked-food system being that the arrangements connected with the preparation of the food were left to the *native* members of the committee. Every effort was made to allay the fears and overcome the opposition of the distressed: but with little success. It was only when their rapidly failing strength (under protracted privation) was further reduced by the intense cold of January that the people began to flock to the poorhouses. Some, obstinate to the last, struggled to avoid the poorhouse by wandering from place to place in search of casual charity; and many fell victims to their self-imposed privation along the highways and byeways, within reach of the relief which was provided for them. The moment such deaths along the roadsides became known, action was everywhere promptly taken. The village chaukidars and town policemen were instructed to direct all who had no visible means of subsistence to the relief works or poorhouses; and tahsíldars and police officers were provided with funds with which they were authorized to purchase food and clothing and to provide for the conveyance of such as were unable to walk to the poorhouse. No effort, in short, was spared to induce the people to avail themselves of the relief works and poorhouses; but the attitude of many was such that nothing short of absolute compulsion, or a withdrawal from the policy of Government in the matter of the issue of *cooked food only*, would have overcome the opposition displayed.

In January, with the view of bringing poorhouse relief nearer to the homes of the people, a great extension of the system was effected, many districts starting poorhouses in outlying towns, as will be seen from the following table :—

Statistics of Poorhouse relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of January, 1878.

District.	Poorhouse.	First week.				Second week.				Third week.				Last quarter.			
		Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.
Muttra ...	Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	735	197	538
	Muttra pauper hospital ...	...	233	96	137	137	177	131	183	183	53	29	207	207	183	334	56
Agra	Agra City	205	270	135	440	440	232	191	481	481	556	483	554	554	539	496	597
	Fatehabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	168	9	159
	Irádatnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	869	445	424
	Jalesar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	4	7	1	10
	Farah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	70	34	36
	Ferozabad	...	...	...	...	...	9	1	8	8	113	20	101	101	145	125	121
	Fatehpur Sikri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	194	101	93
Farukhabad ...	Now Gate	589	13	48	554	554	14	161	407	407	234	48	593	593	643	228	1,008
	Amethi Gate	169	22	8	183	183	11	...	194	194	9	58	145	145	12	2	155
	Bisrant Sahji	192	16	3	205	205	40	4	241	241	17	106	152	152	105	8	249
	Tokah Ghát	...	...	...	...	...	190	...	190	190	34	11	213	213	164	18	359
	Madar Gate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		180	5	175
Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	3	8
Etáwah ...	Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	403	...	403

Etah	Etah	...	...	...	244	...	244	244	75	16	303	303	63	123	243	243	72	21	294
	Aliganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	327	4	323
	Kásganj	...	...	...	413	...	413	413	...	...	413	413	74	...	487	487	...	...	487
	Soron	..	...	...	365	...	365	365	...	...	365	365	11	...	376	376	160	122	414
Bijnor ...	Bijnor	...	...	1,831	309	331	1,809	1,809	357	225	1,941	1,941	654	193	2,402	2,402	1,342	536	3,208
Moradabad ...	Moradabad	...	...	755	294	502	547	547	265	140	672	672	580	309	943	943	588	240	1,291
	Hasanpur	...	...	343	48	41	350	350	84	32	402	402	136	54	484	484	271	37	718
Budaon ...	Budaon	...	...	614	289	120	783	783	820	55	1,548	1,548	159	129	1,578	1,578	581	1,040	1,119
Bareilly ...	Bareilly	...	...	2,080	278	223	2,135	2,135	430	444	2,121	2,121	424	277	2,268	2,268	625	387	2,506
	Pilibhit	...	.	289	118	156	251	251	77	77	251	251	168	63	356	356	345	106	595
Sháhjahánpur ...	Sháhjahánpur	...	...	2,962	530	295	3,197	3,197	606	510	3,293	3,293	1,029	530	3,792	3,792	1,604	624	4,772
Basti ...	Basti ...	...	...	23	21	4	40	40	14	6	48	48	19	2	65	65	31	7	89
	Mehndawal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	91	1	90	90	79	69	100
	Bansi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	161	13	148
Jalaun ...	Orai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	98	14	84
Tarai ...	Bazpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	249	34	215
Hardoi ...	Hardoi	...	...	...	49	2	47	47	56	18	85	85	14	4	95	95	122	6	211
	Shahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	81	...	81	81	47	...	128	128	36	64	100
	Sandila	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	245	...	245	245	12	45	212	212	43	3	252
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	7	48
	Akbarpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
	Tánda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,117	1,956	161
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	...	...	169	21	...	190	190	14	...	204	204	83	..	287	287	320	...	607
	Parshadipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	...	86
	Jais	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	153	55
	Digbijaiganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	242	205	37

The marked increase in the number of applicants for relief in the Sháhjahánpur poorhouse at the beginning of February, 1878, attracted the attention of Government. The number actually on relief was at that time in excess of 4,000, and large numbers were being daily admitted. Sir George Couper considered that with the staff at the Magistrate's disposal, this number was greater than could be properly supervised, and the Commissioner was desired to proceed to Sháhjahánpur at once and enquire carefully as to the cause of the run on this poorhouse: for it seemed that either the poorhouse was the receptacle of the poor from adjoining districts (in which case the officers in charge of them were remiss), or the Magistrate of Sháhjahánpur had been too indiscriminating in his charity. The Commissioner found that the internal supervision of the poorhouse was insufficient, paupers being permitted to wander out of the poorhouse for the purpose of begging in the town and spending their earnings in the purchase of tobacco, with which they returned to the poorhouse. Orders were at once issued prohibiting smoking, as being an unnecessary luxury, as well as dangerous in thatched huts. The Commissioner thought, too, that greater strictness in regard to the work performed by paupers should be enforced, as he found the quality of the thread spun in this poorhouse much inferior to that turned out at Bareilly; the weavers only producing three yards of very inferior cloth per diem when the same class of men at Bareilly were able to weave 8½ yards each of fairly good cloth. The Commissioner also found that it had been the custom not to draft women, however well able to work, from the poorhouse to the relief works, and, as a consequence, the proportion of women and children to men was fully three-fourths. Measures were immediately taken for remedying these defects, in consultation with Mr. H. J. Sparks, C.S., who had been specially deputed by the Lieutenant-Governor to aid the Commissioner in re-organizing the institution and reporting the case.

About the same time some difficulty was experienced in the Bijnor district. While the poorhouse was filling rapidly, the attendance on relief works was decreasing and deaths along the roadsides were becoming more numerous. Mr. A. Colvin, the Collector, promptly raised the rate of wage on relief works from two to three annas per 100 cubic feet, and the average wage from 1 anna, 9 pies, and 6 pies, to 1½ anna, 1¼ anna, and 1 anna for men, women, and children respectively. But finding that many people continued to wander about the district, unable to work and unwilling to enter the poorhouse, he issued orders on the 2nd March that all such should be forcibly sent into the poorhouse; the necessary precautions being taken for their food, comfort, and carriage on the way. The effect of these measures, coupled with more rigid drafting of efficient paupers from the poorhouse to the relief works, was a great diminution of the number receiving poorhouse relief, as will be seen from the following figures:—

		Poorhouse.	*Relief works.*
1878.			
31st January	...	3,208	589
2nd March	...	5,932	812
14th "	...	5,343	6,102
22nd "	...	3,392	5,572

The following extracts from the weekly reports submitted to Government during February will show the position of the several districts at that time and the measures taken to cope with the difficulties which attended the administration of relief:—

Saháranpur.—"Numbers are drafted off to the works daily by the committee who weed applicants for relief tickets, but on the work being apportioned out they bolt in large numbers and refuse to work."

Muzaffarnagar—"The police have strict orders to send in at once any destitute people found wandering about who are physically incapable of work; but notwithstanding this several deaths have occurred near the eastern border, chiefly from exposure to the severity of the weather rather than from hunger. The Bijnor immigrants

prefer begging to working, and this indeed is the only reasonable explanation of their having crossed the Ganges at all. The main anxiety is in connection with these immigrants who beg about the villages."

Dehra Dún.—"The condition of the actual residents of the district is fairly good, but a very large number of paupers have come in from Bijnor and Saháranpur."

Bulandshahr.—"There are no relief works or poor-houses in this district, but such persons as are found to be really deserving of assistance are relieved at the tahsíli towns from the savings of an old relief fund. These are mostly people from Rohilkhand."

Mainpuri.—"Numbers of people go wandering over the country, and especially in a district like this, where we have the two main branches of the Grand Trunk Road running right through it. Indeed, most of the really helpless and indigent are strangers, many of them from Agra. A poorhouse has been opened at Mainpuri; a receiving-house at Shikohabad, from which drafts of helpless people are sent into Mainpuri poorhouse; and a considerable charitable relief work is going on at Mainpuri for the purpose of supplementing poorhouse relief."

Muttra.—"There is severe distress among the non-agricultural classes of the poor and among immigrants. This is proved by the number of applicants for admission to the poorhouse and for labor on relief works. Besides the Government relief works, many people are employed on petty works in the city of Muttra and at several tahsíli stations, under the supervision of tahsíldars, the cost being defrayed from charitable subscriptions. The number of inmates in the poorhouse and hospital on the 14th February was 1,092, of whom 494 only were natives of Muttra. All are in a low state of health, but there is no epidemic form of disease."

Farukhabad.—"Much distress about the villages, which however is being met by the works started; but the bulk of the people are in good heart from the prospects of the coming rabi, and very few deaths are now reported from starvation and cold. Two hundred and twenty-eight persons sent out to Khodaganj, to work on the railway embankment, refused to do the smallest amount of work and ran away. Another batch is being sent out under better arrangements."

Bareilly.—"There are 3,200 in poorhouses, the great majority of whom are women and children and the old and crippled of the district, who in other years are supported in their own villages."

Budaun.—"Distress very general, and it is feared that many who prefer remaining in their villages to going to a poorhouse succumb. The number in poorhouse is 322 men, 416 women, and 337 children. (The Commissioner remarked:—"There are sub-committees in all tahsíls, and the police send in all cases of distress.")

Sháhjahánpur.—"The people are in great distress, some cultivators living entirely on green stuff. Deaths from starvation reported by police have ranged from 12 on 10th February to 37 on 13th February. Relief works properly supervised and organized are in active operation. On 12th February there were 595 persons on relief works, and on 13th February 4,940 in the poorhouse; a large portion of the latter are women and children, blind, halt, and crippled. The Commissioner remarked:—"Great distress prevails. The cultivators remain in their village and eke out a miserable support from the various kinds of *ság* found in the fields. Many prefer this to entering the poorhouse, which is full of chamárs, julahas, &c., who are prevented using the *ság* as in ordinary years by the cultivators. The great rise in mortality is due to the wet and cold caused by Monday's storm (11th), which proved

far more fatal than hunger. A house-to-house visitation is the only thing left to be done, and that is impracticable. No one need starve if they will take advantage of the means at their disposal. The mortality in the poorhouse is at the rate of 14 per diem, caused by previous privation and small-pox. There were 175 in hospital with that disease on the 9th February.")

Jhánsi.—"The condition of the people is bad, and there is great distress among the emigrants returning from Malwa. Relief measures organized and charitable subscriptions being collected."

Lucknow.—" General health good, but small-pox has appeared at Sasendi and Malihabad. Mortality is great, owing to late cold and weakened state of the masses from recent scarcity and present high prices."

Unao.—"The laboring class are in enfeebled condition : they have suffered much from insufficient food and from the want of straw which they usually have for bedding. There have been no poorhouses as yet, but in different parts of the district gratuitous relief has been given from private subscriptions—notably in Unao itself."

Rae Bareli—" The mortality among the laboring classes is perceptibly diminishing. The middle and cultivating classes are severely pinched. On relief works there are 20,347 persons employed and 1,672 persons in poorhouses."

In the following week's reports the subjoined remarks occur :—

Moradabad.—" Distressed cultivators eke out a scanty subsistence with *ság* and vegetables, but the laboring classes feel the pinch more, and throng to the poorhouse. Work or gratuitous relief provided for all who apply. Deaths in Moradábad poorhouse average about 4 per diem."

Sháhjahánpur.—" Deaths from starvation are still reported. On the 20th and 21st February the crime reports were smaller than they have been for some time. In the poorhouse (on the 20th) there were 3,150 persons, and on relief works 956. Those in the poorhouse, though emaciated and feeble, are fairly healthy ; but there are a good many deaths among new admissions, either at once or shortly afterwards. Those on relief works are well enough to do."

Muttra.—" Severe distress among the non-agricultural classes of the poor. Numbers of distressed immigrants from native states and other districts arrive daily. The daily average of inmates of the poorhouse and hospitals for the week ending 21st February was 1,165. The number on the last day was 1,250; of these only 552 were natives of the Muttra district, while no less than 368 were inhabitants of Bhartpur. All these people are in a very low state of health, but no epidemic form of disease has appeared."

Sultanpur.—" The condition of the cultivators is improving, as wheat and barley are now ripening. The laboring classes have no resources except what relief can be obtained from relief works. The poorer classes are still very badly off for food. The poorhouse and relief works are doing as much as can be done to relieve them. Professional beggars are of course in bad condition."

Lucknow.—" On the 21st instant charitable relief in the Lucknow poorhouses was being given to 650 persons: and 250 pardah women have been relieved from a municipal grant of Rs. 500 per mensem, distributed by the agency of the American Zenana Mission. Some 500 persons receive doles of grain from the Husenabad Fund every Friday, and some 3,000 from the King's poorhouse every Sunday. In tahsíl Malihabad the daily average number in the poorhouse is 92, and 143 in tahsíl

Mohanlalganj. There are now 12,000 people on four relief works in this district. Their health is on the whole good ; but small-pox has appeared at Sasendi and Malihabad, and the mortality is still great owing to the late severe cold."

Bara Banki.—" There are many who will neither work nor enter the poor-houses. They want pice to be distributed every evening."

Kumaun.—" In all three districts we have been very hard pressed—worst in the Tarái, where the people are poor ; but with the assistance of surplus funds and the Káshipur municipality, work has been provided for the very poor. In Garhwál the people of the central belt have been very badly off, but they have helped themselves by selling ornaments, &c., and buying grain from Ramnagar and neighbouring markets. The non-agricultural poor, the low-caste Domes, who lived on the agricultural classes, have been reduced to absolute want, but the works sanctioned will keep them alive, while private subscriptions will relieve the few who cannot or will not come to work. The abundant kharíf harvest in the upper parganas of Garhwál has saved the people of the central belt from starvation. In Kumaun there has been less pressure, and the upper parganas had such splendid kharif crops that Ránikhet and Almora have been well supplied from the north. The Bhábar has supplied part of Garhwál and half of Kumaun. Our supplies are running short, but wheat will soon come from below. Some thousands of people came up from the plains starving. The able-bodied I provided with food and sent back to their own districts. The women, half-starved children, and the blind and infirm were detained here. So many thieves came up among the starving people, I sent them all to their own districts. The *calyx* of the *simal* flower, which has been extensively used as food, has sold at four pice a seer in the Haldwáni bazaar. *Bers*, *simal*, and *bels* have been largely consumed by the starving poor. They boil the last and eat the inside mixed with a little grain or even *dhan* chaff. Not a hillman has died of hunger, though some must have had great difficulty in getting food. Banias have made their cent per cent., and many of the Bhábar cultivators have got Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 where they used to get only Re. 1 for their crops."

The following table shows the extent of poorhouse relief during February, 1878 :—

Statistics of poorhouse relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of February, 1878.

District.	Poorhouse.	First week.				Second week.				Third week.				Last quarter.			
		Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.
Dehra Dún, ...	Lakhi Bagh	...	...	...	...	...	746	106	640	640	413	17	1,036	1,036	505	4	1,537
Saháranpur,	Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	590	71	519	519	845	724	640	640	267	409	598
	Roorkee	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Muzaffarnagar.	Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	385	22	303
Aligarh ...	Háthras	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	266	63	203	203	124	131	196
	Koil	...	...	...	...	...	321	...	321	321	210	207	324	324	218	10	532
Muttra... ...	Muttra	538	350	240	648	648	454	116	986	986	414	253	1,147	1,147	275	275	1,247
	Muttra pauper hospital	56	70	15	111	111	81	86	106	106	37	40	103	103	53	67	89
Agra ...	Agra City	597	645	520	722	722	813	605	930	930	727	780	877	877	1,288	628	1,537
	Fatehabad	159	102	72	189	189	121	68	242	242	126	70	298	298	83	69	312
	Bah	...	447	195	252	252	80	9	323	323	266	109	480	480	274	132	622
	Irádatnagar	424	255	413	266	266	166	168	264	264	139	132	271	271	144	68	347
	Jalwah	10	9	1	18	18	11	7	22	22	66	25	63	63	35	41	57
	Farah	36	56	7	85	85	16	61	40	40	61	28	73	73	14	10	77
	Firozabad	121	58	45	134	134	62	49	147	147	126	58	214	214	114	63	265
	Fatehpur Síkri	93	57	63	87	87	40	41	86	86	108	23	171	171	88	178	81
	Jagner	...	77	...	77	77	5	...	82	82	64	...	146	146	...	41	105
Farukhabad,	Now Gate	1,008	239	157	1,090	1,090	203	362	931	931	246	490	687	687	472	170	989
	Amethi Gate	155	...	3	152	152	2	2	152	152	30	4	178	178	2	1	179
	Bisrant Sahji	249	64	5	308	308	21	94	235	235	81	47	269	269	56	72	253
	Toka Ghát	359	...	19	340	340	...	111	229	229	122	32	319	319	7	39	287
	Madar Gate	175	...	12	163	163	281	95	349	349	13	72	290	290	9	28	271
	Lal Gate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	268	...	968	268	98	31	335

Mainpuri ...	Mainpuri ...	...	...	8	3	2	9	9	2	2	9	9	9	4	14	14	134	82	116
Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	...	...	403	48	105	346	346	11	216	141	141	4	9	136	136	30	5	161
Etah ...	Etah ...	...	...	294	22	135	181	181	15	11	185	185	87	46	226	226	51	10	267
	Marehra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	160	...	160	160	60	15	205	205	45	69	181
	Aliganj ...	...	...	323	24	24	323	323	98	44	377	377	108	121	364	364	51	15	400
	Kásganj ...	...	...	487	17	83	421	421	2	...	423	423	17	10	430	430	326	277	479
	Soron ...	...	...	414	38	190	262	262	190	...	452	452	88	119	421	421	39	3	457
Bijnor ...	Bijnor ...	...	...	3,208	533	571	3,170	3,170	1,086	895	3,361	3,361	1,565	53	4,873	4,873	1,679	507	6,045
Moradabad ...	Moradabad ...	...	...	1,291	548	98	1,741	1,741	618	260	2,099	2,099	625	581	2,143	2,143	354	676	1,821
	Hasanpur ...	...	...	7 8	284	126	876	876	515	656	735	735	572	462	845	845	339	274	910
Budaun ...	Budaun ...	...	...	1,119	318	385	1,052	1,052	298	315	1,035	1,035	265	291	1,009	1,009	249	304	954
Bareilly ...	Bareilly ...	...	...	2,506	645	211	2,940	2,940	660	230	3,370	3,370	670	293	3,747	3,747	567	376	3,938
	Pilibhit ...	...	...	595	274	182	687	687	483	153	1,017	1,017	182	620	579	579	106	316	369
Sháhjahánpur	Sháhjahánpur ...	...	...	4,772	937	534	5,475	5,475	533	1,644	4,364	4,264	288	1,586	3,066	3,066	37	813	2,290
Bánda ...	Bánda ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	113	39	74	74	698	798	174
Gorakhpur ...	Ilahibagh ...	...	...	...	390	213	177	177	371	131	417	417	84	95	406	406	192	100	498
Basti ...	Basti ...	...	...	89	9	14	84	84	24	26	82	82	16	28	70	70	3	52	21
	Mehndawal ...	...	...	100	48	43	105	105	26	35	96	96	28	41	83	83	32	25	90
	Bansi ...	...	...	148	79	40	187	187	36	36	187	187	35	78	144	144	18	22	140
Jhánsi ...	Mau ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	262	60	202
	Jhánsi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	179	...	179	179	191	123	247
Jalaun ...	Orai ...	...	...	84	218	81	221	221	114	201	134	134	359	119	374	374	397	278	493
Tarái ...	Kashipur ...	...	...	...	195	...	195	195	57	...	252	252	46	76	222	222	99	104	217
	Bazpur ...	...	...	215	511	297	429	429	421	392	458	458	193	470	181	181	237	113	315
	Sitarganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	215	28	187	187	6 8	618	177	177	402	123	456
Lucknow ...	Malihabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	2	47	47	105	27	125	125	67	33	159
	Mohanlalganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	208	13	195	195	333	214	314
	Husainabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	517	73	444
Bara Banki ...	Haidargarh ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	207	18	189	189	79	30	238
	Kursi ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	63	7	56
	Sanehi Ghât ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	176	147	29
	Nawabganj ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	198	26	172
	Fatehpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	138	4	134
	Ramnagar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	77	119

Statistics of poorhouse relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for the month of February 1878—(concluded).

District.	Poorhouse.	First week.				Second week.				Third week.				Last quarter.			
		Number of inmates at end of the previous week	Admitted during the week	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at the end of the week	Number of inmates at end of the previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of the previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged during the week.	Remaining at the end of the week.	Number of inmates at end of the previous week	Admitted during the week	Discharged during the week	Remaining at the end of the week.
UNAO ...	Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	279	...	279
	Mohán	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	...	50	50	163	79	134
	Purwa	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	...	33
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...	292	1	291	291	79	53	317	317	117	76	358	358	45	26	377
	Bári	...	72	...	72	72	...	...	72	72	84	...	156	156	7	7	156
HARDOI ...	Hardoi	211	...	47	164	164	93	7	250	250	78	6	322	322	9	7	3 4
	Shahabad	100	4	6	98	98	305	84	319	319	...	93	226	226	39	21	244
	Sandíla	252	...	45	207	207	158	...	365	365	2	1	366	366	80	12	434
	Bilgrám	...	...	...	...	...	278	75	203	203	294	233	264	264	145	357	52
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	48	69	...	117	117	52	...	169	169	5	36	138	138	60	...	198
	Akbarpur	33	38	36	35	35	12	26	21	21	13	2	32	32	17	15	34
	Tanda	161	408	540	29	29	309	268	70	70	385	367	88	88	626	623	91
RAE BARELI,	Sadr	607	728	686	649	649	217	148	718	718	193	319	592	592	70	285	377
	Parshádépur	86	35	21	100	100	11	11	100	100	43	18	125	125	23	60	88
	Salon	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	196	118	78	78	59	89	48
	Jáis	55	121	118	58	58	177	140	95	95	217	118	194	194	63	167	90
	Digbijaiganj	37	83	113	7	7	75	14	68	68	67	73	62	62	98	74	86
	Nasirabad	...	...	...	...	...	412	2	410	410	489	8	891	891	301	...	1,192
SULTANPUR ...	Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	434	146	288	288	169	203	254	254	141	195	200
	Balbhadípur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	...	46
	Jagdíspur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	253	184	69	69	...	44	25
	Rániganj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	...	13
	Mahona	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	144	...	144	144	121	158	1.7
	Pali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	58	9	49
	Amethi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	251	...	251	251	43	131	163

With March, however, improvement set in, as the wheat and barley were coming into ear, and in some places were already ripening. The following extracts from the reports received by Government at the time will best illustrate this :—

Etah.—"A change for the better since the barley crop has become eatable."

Mainpuri.—"The people have for some time past subsisted on the immense crops of mustard and carrots, but these crops are now nearly over. The Banias, however, freely advance food on the strength of the excellent harvest prospects. In towns some distress is seen, but, generally speaking, the people do not appear visibly suffering."

Allahabad.—"The lower classes are straitened by the high prices of food grains, but there is no starvation, and relief is being afforded by the commencement of the rabi harvest."

Jhansi.—"Numbers of the poorer classes live on pickings from the gram and wheat fields. The returning emigrants are very badly off."

Moradabad.—"The steady fall of prices during the past few days has improved the position of those who possess purchasing powers. Unripe barley is selling at 37½ seers per rupee."

Shâhjahânpur.—"The condition of the people is rapidly improving and starvation deaths are decreasing. Those on relief works are generally well-to-do. The poorhouse is gradually emptying: many more people now leave daily of their own accord than are admitted."

Bijnor.—"Distress is very general and very severe. The people are far more generally emaciated than in November last, and more incapable of helping themselves. In the poorhouses we have an average daily attendance of 5,187 persons. The numbers are increasing largely. The people in these houses are mostly in such a condition as to render many dismissals impossible. The men especially arrive in a terribly emaciated condition. The women come earlier, but are generally accompanied by half-starved children, for whose sake it is necessary to keep the whole family in the relief-houses. There are 326 in the small-pox hospital, including convalescents."

Bara Bunki.—"Distress still exists, but is lessening as the crops are now being cut. The attendance on relief works is daily decreasing, and the numbers who seek labor have not been so great as to encourage the opening of works in other localities."

Kheri.—"Relief is already sought from the ripening barley."

In the reports for the week ending 9th March the following remarks occur :—

Mainpuri.—"People are already beginning to return to their villages for harvest work."

Budaun.—" The condition of the people is improving, prices are falling steadily, and a considerable decrease has occurred in the numbers on relief works, laborers having left to watch their crops."

Sháhjahánpur.—" The condition of the people is improving and the number of deaths from starvation has greatly decreased. The admissions into the poorhouse are now very few and on most days *nil.*"

Bijnor.—" The influx into the poorhouse just as the crop is ripening and the barley coming under the sickle is different from all the other districts where the inmates are decreasing rapidly."

Jaunpur.—" There is plenty of work now in the fields and the severe pressure is over."

Cawnpore.—" Some of the people who came from other districts for relief have returned to their homes, but only a few as yet."

Bara Banki.—" Every day the condition of the people improves, though distress from dearness of grain still exists. People are going away to their fields, and their departure is now being expedited by the reduction of the wages."

Rae Bareli.—" The numbers on relief works and in poorhouses have been greatly declining since 22nd February. The people are finding labor in the field to some extent, and much relief is manifest throughout the central belt of the district; but along the northern border, distress obstinately continues, though in a modified degree."

Sítapur.—" Great damage was caused by hail, and in consequence many cultivators have left their villages and have gone to their friends and relatives for employment during harvest. These people would not come on relief works, but after harvest operations are over, it will be necessary to provide employment for them till the sowing of the kharíf."

By the end of March, the position of the provinces had generally become as satisfactory as could be expected, and relief measures were being rapidly contracted, as the following extracts show:—

Bijnor.—" The numbers on relief are falling with the falling prices and the beginning of the barley harvest."

Sháhjahánpur.—" Crime has become rare, and there is an abundance of work for the people in the fields. The poorhouse has dwindled down to 242, a fourth of whom are invalids in hospital, and none of those who are past work or who have friends or relations in the district are now left."

Cawnpore.—" Food is now available for all classes, but the new grain is causing illness, and in some few cases death."

Bánda.—" It is difficult to get laborers for ordinary public works. Relief works have been stopped and poorhouse closed."

Muttra.—" Condition much improved ; harvest finds employment for great numbers."

Farukhabad.—" Very much improved, and there is but little distress now visible. Reaping and gleaning going on.".

Jalaun.—" Relief works closed since 23rd, people having deserted them when employment was to be had in harvesting."

Lalitpur.—" Laborers in south of district have gone off as usual to Málwa, where they get high wages, to reap the harvest."

Unao.—" Condition of people much improved and daily improving."

Kheri.—" Distress is abating on account of the rabi harvest and prices of grain are falling."

The general decline in the numbers on poorhouse relief during March is shown in the following statement :—

Statement of pauper relief in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, for the month of March, 1878.

District	Poorhouse.	1st week.				2nd week.				3rd week.				4th week.				
		Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	Remaining.	Admitted.	Discharged.	Remaining.	
Dehra Dún	Lakhibagh	1,537	1,360	2,565	332	332	...	7	325	325	97	173	249	249	151	400	..	Closed
Roorkee	Saharanpur	528	301	324	575	575	455	704	326	326	114	236	204	204	57	119	142	
	Roorkee	...	...	..	...	..	369	258	111	111	161	150	122	122	99	128	93	
Muzaffarnagar ..	Muzaffarnagar	303	70	77	296	296	74	50	320	320	59	44	335	335	53	118	270	
Meerut	Meerut	..	...	...	...	...	313	80	233	233	273	99	416	416	80	233	263	
Aligarh	Koel	532	101	154	479	479	22	369	132	132	2	113	21	21	48	38	3	
	Hathras	196	15	88	123	123	24	19	128	128	6	86	48	48	3	36	15	
Muttra	Muttra	1,336	270	356	1,250	1,250	205	163	1,292	1,292	233	398	1,127	1,127	189	392	9 5	
Agra	Agra City	1,537	1,053	797	1,793	1,793	1,070	1,608	1,255	1,255	472	782	945	945	594	565	974	
	Fatehabad	312	107	196	223	223	153	98	278	278	20	123	175	175	12	120	67	
	Bah	622	232	169	685	685	87	212	560	560	4	85	479	479	63	105	437	
	Irádatnagar	347	38	277	108	108	14	13	109	109	14	101	22	22	...	22	..	
	Jalesar	57	66	75	48	48	7	1	54	54	39	55	38	38	...	28	10	
	Farah	77	11	2	86	86	10	15	81	81	1	14	68	68	14	11	71	
	Firozabad	265	87	106	246	246	41	92	195	195	14	40	169	169	29	148	50	
	Fatehpur Sikri	81	193	77	197	197	82	54	225	225	46	126	145	145	31	46	130	
	Khairagarh	105	18	17	106	106	4	63	47	47	13	14	46	46	14	6	54	
Farukhabad	Mau Sarai	989	206	237	958	958	27	386	599	599	51	468	182	182	1	88	..	
	Amethi Gate	179	...	47	132	132	1	11	122	122	...	38	84	84	..	32	52	
	Bisrant Sahji	253	31	74	210	210	12	20	202	202	2	65	139	139	...	72	67	
	Toka Ghát	287	136	66	357	357	...	105	252	252	...	252	...	...	...	...	...	
	Madar Gate	271	103	67	307	307	...	138	169	169	2	171	...	...	...	...	.	
	Lal Gate	335	12	59	288	288	31	117	202	202	103	197	108	108	73	67	114	
Mainpuri	Mainpuri	116	173	44	245	245	24	21	248	248	4	115	137	137	10	64	83	
Etáwah	Etáwah	161	54	34	181	181	8	31	158	158	6	58	106	106	4	70	40	
Etah	Etah	267	79	107	239	239	8	46	201	201	2	100	103	103	3	79	27	
	Marehra	181	125	112	194	194	75	46	223	223	18	107	134	134	...	134	...	
	Kasganj	479	18	10	487	487	61	147	401	401	5	198	208	208	...	208	...	
	Aliganj	400	10	80	330	330	41	19	352	352	12	27	337	337	...	337	...	
	Soron	457	127	209	375	375	47	43	379	379	40	269	150	150	1	134	17	
Bijnor	Bijnor	6,045	977	1,306	5,716	5,716	1,776	2,228	5,263	5,263	1,303	3,264	3,392	3,392	242	1,771	1 863	
Bareuly	Bareilly	3,938	526	499	3,965	3,965	514	62	4,417	4,417	99	1,262	3 254	3,254	47	2,548	753	
	Pilibhit	569	239	88	520	520	153	219	454	454	105	172	387	387	87	173	301	
Budáun	Bujaun	954	85	341	698	698	74	347	425	425	32	219	238	238	4	195	47	
Sháhjahánpur ...	Shahjahánpur	2,290	80	1,703	667	667	35	229	473	473	3	119	357	357	8	174	191	
Moradabad	Moradabad	1,821	671	478	2,014	2,014	327	681	1,660	1,660	207	716	1,151	1,151	145	532	764	
	Hassanpur	910	99	198	811	811	109	291	629	629	40	264	405	405	2	249	158	
Bánda	Bhuragarh	174	793	903	64	64	468	481	51	51	309	336	24	24	72	96	..	
	Karwi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	72	...	73	73	4	2	75	

Hamirpur ...	Hamirpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	...	28	28	...	8	20	20	2	1	21		
	Rath	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	...	37	37	...	5	32	32	8	...	40		
	Kulpahar	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	...	38	8	2	14	26	26	1	6	21		
	Mahoba	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10		10	10	7	2	15	15	3	1	17		
	Maskara	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	10	...	10	10	5	1	14	14	...	...	14		
	Mandha	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	5	...	...	5		
Gorakhpur ...	Elahibagh	...	...	...	498	14	452	60	60	25	10	25	75	9	...	84	84	44	39	89		
Basti ...	Bansi	...	...	...	140	7	83	64	64	2	39	27	27	...	27	...	...	...	...	...		
	Basti	...	...	...	21	7	1	27	27	6	12	21	21	...	21	...	...	...	...	...		
	Minhdawal	...	...	...	90	19	50	59	59	4	63	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Jhánsi ...	Jhánsi	...	...	...	247	75	112	210	210	40	75	175	175	1	176	...	...	...	...	...		
	Mau	...	...	...	202	65	96	171	171	22	100	93	93	4	44	53	53	11	64	...		
Jalaun ...	Orai	...	...	...	493	316	347	462	462	70	148	384	384	41	97	328	328	11	8	258		
Lucknow ...	King's poorhouse	...	...	...	...	531	...	531	531	19	73	477	477	34	20	491	491	15	107	399		
	Husainabad	...	...	...	444	43	163	304	304	121	61	364	364	13	17	360	360	31	3	388		
	Mohanlalganj	...	...	...	314	124	56	382	382	64	206	240	240	26	43	223	223	4	227	...	Closed.	
	Malihabad	...	...	...	159	1,301	1,297	163	163	5	69	99	99	1	11	89	89	2	4	49		
Unao ...	Unao	...	...	...	279	119	75	323	323	9	99	233	233	22	50	205	205	21	97	129		
	Purwa	...	...	...	33	9	11	31	31	8	20	19	19	2	8	13	13	...	13	...		
	Safipur	...	...	...	...	120	40	80	80	13	15	78	78	11	24	65	65	...	65	...	Closed	
	Mohan	...	...	...	134	27	49	112	112	12	12	112	112	...	5	61	61	5	13	53		
Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj	...	...	...	172	84	35	221	221	7	124	104	104	6	41	69	69	...	30	39		
	Haidargarh	...	...	...	238	54	67	225	225	33	78	180	180	24	55	149	149	4	102	51		
	Kursi	...	...	...	56	15	71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sanehighát	...	...	...	29	13	33	9	9	1	4	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...		
	Fatehpur	...	...	...	134	41	175	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Ramnagar	...	...	...	119	25	144	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	...	...	...	371	22	97	296	296	17	42	271	271	27	73	225	225	...	225	...	Closed.	
	Bari	...	...	...	162	1	7	156	156	8	16	148	148	11	7	152	152	7	5	154		
Hardoi ...	Shahabad	...	...	...	244	8	225	27	27	14	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Bilgram	...	...	...	52	69	16	105	105	13	118	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Sandila	...	...	...	434	21	438	17	17	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Hardoi	...	...	...	324	130	6	448	448	10	290	168	168	...	168	...	...	...	...	...	Closed.	
Kheri ...	Lakhimpur	...	...	...	...	356	...	356	356	220	26	550	550	42	112	480	480	47	110	417		
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	...	...	...	198	17	19	196	196	12	25	183	183	12	7	188	188	11	11	188		
	Tanda	...	...	...	91	761	753	99	99	67	152	14	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...		
	Akbarpur	...	...	...	34	12	8	38	38	26	27	37	37	3	40	...	...	...	...	...		
Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur	...	...	...	200	60	52	208	208	19	23	204	204	23	28	199	199	19	43	175		
	Amethi	...	...	...	163	3	77	89	89	11	37	63	63	23	29	57	57	5	46	22		
	Balbhaddarpur	...	...	...	46	11	5	52	52	5	6	51	51	1	11	41	41	6	9	38		
	Mahona	...	...	...	107	60	60	107	107	44	...	151	151	69	94	126	126	...	42	84		
	Jagdispur	...	...	...	25	...	...	25	25	...	...	25	25	10	8	27	27	2	2	27		
	Pali	...	...	...	49	16	21	44	44	5	16	33	33	5	18	20	20	11	11	20		
	Ramganj	...	...	...	13	25	1	37	37	1	8	30	30	23	4	49	49	...	31	18		
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	...	...	...	377	27	176	228	228	32	48	212	212	16	46	182	182	35	20	197		
	Parshadipur	...	...	...	88	33	29	92	92	2	33	61	61	6	2	65	65	2	3	64		
	Jais	...	...	...	90	96	82	104	104	53	59	98	98	17	19	96	96	34	53	77		
	Salone	...	...	...	48	81	67	62	62	11	21	52	52	25	26	51	51	23	5	69		
	Digbijalganj	...	...	...	86	36	60	62	62	117	31	148	148	11	56	103	103	4	34	73		
Tarái ...	Nasirabad	...	...	...	1,192	276	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		
	Kashipur	...	...	...	217	31	19	229	229	10	29	200	200	77	83	194	194	103	219	78		
	Bazpur	...	...	...	315	35	84	316	316	30	192	154	154	35	168	21	21	72	93	...		
	Kilpuri	...	...	...	456	53	333	176	176	36	41	151	151	49	59	141	141	30	171	...		

The condition of the people continued to improve during April, and at the end of that month there were only 4,403 persons in poorhouses, as against 11,447 at its commencement and 37,965 on the 1st March. Thirty-four poorhouses were closed during April; while of the 29 districts in which relief was being afforded at the beginning of the month, only 17 still kept up poorhouse operations. Unfortunately the rabi crop had suffered severely from high winds and unfavorable weather, and consequently prices were but slightly affected, any material improvement being checked by the demand for export to other provinces and the seaports. Even before the harvest was gathered in, an increase occurred in the numbers on relief in the Agra, Muttra, Rae Bareli, and Bara Banki districts, and elsewhere, as the field work came to an end. Thus at the close of May there were 36 poorhouses with 7,155 inmates, against 34 with 4,403 at the beginning of the month. And as June advanced, the numbers rose steadily, as will be seen from the following figures :—

Attendance in poorhouses for week ending—

1st June	7,274
8th "	8,863
15th "	9,256
22nd "	11,146
29th "	12,729

The increase was generally confined to districts where the distress caused by the failure of the kharif of 1877 had been most severe, or where the rabi had been injured by the unseasonable rain of April and May. A few extracts from the reports submitted by district officers for the week ending 29th June, 1878, will help to illustrate the general state of suspense through which the provinces were passing at this critical period, when the setting in of the monsoon was being anxiously looked for :—

Muttra.—" There is a great deal of sickness, fever and cholera. The mortality in May was double what it was in the same month of 1877. No special local distress has been reported. On the Muttra-Achneyra Railway there are 7,359 laborers daily. The increase is probably due to greater pressure, and also to the fact that work is now being carried on in Bhartpur territory or in immediate proximity to it."

Agra.—" Fever and cholera continue. No indication of distress appears from the mortuary returns, but at Fatehpur Sikri people are crowding on to the relief works, and at Agra 200 or 300 applicants arrive daily. Chaukidars have brought to notice some cases of distress among *pardahnashins*, who have been relieved."

Mainpuri.—" Delay in rains is telling on the people, symptoms of distress amongst the poorest classes manifesting themselves in places. Destitute persons are coming in from the villages to the towns, but in most cases refuse to go out to the canal works, preferring to support themselves by mendicancy."

Jalaun and Jhánsi.—" The expectations raised by the rainfall of the earlier part of the week appear to have induced some of the laborers to leave the relief works, and probably prevented many from joining."

Bijnor.—" The people are suffering from want of employment, rising prices, exhausting heat, and apprehensions of rain failure. Chaukidars send all persons needing relief to the works and poorhouse severally, as necessary. The people seeking employment mostly come from a radius of 8 or 10 miles. The works seem popular, and the amount of work turned out is a good average. The position is so far changed, that the wind during the last 24 hours has shifted to the east, and is strong.

Clouds are gathering and rain seems likely. Meanwhile the pressure on all classes, owing to the absence of employment and the general demand for money on account of revenue and rent, is painful."

Sháhjahánpur.—" The monsoon has broken but feebly as yet. The condition of the cultivators throughout the district is fair: of the laboring classes it is much worse. They have been three or four weeks out of occupation, and in parts of the Tilhar tahsíl are beginning to roam in search of employment. This class will not find occupation in sufficient numbers, even with a good rainy season, and application has been made to open relief works as a tentative measure."

Moradabad.—" The District Engineer reports that applicants for employment are increasing. The municipal poor-house in the city of Moradabad will be re-opened: there are a good many beggars in the city, but they appear to be mainly of the sturdy class whom nothing will induce to work. No reports or indications of severe distress yet. The people are kept in heart by the signs of coming rain."

Allahabad.—" The condition of the people has been steadily becoming more critical. The rain has given a few employment in the fields and has cheered up the rest. In the uplands of Khairagarh, the people are reported to stand in need of relief, and measures are being concerted to provide them with work tentatively. Relief is not reported to be required yet anywhere else."

Gorakhpur.—" The condition of the people is generally fair, but cases of individual distress are increasing. Several cases have been reported by chaukidars, and suitable action has been taken."

Gházipur.—" There is no severe general distress in the district. Some local distress in Zamania, Saidpur, and Rasra, is being tested and alleviated. The late rain has given home occupation to the laborers, who have in consequence left the work in large bodies. As they were residents of the neighbourhood, desertion commenced with the first shower."

Rae Bareli.—" The people are more confident than before owing to the rain; otherwise they are as before in great distress. No people are reported as staying at home to starve."

Partabgarh.—" Rain fell on the 25th and 26th in several places, rather local in its character; three inches fell at the sudder, but four miles off the ground is still dry and hard: fodder has disappeared, trees are perishing in numbers, and distress is increasing rapidly. The police relieved a number of poor at the thanas previously to sending them in. Of 93 persons thus relieved, 78 reached the poorhouse: the other 15 did not join."

Bara Banki.—" The poorer classes are gradually falling off in condition, and may be expected to do so unless sufficient rain falls in July. Still there is no rush to the relief works. The laborers are chiefly residents of the Haidargarh tahsíl."

When by the middle of June it became apparent that an early setting in of the rains could not be expected, but that, on the contrary, the character of the season so far was much the same as it had been in 1877, and there was therefore reason to fear, if not a deficient, a deferred rainfall, while prices were steadily rising and distress increasing owing to the absence of any demand for labour, it seemed to the Lieutenant-Governor advisable to consider, by the light of the experience gained during the

recent pressure, how best to ensure that those really in need of State relief should receive it, and Commissioners were accordingly addressed in the following circular:—

"The time has now arrived when it is necessary to consider what action shall be taken, other than that already in force, in the event of a second failure of the rains, and consequent loss of the autumn harvest.

"2. The general principle laid down in Circular No. 51A., dated 11th May, was that indigent people able to labor should be employed on relief works, and those unable to labor should be housed, fed, and clothed in poorhouses, and this principle should still be borne in mind as far as possible. But it is obvious that when the people come on our hands in the multitudes in which they assuredly will under the circumstances contemplated, ordinary poorhouses will be altogether insufficient to accommodate all the weakly, aged and young unable to labor, and it will be necessary to establish relief camps organized on the same principle as poorhouses, in connection with and in the vicinity of the relief works, for the accommodation of those persons belonging to the gangs who may be unable to do a day's labor.

"3. It may be said broadly that people who have to look to the State for support should give their labor as an equivalent for that support; but the experience of the last few months has shown that there are some people who will neither go to relief works nor enter poorhouses, and who prefer to take their chance of living or dying in their villages. You will please to ascertain whether there are any such people in your districts, and if so, to what classes they belong, and in what numbers. You should also ascertain the reason which makes them decline to receive State support. For if it be valid, another element will have to be taken into consideration—that is to say, arrangements will have to be made for the support of these people at their houses.

"4. It does not follow that if rain does not fall before the 31st July, there will necessarily be a total failure of the kharíf; but having regard to the experience of the past, the risk of such a calamity will be so great that it will be necessary to be prepared for decisive action upon that date. It will be necessary, then, that all people who will require State aid should know where and how to seek it, and that arrangements should be made to prevent them from starving through ignorance or through obstinacy.

"5. With this end in view, a village inspecting agency should be organized. The headman, or most respectable resident, in each village should shortly before the 31st July be warned to be prepared, on that day, with a list of all the inhabitants of his village, which should also show how they stand in point of means, and whether they are in such a plight that without State aid they must perish. Too long a period should not be given to these men, or else every sort of absurd rumour, with regard to the intention of Government in making these enquiries, will be set on foot, and will in all probability be implicitly believed.

"6. Each tahsíl should be divided into circles of thirty to fifty villages, with regard to area and population, especially area. They should be about ten miles square in extent, so that each village in the circle could be visited by one man in a week. To each one of these circles an inspector should be appointed, who should be taken from the ranks of peshkars, kanúngos, police officers, sarbarakars of wards' estates, deputy inspectors of schools, or other honest, efficient, and able officials familiar with the people; and he should visit each village, examine and test the lists prepared by the headman, and explain to the people how they should act, and give them all the encouragement and assistance in his power in conforming to the rules under which they can seek and obtain State support. The inspectors should keep up a diary in counterfoil, the outside half of which they should send daily to the tahsíldar of their circles, who, on his part, should keep an alphabetical register of all the villages in each circle, in which he should enter the purport of these diaries chronologically, and should, by their light, test personally daily a certain portion of the villages already visited by his subordinates.

"7. Over these inspectors should be placed the tahsildar, who should be relieved of all other duties for that purpose; and it would be his business to be always on the move in different directions, to see that the circle inspectors know and do their duty; and over the tahsildars again should be placed a member of the Collector's district staff, to be styled the Famine Commissioner for the district, and who should have plenary powers to act in that capacity. If the work seems heavy, the Collector might assume charge of this special duty himself, making over the rest of his work to his next senior subordinate.

"8. Those able to work, in however small a degree, should be sent with ordinary arrangements for their food and comfort *en route* to the relief works, together with their families, the helpless members of which should be accommodated in the relief camps already referred to. Professional beggars and the like should be cared for in the ordinary poorhouses, which should be kept up as heretofore.

"9. It has been said that there may be some people who ought to be relieved at their homes. It is needless to add that this system ought to be discouraged as much as possible, as it is of all others the most fertile source of demoralization to the people themselves and to the persons entrusted with their relief. But should it be necessary, the circle inspector will report accordingly, and the headman of the village may thereafter receive a small monthly payment for taking charge of such people. Each recipient of village relief might be furnished with a certain number of tickets representing one anna, or the sum which, having regard to prevailing prices, would buy the quantity of food necessary for his support, and he might present one of these daily to the headman, who would give him its equivalent in money. More definite instructions will, however, be given on this point when the answers to the questions put in the 3rd para. of this circular shall have been received.

"10. The district grain-dealers should be kept apprised of the quantity of grain likely to be required, and in what places; and arrangements, when necessary, should be made for its transport.

"11. The above is a slight sketch of the measures which, in Sir George Couper's opinion, ought to be commenced on 31st July, in the event of the monsoon not breaking between this and then. But this is the first time that there has been any occasion for such measures in these provinces, and he will therefore be obliged by your opinion upon the scheme. Any modifications or additions which you or your district officers may suggest will have His Honor's careful consideration, and if they are submitted by the 10th July, it is to be hoped that all may be in readiness for decisive and comprehensive action on 31st July."

The following extracts from the replies to this circular by Commissioners are recorded here, as being of permanent interest in connection with famine relief measures in these provinces:—

The Commissioner of Agra wrote:—

"The Collector of Agra thinks that some arrangements will have to be made for the support of the better class of people at their own houses, as Thakurs and Brahmins may entertain a dislike to be separated from their families, seeing that they would never take their young wives to relief camps near large works. * * I should say that there will be found in every district some people who will neither go to relief works nor enter poorhouses, and that such persons will belong principally to the Brahmin and Thakur castes; but it is impossible to tell their numbers, and equally impossible to ascertain the real reason which makes them decline to receive State support.

"It is hopeless to expect the headmen of villages to prepare a list of all the inhabitants of their villages: and I doubt even whether they would be able to prepare a list of the heads of families with the number of dependent mouths divided into (1) people altogether indigent, and (2) those requiring some help. I would place chief reliance

on the inspecting agency and on instructions to lambardars, patwáris, and chaukidars, to send persons in distress on to the relief works. It is a mistake to call for too much paper work on such occasions.

"I think the circles should be formed more with reference to the number and population of the villages than the area, and that an average of five villages a day or thirty per week should be the outside limit to expect from the inspecting officer.

"It seems to me impossible to expect a tahsíldar to enter the purport of all inspectors' diaries chronologically in an alphabetical register of villages. Taking the Farukhabad figures, there would be an average of three inspectors in each tahsíl—practically there would be many more—and each inspector would visit (say) 15 villages a day, so that the tahsíldar would have to write out the remarks concerning at least 45 villages every day. This is more than can be expected, and besides, if it were insisted on, the tahsíldar would have but little leisure for any other duty. * * * As good active outdoor work is required, too much desk and writing work must not be expected. Why should the tahsíldar copy the counterfoil diaries sent him by inspectors? Why can he not file these against the villages to which they relate in his alphabetical register?

"I sincerely trust that further action in the direction contemplated by your circular may not be necessary, but I have issued subsidiary instructions to my Collectors, desiring them to be prepared for any emergency that may arise. With this view, I desired them to make a forecast of the number who are likely to seek State support in the event of another failure of the rains. The Collector of Farukhabad, out of a total population of 918,738, takes 272,208, or about 25 per cent., as likely to require State support. In Etáwah the tahsíldar's estimate is 94,000, or nearly 13 per cent., but the Collector thinks the estimate too low. The Collector of Mainpuri, making a rough guess, puts the number at 50,000, or 6 per cent. I see no reason why the numbers seeking State relief in these districts should form a larger proportion of the population than was the case in Madras, where only 3 to 4 per cent. of the population sought relief. I reckon, therefore that under the most unfavorable circumstances, the numbers for whom relief will have to be provided in this division will not exceed 200,000."

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand wrote:—

"The poorhouses may be said to be for the support of the lowest classes, *viz*, chamárs, julahas, bághwáns, sweepers, &c; these with their women and children, the sick, the infirm and the blind, will as heretofore seek poorhouse relief. The agricultural classes will not do so: they hate the very name of "mohtájkhána," and regard entry into it as a lasting disgrace and infamy. As long as there is seed in the ground or the hope of being able to put it there; while there is any crop, however small or stunted on the ground; and as long as they have a pair of bullocks left alive, they will stick to their homesteads, though by so doing they know they will have to eke out a most precarious and miserable existence on anything which can possibly be eaten, however deleterious. They will encounter any hardship and run any risk rather than leave their homes. The main problem is how are these people, the backbone of the country, to be kept alive and in a condition to enable them to work and to till the soil, as they and their fathers have done for centuries? I am convinced that neither these people nor the better class of artizans will come to the relief works until they are almost at the last gasp and wholly unable to work. They will not, as a rule, consent to go to the works until all other hope and trust have fled. Relatives and friends will club their resources; those better off will aid their poorer brethren for a time; but the end of such assistance must come soon, and, unless provision is made for them, they will die.

"If the kharíf be again a failure, we must for the support of the agricultural classes who cannot leave their villages (save one or two of a family) provide means of subsistence within reach, and we must have some faint idea as to the extent of the assistance which will be necessary. It is not enough that they should know where and how to seek Government aid; this they knew last year, but as a rule they declined it, and though there is no doubt that the sufferings they underwent in consequence have in a measure opened their eyes and modified their prejudices, there is still a vast amount of stupid unreasoning obstinacy to be removed. This can best be done by working through those of their own class to whom they are accustomed to turn in their time of adversity—I mean their own zamindars. These are the people whom I would utilize; their influence would have the best effect, the people would not suspect their motives: and I believe the zamindars as a class would well respond to any confidence reposed in them, and lend us most valuable aid in meeting what we must admit are very serious difficulties.

"The simpler we can make the arrangements, the better. The lists described in para. 5 would, in my opinion, be too elaborate; their preparation and their testing would occupy too much time. If lists are necessary, the patwári can compile them for his halka; he can do so far more rapidly than the headmen, who as a rule are illiterate, and the people are accustomed to his compiling statistics and would suspect no evil in prospect. He might be associated with the zamindars, but this may be left to the civil authority of the district to determine. I would limit the list to the numbers sure to require relief at or close to the village, eliminating all able-bodied chamárs, hulwahas, &c., who could without detriment to cultivation, &c., go to the regular relief works; the list eventually showing merely so many adults and so many children to be provided for.

"In districts like Moradabad and Bijnor, where there are numerous large and influential talukdars, I would utilize these men. I feel sure they would give very valuable aid; they would think the confidence reposed in them a great compliment, and I believe they would by their conduct justify it. Similarly, I would largely employ the best of the zamindars, and would have them working and reporting to the covenanted officer and taking his instructions. They should not be placed under peshkars, police officers, kanúngos, or such like; if they are, they will no longer regard their selection as a compliment, and will have no heart in the work. I am confident that by working through the zamindars we shall effect much more than by any other mode, and that in this way one rupee will go further than two rupees in any other.

"The way in which people are now crowding on to the works shows that their eyes are at last opened to the suicidal folly of refusing Government aid when labor is demanded as an equivalent. They have passed through the fire, and do not wish to again encounter the trials of the past year. I would then earnestly advocate the opening of the railway extension in the Bijnor district, certainly not later than the 1st August, if sufficient rain has not fallen by that time to justify a promise of the early kharíf millets. * * * The chamár is an able-bodied man as a rule, and capable of doing his task at earthwork, whether it be digging or carrying; but the other class thrown on our hands, *viz.*, the juláha, is a weak-backed, undersized, puny-limbed, delicate constitutioned specimen of humanity. He can neither dig nor carry weights; his trade has rendered him weak in body and morose in disposition. A cantankerous, litigious, foul-mouthed fellow, he is useless or nearly so as a "navvy;" let us then place him at the work to which he has been accustomed. As he is certain to be penniless, we should either buy his loom or make him bring all his apparatus to a weaving manufactory, which should be started in every municipality, the materials to be provided by Government, and a certain amount required to be delivered daily, say eight yards, for which he would be paid daily in grain; all he could weave beyond the stipulated quantity to be his own property, so that he would have a little capital when the manufactory was closed.

"Blankets to be woven on a similar method. The demand for the latter may be expected to be very great. They are always saleable, and the cloth would, I believe, be easily disposed of. Government would thus recoup its expenditure, or it would be able to supply clothing to the people in the poorhouses, and so save outlay in that direction. Last cold weather blankets were not procurable, save in very small quantities, when the people were perishing of cold.

* * * * *

"Our object must be to introduce such a system of inspection and relief as will be really efficient, and yet will not throw the general working of the districts out of gear. With this end in view, I would divide the districts into as many divisions as there are covenanted officers, so many parganas to each division. Under the covenanted officer there would be the tahsíldar, and associated with the first would be the talukdars or selected large zamindars. The European officers are as a rule acquainted with these men, and of course the tahsíldar knows them all. To these non-official classes should be entrusted the inspection of a certain number of villages and the means of relieving immediate want, acquiring at the same time a practical acquaintance with the requirements of each village visited as to the numbers of adults and minors who will require aid in money or grain. In this number should be included those of the better classes, especially women who are incapable of taking work, and who would die sooner than beg or go to the poorhouse.

"A village schoolmaster might accompany each zamindar so employed to take down the necessary information, which should be sent daily to the European officer in charge of the sub-division. The tahsíldar and the covenanted officer should as far as possible inspect the villages after the zamindars have been there; the latter should be made aware of this second visiting or testing, which might be carried out less in detail, but sufficiently to detect any glaring flaws in the original reports. The knowledge of its approach would ensure care on the part of the zamindars. I would not have this testing carried out by any officer below the rank of tahsíldar. The covenanted officer will be acquainted with the general principles on which Government relief is to be given and should be empowered to issue all necessary orders. Should important questions arise, he should refer to the Collector for instructions, who can, if necessary, pass them on to the Commissioner for decision.

"In my opinion, this system will with the opening of relief works and poorhouses prove sufficient for the preservation of the people. The peshkars can carry on the current duties at the tahsíls; but the tahsíldar can do a great deal of revenue work while inspecting the villages. I would not relieve the Collector or his officers of their usual duties. It will, in my opinion, be far easier for the latter to do famine work in their several parganas, referring any general question of importance to him, than for them to do his work. If the last were attempted, the district would get out of gear—a state of things which would affect efficiency in all departments, including famine."

The Commissioner of Rohilkhand also submitted for the information of Government the views held by the Collectors of districts in his division, from which a few extracts are subjoined:—

The Collector of Budaun.—"Relief camps to accommodate all the infirm, weakly, aged and young, should be organized in the vicinity of every relief work, and all such persons should be admitted, whether they belong to the gangs employed on the works or not. Cooked food should not be distributed at these camps, but money sufficient to enable the inmates to purchase food in accordance with the scale laid down. There is a strong prejudice against accepting cooked food. Many of those who were supported at the poorhouse during the recent distress were very coldly received when returning to their homes in consequence of their having eaten cooked food. Again, a much smaller establishment will be required for the relief camps if money instead of cooked food were given. Paupers received in the relief camp should be required to remain there only during the day. The blind, lame, diseased, sick and

professional beggars should all be sent to a poorhouse to be opened at the head-quarters station, and, if need be, at each tahsíl. They should be required to reside permanently in the poorhouse, and should receive cooked food. If relief works, relief camps, and poorhouses are started in the manner proposed, I do not think any classes of the people will prefer to take their chance of dying in their villages to accepting State support, with the single exception of women of respectable families in reduced circumstances, who will of course have to be relieved at their houses, as has hitherto been the case."

The Collector of Moradabad.—"As far as I have been able to ascertain, the class of people unwilling to receive State support in the form in which it has hitherto been offered are not numerous in this district. It is difficult to form any estimate of their actual number, but I am inclined to think that 5,000 would be a safe estimate. They are for the most part Sayads, Pathúns, Thákurs, and Bráhmins. A strong sentiment of social pride is no doubt the explanation of the reluctance of the men to herd with the low-caste crowds who throng our relief works and poorhouses. The custom of the country sufficiently explains why women of this class do not avail themselves of the relief which is open to their meaner sisters. That the case of impoverished *pardahnashin* women is one which calls for commiseration is admitted on all hands, but I am not so sure that the scruples of the men deserve equal commiseration. It will be a matter of extreme difficulty to administer charity in the way proposed *pari passu* with the established system of relief works and poorhouses, for, if the poor should ever know that some classes have been able to force the hand of Government by simply sitting in their homes, they will not be slow to follow their example. The proposed system of house relief can only be satisfactorily administered by a special famine agency such as has been found necessary in Madras and Mysore."

The Collector of Sháhjáhánpur.—"It appears to me that the number who would have to be supported at their homes in case of famine must depend greatly upon the total or partial failure of the rains. Moreover, the data at my command are quite insufficient to furnish statistics of any value on the point. The number of women relieved at their own homes last cold weather in the larger towns of the district was 557, or nearly ·5 per cent. of the town population in question, *viz.* 99,000. A second visitation would find the people more exhausted in health, energy, and resources than they were last year. If nearly ·5 per cent. of the town population were relieved last year, we cannot estimate the number of persons, male and female, who would require to be supported at their homes at less, I think, than 1 per cent. of the whole population, or say 9,500 in all. This estimate, however, is probably too low, as sufficient allowance has not been made for children. The people from their experience of last year have got over many of their prejudices regarding the poorhouse, and are already fairly acquainted with the conditions of relief. It would be sufficient to establish small camps over the district for the purpose of forwarding those who sought relief. They would have to be collected at these centres; relief laborers separated off from poorhouse paupers, (The Commissioner remarks:—"Here comes the difficulty of separating the able-bodied and the weak of a family. They will not separate,") and forwarded under proper supervision to their respective goals. On the other hand, if house relief is attempted, the inspecting agency is much too weakly supervised: the frauds of every kind which would be practised in the absence of European or responsible native officers can easily be imagined. If nominal rolls are prepared before every inducement to go to relief works and poorhouses has been exhausted, and before the actual pressure of famine has been felt, the people will readily linger at their homes in hope of being ultimately provided for at the cost of a little temporary suffering. The offer of house relief at the beginning of famine is, in my opinion, an inducement to universal beggary, and calculated to destroy all natural energy and self-reliance, the eduction of which is surely the true end of a famine policy. It may well be hoped, however, that so great a calamity as a second famine is not pending over us."

The Collector of Bijnor.—" So far as I know, there are no laboring people in this district who prefer taking their chance of living or dying in their villages to going to relief works or entering poorhouses. With regard to the poorhouse, I found last March, when in camp, that a widespread rumour prevailed to the effect that lime was mixed with the flour in the poorhouse chappatis, to promote mortality. Though the works were deserted at that time, there was much reluctance in coming to the poorhouse, and people in consequence were starving in their villages and dying in tens and twenties about the district roads. A little care dispelled the rumour, and the difficulty later on was to keep people out of the poorhouse, as at the present moment (29th June) it is to keep them from swarming on to the roads. These remarks apply to laboring people. The classes who do not live by manual labor—including most of the artizan class—will not come to relief works till they are so reduced as to be unfit for them. They would at the last pinch go to a poorhouse, but they would scarcely remain there unless carefully hutted apart from chamárs and others of the lowest classes. In no case would the more gentle classes—the 'white-clad' as the native idiom calls them—go to either relief works or poorhouses, I think. For this better class, if severe famine visits us, and especially for the women in this latter class, I think arrangements will have to be made at their own houses. * * * The plan sketched out in the Government circular seems to me suitable, so far as it goes. I suppose that in preparing the lists, &c., required, the patwári has been advisedly left out, for so prominent a village official could not have been overlooked. I would use his services freely. Nine headmen out of ten cannot write, and, if they may not use the patwári, will have to pay for what agency they do use. This is most undesirable. I would in all cases use the patwári for the lists in concert with the headmen, or the agents of the landlord, or the landlords themselves when resident, as the Collector may find best. I would confine the first preparation of the lists to the absolutely indigent and resourceless classes—the weavers, chamárs, and such like—adding to it from time to time as experience showed that individuals of other classes from failure of their resources were coming within the circle of distress. The agency in paras. 6 and 7 is I think unobjectionable; wherever, as in this district, there are large talukas, I should largely use the talukdars themselves, their chief agents, and the younger and more active members of the talukdar's family. Honorary agency of the best kind is largely available. The more we work through and with the aid of the people themselves, the more successful we are. The most difficult part of the subject remains, *viz.*, the best way of assuring labor to others than manual laborers, and sustenance to their families. For the former, so far as they are artizans, and cannot be induced to work on roads and other public works, I would form camps and utilize them in the exercise of their own art. The numbers of this class are not likely to be very formidable, and I think the most profitable return for their support would be obtained by making them, in return for food, give to Government the benefit of their skill, such as it is. This is done already in the case of weavers, and I would extend the principle to other artizans, such as carpenters, shoemakers, dyers, basket-workers, and the like. These artizan camps I would, generally speaking, place at head-quarters, where they could be well looked after. I would make them quite distinct from the poorhouses of the menial class, but would give the people the ordinary poorhouse ration; supplying them with the material for labour, giving them a fixed task and taking over the manufactured article, to be disposed of when the market recovered or as opportunity offered. Relief to families of men so gathered in camps I would give in their own houses, but in return for a fixed amount of work, spinning being the usual nature of the work. To the ladies, children, and old men of a still higher class, charitable relief will also be occasionally necessary, especially in towns. This must be as limited as possible, and should take the form of a Government equivalent to a local charitable fund, to be disbursed under rules approved by Government by native members of the local charitable committee. Able-bodied men in distress of this class I would employ on low wages in connection with the relief works and poorhouses as far as possible. I hope an early rainfall may dissipate all

apprehension, but writing on the 28th June, with a clear sky and a west wind, I feel after ten month's misery, a little anxious."

A copy of the circular to which these remarks apply having been at the time submitted for the information of the Government of India, the following reply was received by this Government:—

"The Governor-General in Council observes that your circular on the organization of village inspections and the administration of home relief only lays down general principles and calls for a sketch of the village relief organization that will be needed in each tract in the event of severe famine coming upon the country. The Government of India still hopes that need for operations of this kind may not arise. At the same time I am to say that when, or if it should be necessary actually to organize village inspections and home relief in any part of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh, it will probably be necessary to lay down somewhat more strictly and fully the objects of the village relief organization. For instance:—

(*a*) The classes admissible to home relief might with advantage be more restricted than paragraphs 3 and 9 of the recent circular appear to restrict them. Home relief should, so long as employment on relief works can be given, apparently be restricted to the bed-ridden, the helpless and very old, and to *pardanashin* women.

"(*b*) The village lists of home relief recipients will have to be carefully tested, and village officials will have to be kept up to their work by a strong paid agency, which, notwithstanding its cost, will save life and money in the end. The functions of such an agency will mainly be to look after the few persons on home relief, and to exercise such pressure as will carry to the works all persons who can do any labor, or to the poorhouses those who are infirm or suffering from disease.

"(*c*) More stress might be laid upon the usefulness of the 'special' gang arrangements on works, whereby those persons who are in reduced condition might be brought up to par, and whereby the poorhouses might be kept rather as infirmaries than as resorts of paupers who can do any work, or who might after treatment be got to do work."

With the commencement of July a favorable change in the weather occurred, a good fall of rain permitting of agricultural operations being set on foot, and so far checking any expansion of the distress. The numbers on poorhouse relief did not therefore rise much. But the long interval of dry weather that followed necessitated a more or less general suspension of field work; the attendance in poorhouses grew larger towards the end of July; and though rain fell again in the closing days of that month, it afforded the inmates of poorhouses but little encouragement to seek for out-door employment. August, too, was an exceptionally dry month, and the numbers on poorhouse relief continued to rise slowly but steadily, as the following figures show:—

Week ending.	*Daily average.*
6th July	15,467
13th "	15,901
20th "	16,497
27th "	19,946
3rd August	23,728
10th "	25,800
17th "	26,783
24th "	27,953
31st "	27,035

In the last week of August, however, general rain fell throughout the provinces, the fall being very heavy in Rohilkhand and rather light in Agra, but good on the whole, contributing greatly to the improvement of the kharif prospects and of the condition of the people. Prices declined, and the markets were at once better supplied, the early millets also coming in. There was no immediate general reduction in the

number of persons receiving relief in poorhouses, and no change could well be expected till the staple kharif crops should be harvested ; but in several districts, especially Bijnor, Bareilly, Muttra, and Rae Bareli, the effect of the rainfall on the numbers on relief works was immediately visible, and rendered the early cessation of all relief measures very probable, should rain fall in September. There was little change in the attendance in poorhouses during the first half of September, the slight variations noticeable in the following return being due to the fact that where the numbers on relief works had so far decreased as to allow of the works being closed, the weakly who were unable to find employment for themselves were admitted more freely to the poorhouses :—

Week ending	
7th September	25,021
14th "	26,580
21st "	17,973
28th "	15,638

But the decrease that marked the latter half of the month continued : the number in poorhouses, which on the 5th November was 10,264, falling by the 26th to 4,760, and a month later to 2,618.

These figures show that though in July and August there was a slight increase in the demand for poorhouse relief, this increase was not in itself sufficient to warrant the adoption of the more extensive relief system contemplated by the Government in June; and as the reports received from time to time showed that the existing arrangements sufficed, the Lieutenant-Governor decided to postpone any action in the direction of a general village relief system until it could be ascertained whether the sowing of the rabi could be satisfactorily accomplished. This was effected under favorable conditions, and distress generally disappeared as soon as the occupation in connection with the rabi crops afforded employment to all classes of the laboring poor. By December relief operations had virtually ceased: such poorhouses as remained open afterwards being kept up only to provide for friendless immigrants from foreign states, or the utterly destitute who must always depend on charity, which until prices fell to a greater extent, they had little hope of getting. The following table shows the actual number of rations issued in poorhouses from September, 1877 to November, 1879 :—

Total monthly attendance.

	September, 1877.	October, 1877.	November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878	June, 1878	July, 1878	August, 1878.	September, 1878.	October, 1878.	November, 1878.	December, 1878.	January, 1879.	February, 1879	March, 1879.	April, 1879	May, 1879.	June, 1879	July, 1879.	August, 1879.	September, 1879.	October, 1879	November, 1879.
Dehra Dún	...	...	...	...	...	18,197	12,703	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Saháranpur	...	...	...	...	...	10,165	15,085	754	...	...	...	2,894	3,053	...	...	...	932	1,277	3,394	1,731	900	774	286	180	12	...	...
Muzaffarnagar	...	...	...	...	...	2,238	9,634	2,650	...	865	1,026	1,850	1,975	2,402	1,511	1,431	623	551	862	228	134	...	...	...	...	...	...
Meerut	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,511	1,501	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bulandshahr	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Aligarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,567	8,344	108	...	469	2,849	4,152	2,900	1,023	752	1,542	1,846	2,054	2,461	2,372	346	...	...	...	...	...
Muttra	...	...	...	...	...	4,627	28,757	36,059	19,608	25,676	34,274	45,165	61,717	41,590	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra	...	5,301	10,205	6,847	6,059	20,879	64,198	95,264	30,922	88,632	1,29,247	198,341	209,507	69,847	16,693	5,746	5,235	4,956	11,069	10,453	5,986	5,029	6,358	5,180	5,854	4,398	...	...
Farukhabad	...	...	...	...	11,042	37,296	61,262	62,023	1,475	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mainpuri	...	...	6,120	...	...	40	885	5,527	1,359	4,979	6,901	9,077	11,824	8,388	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etáwah	...	...	...	...	...	12,090	14,880	8,010	1,920	1,590	2,220	2,880	2,370	1,470	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Etah	...	...	...	...	...	35,808	44,614	38,492	229	...	...	1,313	12,577	15,220	1,735	551	43	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bareilly	...	7,571	25,128	21,573	52,568	82,990	113,678	90,911	4,957	3,809	3,620	6,816	22,125	40,167	30,204	18,179	8,061	7,347	6,336	5,440	3,567	3,691	3,487	3,798	3,433	3,794	...
Bijnor	...	...	10,802	26,318	38,860	70,653	113,669	136,115	3,677	...	13,955	44,559	107,061	91,586	9,329	377	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Budaun	...	7,093	3,526	...	4,723	34,036	29,108	13,249	175	...	...	...	18,819	12,521	8,130	3,654	4,596	6,009	8,505	7,307	3,168	3,069	3,536	5,084	5,716	2,852	...
Moradabad	...	2,933	19,107	18,667	28,061	40,372	74,735	52,479	701	...	...	7,111	29,386	36,792	4,730	4,203	5,382	7,565	9,271	9,897	3,890	2,320	1,082	927	...	...	...
Sháhjahánpu	...	...	12,601	39,603	70,839	115,860	119,706	19,937	1,293	791	899	1,183	3,430	6,058	5,698	5,268	4,586	3,141	2,241	2,000	1,251	1,355	1,229	1,395	1,588	1,441	...
Cawnpore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fatehpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	172	2,582	3,605	1,697	439	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hamírpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,987	3,363	2,732	2,767	5,651	7,500	6,275	3,290	1,014	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banda	...	...	414	...	...	...	1,011	2,786	1,999	1,548	2,316	7,820	7,867	4,636	40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Allahabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaunpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,882	10,721	8,370	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gorakhpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	13,555	2,171	2,002	1,898	4,158	5,780	39,665	23,584	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Basti	...	...	98	561	591	3,581	2358	2,470	...	...	4,972	34,372	64,695	67,546	21,525	9,479	8,380	7,843	6,286	1,033	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Azamgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,169	13,359	22,170	14,715	1,140	180	180	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gházipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,843	6,153	2,137	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	252	8,711	9,827	588	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Mirzapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,707	6,835	...	...	929	14,002	14,074	10,760	1,326	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jaláun	...	...	...	...	...	98	7,560	11,634	4,734	584	215	5,881	7,110	1,412	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lalitpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Garhwal	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tarai	...	...	...	...	...	669	18,634	14,995	234	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,454	21,463	13,508	12,606	10,296	7,320	5,685	13,130	11,467	8,404	8,314	6,390	5,074	5,206	4,821	4,740	4,513	5,123	5,300	3,914	...
Unao	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,537	16,522	4,520	1,657	1,865	3,581	6,708	2,881	916	298	86	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bara Banki	...	...	...	...	...	...	4,292	10,086	1,006	3,850	19,632	36,269	36,458	6,967	776	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sitapur	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,477	12,344	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	14,319	18,801	8,346	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11,673	3,864	937	937	290	1,230	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	1,313	7,222	8,088	6,095	6,103	12,968	17,325	24,017	13,349	3,724	1,801	1,425	1,484	1,525	1,617	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli	...	780	1,775	2,859	3,787	9,539	27,794	19,040	11,357	11,402	18,778	28,798	36,501	29,835	14,083	4,389	3,774	3,542	3,222	3,192	2,281	2,372	1,803	...	...	...	...
Sultanpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,388	12,443	10,310	8,734	16,272	19,971	18,401	12,352	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,540	3,627	8,040	26,443	25,172	3,720	150	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

CHAPTER IV.

REALIZATION OF THE LAND REVENUE.

NOT the least important question to be decided when the provinces were suffering from drought was, what course should be followed in regard to the realization of the land revenue with refer ence to the general failure of the kharíf crops: whether any remission or suspension should be granted—and if so, under what circumstances and to what extent.

The following correspondence on this subject, which passed between the Supreme and Local Governments, indicates clearly the policy which it was thought necessary, in view of the heavy financial responsibilities of the Imperial Exchequer, to adopt:—

1.

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary to Government of India, Financial Department, (dated 11th October, 1877).

"SIR,—I am directed to state, for the information of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, that His Honor has learnt from the Accountant-General that the cash balances in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have fallen from 270 lakhs on the 1st of September, 1877, to 162 lakhs on the 1st of October, 1877, and that, unless the treasuries are replenished, there will not, from the middle of November, 1877, be funds to meet the liabilities of this Government.

His Honor deems it necessary to state, for information of the Government of India, that, owing to the general and nearly complete failure of the kharíf crops throughout the provinces, there is, on the one hand, very little prospect of the early realization of anything but a very small part of the land-revenue demand for the kharíf, while, on the other, the Lieutenant-Governor has been compelled to sanction a large expenditure for the relief of the distressed, and the grant of takávi for wells and seed-grain. Since the Accountant-General's letter was received, there has been a general fall of rain, which will permit the rabi to be sown, and has made the prospects of the provinces brighter, but nothing can restore the ruined kharíf or prevent a large suspension of the revenue demand.

The Lieutenant-Governor is well aware of the straits to which the Government of India is put at the present time for money, and it is with the utmost reluctance that he makes a report which must necessarily temporarily add to their burdens. But he sees no other course to adopt. If the village communities, who form the great mass of our revenue payers, be pressed now, they will simply be ruined; whereas if we allow temporary suspensions, there is every reason to believe that by the end of the agricultural year we shall recover all that we forego now, from the proceeds of the additional area which the people will be able to bring under cultivation, in consequence of the kharíf not having been sown and the land being therefore available for the spring sowings. But if we press for immediate payment, the people will not have the means of doing this, and they will be reduced to such a state that it is highly probable that the rabi instalments themselves will only be realized with great difficulty.

His Honor knows that our revenue theory is that the people should meet the losses of a bad year from the gains of a good one. But, as a matter of fact, these prudential considerations are unknown to them. They never save when they have a good harvest; they spend the proceeds on marriages or in other ways; and they have, moreover, been very seriously affected by the present scarcity. Cattle are reported to be dying or sold to the butchers in hundreds in consequence of the want of fodder, and it will add very materially to the agricultural distress and difficulties if the zemindars are called on at once to meet their State obligations.

Well-to-do zemindars and the owners of tracts in which there has not been a total failure of the autumn harvest will of-course be made to pay up, but, as has already

been stated, well-to-do landlords are the exception in these provinces, and it is quite certain that the tracts which have escaped the calamity are few and far between."

2.

From Additional Secretary to the Government of India, to Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, dated the 22nd October, 1877.

"SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 792A., dated 11th October, to the address of the Financial Department. With reference to your first paragraph, I am to thank the Lieutenant-Governor for the early warning he has given; and to say that measures will be taken by the Comptroller-General, in communication with the Accountant-General, for the supply of funds to meet the requirements of the public service in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

2. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, however, directs me to address you more at length on those parts of your letter which state that only a very small part of the autumn land revenue instalment can be punctually realized; that a large suspension of the revenue demand is unavoidable; and that heavy expenditure has been necessary for the relief of the distressed, as well as on advances for land improvement and for the purchase of seed-grain. A subsequent telegram from the Accountant-General intimates that he expects 99* lakhs of land revenue, namely, 33 lakhs in November and 66 lakhs in December, to be collected during the last two months of the year; so that the prospects of collecting the land revenue may have improved much during the ten days after the despatch of your letter under acknowledgment. The Governor-General in Council hopes that the collections will be even better than the Accountant-General anticipates. It is understood, moreover, that the timely rainfall of the 6th to 11th of October has obviated the need for any considerable expenditure on relief works in the North-Western Provinces or Oudh.

*Note.—The average receipts of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh for these two months, during the last four years, have been 147 lakhs.

3. In the event of its being proposed to issue orders for granting any general suspension of the land revenue demand in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, the Government of India desire to make the following observations. In the first place, the failure of the autumn crop, though grievous and extensive, has not been universal. Over the greater part of the Benares and Allahabad Divisions, and over some of the south-eastern tracts of Oudh, the autumn crop has escaped. The yield may perhaps be short; but at present high prices the short crops will fetch more than a full crop would do in ordinary years. And in those tracts, at any rate, the land revenue can be punctually paid.

4. On the irrigated lands, again, the land revenue ought to be collected. It may be that many zemindars and ryots abstained from taking canal water for their autumn crops till it was too late. But it is clearly not the interest of the country, or of the public treasury, that such short-sighted policy should be encouraged. One great function of the irrigation canals is to insure the country against famine. If people who live by the canal do not take its water until too late in a year of drought, the efficacy of such an insurance is much impaired. And the Government cannot encourage such waste of opportunity by suspending the land revenue due on lands which were unproductive because the landholders failed to make timely use of the water brought to their doors.

5. But, apart from the specially favoured tracts where the autumn crop was, or might have been, saved, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council greatly doubts whether, according to the principles and practice of the revenue system of Northern India, the present circumstances are such as to warrant any general suspension of the land revenue demand. One crop only, and that not the greatest crop of the country, has failed on unirrigated lands.† There is every prospect of a good spring crop over an unusually broad area. This failure

† *Note.*—In some of the lower districts of the Doab from 25 to 50 per cent. of the cultivated land is returned as protected by well irrigation.

has come after two or three years of plenty, and years, moreover, when prices were higher than usual. It may be that great part of the profits from the high prices of the past season did not benefit the landholders and ryots, but went into the pockets of the village bankers and the grain-dealers. But these people have, as has been stated in recent correspondence, an interest in the produce of the soil, and in the due payment of the land revenue.

6. The experience of past famines and droughts in the North-Western Provinces, moreover, warrants the belief that wholesale suspension of the land revenue is not required, for—

In 1860 the land revenue collections of the North-Western Provinces during November and December were	·128	lakhs.
In 1861 they were for both Oudh and the North-Western Provinces ...	162½	
In 1868, when the autumn crop failed over a great part of the country, and the spring crop was deficient, the land revenue collections of November and December were—		
North-Western Provinces	73	„
Oudh	72	„
Total ...	145	lakhs.

It would thus be a new feature in the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces if the Government were to direct general suspensions of the autumn land revenue instalment, because there had been an extensive failure of one crop only.

7. The Government of India does not, as at present advised, share the apprehension that the people will restrict their spring crop sowings, if they are pressed to pay punctually the greater part of their autumn instalment. The reports published in the Gazette show that cultivation for the spring crop is as yet making favourable progress. And it is not understood from your letter that recent reports have reached His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the stoppage of cultivation, or of lack of seed-grain, over any considerable areas of the North-Western Provinces or Oudh. The spring sowings will be nearly over before the land revenue instalments fall due; and the village bankers will, in the ordinary course of business, make advances on the crop in the ground.

8. The practice of neighbouring provinces may be adduced in support of what has in former years been the practice of the North-Western Provinces. The districts of Behar are in the same case with the permanently-settled districts of the Benares division; yet in the more general failure of 1874 not a rupee of the Behar land revenue was suspended in November and December, 1874. During the present season the Lieutenant-Governor of the Panjáb has directed that the November instalment shall be collected in full, reserving the grant of any necessary suspensions for the December instalment; yet the failure of the autumn harvest in the Hissar, Delhi, Amballa, and Jullundur divisions has been considerable.

9. As your letter points out, the settlement in the North-Western Provinces and in Oudh is with superior landholders, to whom a liberal margin of rent is left to meet the chances of bad years, and not with field occupiers as in Madras or Bombay. And therefore the landholders have, as of right, no claim to a suspension of the autumn instalment due from them. In districts like Agra, for instance, where the failure of crops and pasturage has been excessive, and in tracts where single villages are held by cultivating brotherhoods, there may be necessity for partial but considerable suspensions of revenue. But it would be introducing a new principle into the revenue system of the North-Western Provinces, and it would be a direct encouragement of the unthrift described in your fourth paragraph, if the Government were to suspend its demand on any great scale during the present autumn.

10. The Viceroy and Governor-General in Council does not desire to hamper the legitimate discretion of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; he does not counsel, indeed, he would not approve,

harsh and rigorous measures to extort the autumn instalments from people who really cannot pay ; but he wishes that the Collectors and their establishments should be allowed to collect the land revenue, with caution and consideration for the people, in the ordinary way, special cases or special tracts being admitted to special concessions. The Government of India considers that this course may, with the excellent and experienced revenue officers under the Lieutenant-Governor's command, be taken with safety both to the people and to the public treasury. It seems desirable that no general order advising or directing wholesale suspensions of land revenue should be issued unless matters turn out to be more generally unfavourable than the Government of India is at present aware.

11. With this general expression of the views of the Government of India, the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council would leave the matter to the discretion of the Lieutenant-Governor, in the confidence that the great bulk of the autumn instalment of land revenue in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh will be collected at the ordinary season, and that suspensions will be granted only in cases where they are absolutely necessary.

P.S.—Since the foregoing letter was in type, your letter, No. 2427A., dated 18th October, has been received. The instructions of the Revenue Board, enclosed in that letter, in the main accord with the views expressed in the present orders of the Government of India. But there may be risk that, under those instructions, suspension may be granted to deserving landholders not absolutely in need of such concessions. If, however, the injunction at paragraph 4 of your letter to the Board be obeyed, that "all who can pay up should be required to do so," then the views of the Government of India will have been carried out. It will, doubtless, be understood by Collectors that landholders who have credit, and can raise the necessary funds from their bankers, are to be reckoned among those 'who can pay up.'"

The instructions to the Board of Revenue (referred to in this letter) were conveyed in the following communication to the Board's Secretary :—

From Officiating Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to Secretary, Board of Revenue, (No. 2401A.), dated Naini Tal, the 10th October, 1877.

"SIR,—The Lieutenant-Governor having had under consideration the question of the suspension of the land revenue demand for the kharif kists in consequence of the failure of the crops, desires me to communicate the following remarks, and to request that the Board will issue instructions in accordance with them, unless good cause can be shown for any modification.

2. It is almost unnecessary to observe that the principle on which settlements have been made in the North-Western Provinces is to fix a moderate average demand for a long course of years—the Government agreeing to relinquish the excess in a good year and expecting that the deficiency of a bad year shall be made good from the accumulated surplus of past or anticipated surplus of coming years. Notwithstanding, therefore, the great deficiency of assets in the present year, His Honor considers that, with reference to the character of the settlement and the urgency of the demands on Government, remission of revenue ought not to be sanctioned except in very special cases.

3. It may, however, in many quarters, be necessary to suspend the demand, and it is with reference chiefly to the extent to which suspension should be granted that it is desirable that instructions be communicated to Collectors. The demands on Government for funds are at this moment so pressing that it is impossible to authorise a general suspension. Nor, great as the failure of crops in some districts has been, is a measure

of this sort imperatively called-for. In most districts a portion of the crops will be saved, and owing to the rise in prices the deficiency of produce will be compensated for by the increase in the value of the crop saved.

4. His Honor must therefore direct that zemindars who are well off, capitalists who have other sources of income, and those whose tenants have saved a portion of their crops, and generally all who can pay up, should be required to do so. In particular, the revenue ought to be realised without hesitation from those zemindars who have failed to help their tenants in the hard times they have come through, though they had the means of doing so. Such landlords deserve no indulgence.

5. On the other hand, suspension must be granted to those who could not be made to pay up without reducing them to such straits as would render them unable to incur the necessary expenditure on the cultivation of their lands in the cold season. It is to be borne in mind that, owing to the large area now lying fallow in consequence of the kharif crops not having been sown, landowners will have the means of meeting any suspensions which may now be granted them by bringing this area under cultivation for the rabi. Some indulgence might also be shown to those who in the past have already helped their tenants, and who are prepared to continue this help during the cold season untill the next harvest ripens, if not compelled to pay up the revenue.

6. In regard to these, a large discretion must be allowed to Collectors. His Honor is confident that it may safely be given, and that while every effort is made to realize what is urgently required by the necessities of the State, undue pressure will not be put on those who ought to be treated with indulgence."

The Lieutenant-Governor, however, deemed it necessary to explain fully to the Supreme Government the actual position of affairs in view of which His Honor had anticipated a short collection of the revenue demand, as the subject was one in which the Government of India was, on financial grounds, mainly interested."

From Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces and Oudh, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (No. 2738A.), dated Allahabad, the 26th November, 1877.

" SIR,—I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 957, dated 22nd October, and in reply to state, for the information of His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General in Council, that every effort will be made to realize as much of the kharif instalments of the land revenue as can possibly be secured. His Honor, on consideration of the state of the finances, thought it his duty to warn the Supreme Government that a large suspension of the demand was unavoidable; but it was very far from his intention to authorize the grant of a general suspension, or to permit remissness or misplaced leniency in realizing the just demands of the State. The orders referred to in the postscript to your letter were issued with reference to reports received from some quarters that it would be impossible to realize any portion of the demand, to correct mistaken impressions, and to remind revenue officers that even the exceptional circumstances of this year do not justify such a sweeping measure as a general suspension, or call for any remissions. Since their issue Commissioners of Divisions have been warned that the needs of the State are so urgent as to require that every effort shall be put forth to get in a large portion of the revenue, and directed to give their closest attention to its realization.

2. There are, however, some observations in your letter which imply a partial misapprehension of the circumstances of these provinces which His Honor thinks it desirable to correct, in order that the difficulty of the task now imposed on the revenue officers in realizing the usual demand may be more justly appreciated.

3. It appears to His Honor that the Government of India fail to realize the extent of the damage caused by the unparalelled failure of the rains that has marked this year. Comparison with the years 1860-61 and 1868-69 is fallacious. In none

of these years was there a failure so general as there has been this year, when not one district has escaped the destructive drought. In 1868 there was a heavy fall of rain in the middle of September, which saved a large portion of the crops in many districts, as there was no return of the hot west wind. In 1877 the rain did not come until 6th October, by which time the greater part of the crops was irretrievably ruined by a scorching hot west wind that blew for three weeks, and undid the good done by the rain that fell in the eastern and southern districts in the beginning of September.

4. It is a mistake to suppose that the autumn crop has escaped in the greater part of the Benares and Allahabad Divisions and in the south-eastern districts of Oudh, and that the only difference there between this and a normal year is that the yield per acre may be short. The rice crops, which are largely grown in most of the districts in these divisions, have almost entirely perished, and of other crops the area sown is much less than usual.

5. The following extracts from returns submitted on 15th October, after the effect of the fall of rain from the 6th to the 9th could be allowed for, will give some idea of the condition of the districts which have suffered least from the prevailing drought :—

Allahabad Division.	Usual kharíf area in acres.	Area sown in acres.	Probable outturn on area sown.
Hamírpur	371 390	88,175	4 to 6 anna crop.
Jaunpur	282,556	295,217	1 to 6 anna crop.

Jaunpur is best off in the Allahabad Division, and the Collector estimates the total kharíf produce at 334,394 maunds, or not two maunds per acre.

	Usual kharíf area in acres.	Area sown in acres.	Probable outturn on area sown.
Fatehpur	249,259	129,447	5 anna crop.
Bánda	447,801	274,547	2 anna crop.

In the Benares Division the district which is best off is Benares, the returns for which and for Azamgarh, which has suffered severely, are—

	Usual kharíf area in acres.	Area sown in acres.	Probable outturn on area sown.
Benares	205,844	109,414	8 anna crop.
Azamgarh	338,800	187,415	3 to 4 anna crop.

In the south-east of Oudh, one of the best districts is Partabgarh, and here we have—

	Usual kharíf area in acres.	Area sown in acres.	Probable outturn on area sown.
Partabgarh	261,965	173,553	4 to 6 anna crop.

The following extracts from some of the latest divisional and district reports confirm the conclusions to which these returns point. The Commissioner of Allahabad on the 6th October writes :—" The Collector of Allahabad reports that in many instances the rice and bájra, which have struggled on through the past unseasonable weather, have now come into ear, but the ear is simply husk and contains no grain." The Commissioner of Benares on 13th October, writing on the effect of the providential rainfall in that month, says :—" The kharíf crops which are still on the ground (rice excepted, of which the outturn will, except in especially favoured localities, be small)

will now be saved." The Collector of Gorakhpur on 3rd October wrote of his large district thus :—" The reports from all quarters, European and Native, coincide in this, that there is no crop except in east Padrauna and the extreme north of Maharájganj. Dr. Wood, who made the journey yesterday, reports that from Bhaupur on the Rapti to Barhalganj there is no sign of a crop except arhar, and that is very poor and scanty."

In his detailed report for each tahsíl the monotony of the chronicle, that all the crops have perished, is broken only by the following entries:—

" *Tahsíl Padrauna.*—Reaping has commenced. The outturn is as follows:—Paddy 2 annas; sawán and mandua 4 annas ; kodon 8 annas ; late rice is lost.

" *Tahsíl Maharájganj.*—The crops of pargana Haveli are dead ; some hope is still entertained of the crops of parganas Tilpur and Banaikpur."

The Commissioner of Rae Bareli, the south-east division of Oudh, writes on 13th October:—" For the last two months great pressure has been put on to get the people to work their wells, and by this means from 2 to 4 annas out of the 8 annas cultivated in different parts has been saved."

The Deputy Commissioner on the 12th says :—" The early rice, kodon, mandua, &c., have, almost without exception, perished. Round the wells you may see small areas of juár and cane growing and the rain has quite saved these."

The Senior Member of the Board of Revenue, who has just completed a tour by day of 160 miles in the districts of Mirzapur, Benares, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Gházipur, writes as follows on the 11th instant:—" In all five districts the early rice must have been more or less a failure. Rice is very largely grown in them and especially in Azamgarh. In Azamgarh I saw literally no juár or bájra. Cane is also more extensively grown there than in any other district of the North-Western Provinces. In pargana Sagri there are 400 sugar factories. The tahsíldar told me that many of them will be ruined. The sugarcane will turn out very indifferently. I saw very little bájra or juár except in Mirzapur and Jaunpur, and that was poor. Arhar was more abundant, but that was poor and stunted. I saw hardly any cotton. It is decidedly incorrect to say that the autumn crops have escaped in either the Benares or the Allahabad Division."

6. With reference to your 4th para., I am to say that His Honor cannot much blame the cultivators for not taking canal water to sow their kharíf grain and fodder crops. For indigo and cane, which are sown before the rainy season begins, water was, as usual, freely taken. As a rule, no other crop requires irrigation, and the canal is closed from the month of August for repairs. The crop which generally depends on irrigation is that grown in the cold weather, and there is no reason ever to complain of backwardness in taking water for it. To blame the cultivators for not taking canal water in July to sow kharíf crops would be to blame them for not foreseeing that this year would prove to be such as had not been experienced in the memory of the oldest man alive. Had the shortsightedness reprehended marked the conduct of zemindárs and cultivators in the cold season, they would certainly have merited the treatment which their imprudence is said to deserve.

7. The remark quoted in the margin of your 5th para. applies strictly only to the cultivation of the winter crops. A well that at that season is able to protect five bighas could not in the scorching hot wind that prevailed and under a blazing sun do the same good office for one bigha. In fact, both the Commissioners of Rohilkhand and Meerut reported that even constant irrigation from wells failed to keep the crops alive, and that many cultivators abandoned the attempt in despair when their bullocks were worn out by constant work. Mr. Elliott at one time doubted if even canal-irrigated crops would survive.

8. Irrigation in the kharíf, except in rice districts from reservoirs (dependent on the rainfall), is practically inconsiderable in extent, and must always more or

less be so, and therefore when it is said that the kharif has failed, except on irrigated lands, this is tantamount to saying that the whole, with a very trifling exception, has failed in all but canal-irrigated districts, and there it is true also of the grain and fodder crops. On this subject the Senior Member observes that "canal water and well water cannot be regarded as a sufficient substitute for the rain from heaven, even over a limited area, except in the cold season. Irrigation from canals and wells is in the hot weather sufficient only as a supplement to a short supply of rain water. When the last fails entirely, or almost entirely, canals and wells cannot take its place."

9. The remark that the kharif crop is not the greatest crop of the country must also be taken with considerable qualification. In rice districts, like the greater part of the Benares Division, a portion of Oudh, and the North of Rohilkhand, the kharif is the more important crop of the year.

10. There seems to be some misapprehension also as to the prices of grain that have ruled in recent years in these provinces. The years 1875 and 1876 were characterized by lower prices for grain than had prevailed for many years. So low were the prices in 1876 that the apprehension was expressed that if they did not rise it might not be possible to maintain the existing revenue demand. On this point I am to invite attention to the statistics given in the Board's Revenue Administration Reports for 1874-75 and 1875-76. Prices rose in the end of 1876 under the influence of the demand for England and the famine districts in the south, but too late to benefit cultivators much. They would have benefited if they could have kept back the rabi crop of 1877 for some time from the market, but the state to which the grain on the threshing-floors was reduced by the untimely rain in March and April prevented their doing so.

11. With reference to your 9th para., it is probably desirable to explain that in the North-Western Provinces generally settlements are made with cultivating brotherhoods or petty village zemindars. The number of large landholders is extremely small, and there are districts with hardly one. In Oudh there are more large proprietors; but they are as a rule miserably poor and involved, and there also the number of villages held by bodies of zemindars with petty shares is not inconsiderable. It is true that a margin is left to landholders, but it is not so liberal that they can be expected to bear the full strain of an extraordinary year like the present. The revenue is assessed on the full rental of a good year, and the margin left after deducting cesses and patwáris' fees is not too large for zemindars in ordinary years. On the margin are given extracts from the rules for settlement officers showing the principles by which they are to be guided in assessing the demand, and, if necessary, ample proof could be given that in their assessments they have largely calculated on rents rising more than has actually been the case. But be this as it may, it is the actual cultivators on whom, after all, the burden will fall. If the demand on the zemindars is not suspended, the cultivators can neither claim nor expect any relaxation of the demand for rent: if pressure is put on the former to pay up, they in turn must and will put the screw on their tenants.

Extract from rules prescribed for the guidance of settlement officers under Act XIX of 1873.

ASSESSMENT.

Para 22.—The revenue assessed upon each mahál shall ordinarily be 50 per cent. of the estimated assets of the mahal, and, except in the case of small mahals, shall be as far as possible assessed in multiples of ten.

Para 23.—The *estimated assets* are the assets which the settlement officer estimates that the mahál will or can produce after the corrected rental has been raised by enhancement suits to its full amount, including also all other receipts which are or can be derived, either directly or indirectly, from the natural products of the mahál, or from cesses sanctioned by Government under section 66, not being non-agricultural cesses of an exceptional kind, such as dues on traders at a fair, or pilgrims to a sacred place.

INSPECTION.

Para 17.—In the report in which the settlement officer submits his general proposals of assessment according to section 45 of the Revenue Act, and which may be called the "rent rate report," the following term shall be used in the following sense:—

Corrected rental.—The total rental obtained by ascertaining the rents actually paid by tenants not holding at favoured or privileged rents, and by valuing the sir and rent-free land, or land held at nominal or privileged rates, at the average rates thus ascertained.

All through the dark months of August and September zemindars were urged by district officers to deal leniently with their tenants, and aid them by all the means in their power. Many nobly responded to the call, and it would be rather inconsistent to subject them now to a pressure which may compel them to deal harshly with their tenants.

12. These remarks are offered in no captious spirit, but merely to make it clearer to His Excellency why there will be difficulty in every district in realizing the demand punctually and in full. The orders regarding suspensions may have seemed to His Excellency premature and uncalled for, but His Honor desires me to repeat that they were not issued by this Government *suo motu* in anticipation of the representations of district authorities, but to correct mistaken impressions disclosed in reports received, that greater leniency would be shown than under present circumstances is possible. Whatever the practice in the past has been, that of the present must be, to some extent, governed by section 23 of Act XVIII. of 1873, and both revenue officers and cultivators were led by its terms to expect more indulgence than the orders issued will result in. It is only by in a large measure disregarding that section, and holding that it does not apply to an exceptional year of general calamity like this, that the needs of the State can be supplied.

13. His Honor trusts that the realizations will equal the expectations of the Government of India, but if they are disappointed, His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General may rest assured that it will not be for want of effort or inclination to put the necessary pressure on those who are liable for the demand.

No. 481, dated Simla, the 6th August, 1878.

From—A. O. HUME, ESQ., C.B., *Secretary to the Government of India, Dept. of Rev., Agri. and Commerce,*

To—*Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.*

"SIR,—In continuation of paragraph 4 of Mr. Bernard's letter No. 1026 (Famine), dated the 5th December last, I am directed to call the attention of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Commissioner to the concluding paragraph of your letter No. 2738A., dated the 26th November, regarding the action to be taken under section 23 of Act XVIII. of 1873, on the occurrence of extensive failures of crops such as that of the *kharif* harvest of 1877.

2. In that paragraph it is said—

"Whatever the practice in the past has been (*sc.*, in respect of remissions and suspensions of land revenue on the occurrence of failure of crops), that of the present must be, to some extent, governed by section 23 of Act XVIII. of 1873, and both revenue officers and cultivators were led by its terms to expect more indulgence than the orders issued will result in. It is only by in a large measure disregarding that section, and holding that it does not apply to an exceptional year of general calamity like this, that the needs of the State can be supplied."

With reference to these remarks, the Governor-General in Council would be glad to receive a report upon the practical working of section 23 of the Act referred to in the North-Western Provinces.

3. I am directed to make this request because it would seem to be implied in the passage quoted that the section in question introduced a new (and most important) principle into the revenue administration of the North-Western Provinces; that, whereas previous to the passing of Act XVIII. of 1873, suspensions and remissions of revenue, though from time to time made as an act of grace, were not claimable as of right by zamindars, who had entered into the settlement contract with Government, section 23 of that Act authorized them, if not to demand as a right, at least to expect that on the occurrence of any extensive failure or destruction of crops, the

Government would, on the condition that they dealt in the same manner with their tenants, suspend or remit its demand upon them for land revenue.

4. If this view were correct, the change of principle wrought by the Act in question would certainly have been one of the gravest importance, affecting the very basis of the settlement contract. But, as at present advised, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is not prepared to admit that any such change of principle has been effected by the provision referred to, which moreover is merely permissive in its terms. And he is confirmed in this opinion by the speeches* which were made by Sir W. Muir and the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis at the time when this particular section was under discussion in the Legislative Council. It would appear that before the passing of Act XVIII. of 1873, it had been the custom of Government, when it saw fit to order suspensions or remissions of land revenue, to endeavour to induce the zamindars to deal in like manner with their tenants. But this arrangement, though doubtless it was often successful, was sanctioned by no law; and it was open to a zamindar, while himself profiting by the leniency of Government, to continue to press his tenant, and exact from him the rent, or bring upon him the legal consequences of failure to pay. What the section was intended to do, therefore, was merely to give the sanction of law to an arrangement for protecting the tenant against the zamindar which had before possessed no such sanction.

*See the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. Inglis made at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 21st November, 1873, and that of Sir W. Muir made at the meeting of the 24th idem, at which the Bill was passed into law.

5. If, however, it has been understood in the manner expressed in your letter, it would seem that its practical effect has been to make the Government responsible for every calamity of season which can befall any tenant in the country; and if such has been its result, it would appear desirable that the opportunity should be taken, now that the amendment of the Revenue Law of the North-Western Provinces is under consideration, so to amend the wording of the section as to restrict it to its original purpose.

6. In paragraph 11 of your letter certain general statements are made regarding the principles on which assessments have been carried out in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh; and rules passed under the Land Revenue Act of 1873 for the former provinces are referred to, apparently in proof that the system of settlement followed in those provinces countenances assessment on anticipated, not merely actual, assets.

7. The Governor-General in Council does not regard the present as an opportune time to enter upon a discussion of the incidence of assessments in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. He recognises fully the difficulties which have pressed upon His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor in a time of very great calamity to the provinces under his administration, and he is willing to admit that under such extraordinary pressure the landlord's share of the rental may be unable to bear the full strain of a year like 1877; but having regard to the general question, he is satisfied that it cannot be maintained that the rules prescribed for the guidance of Settlement Officers, whether those contained in the "Directions to Settlement Officers" which were in force till 1875, or those made for the North-Western Provinces in that year under the Land Revenue Act, direct the revenue to be "assessed on the full rental of a good year;" or that, as regards the manner in which those rules have been carried out in the North-Western Provinces, the assessments of land revenue have been made otherwise than with a due regard to the interests of the agricultural community as well as to the rights of Government."

Acting on the lines laid down by Government, the Board of Revenue issued a circular to all district officers in the North-Western Provinces, empowering them to suspend the payment of the whole or part of the kharif instalment, both of land revenue and of outstanding balances of land revenue, whenever they considered such suspension necessary. They were at the same time enjoined to suspend only so much of the demand as was necessary to meet the requirements of each individual case.

To insure strict compliance with the general principles of the Government policy in the matter, a copy of the official instructions communicated to the Board was placed in the hands of each officer charged with the collection of the revenue.

A general suspension of the kharif instalment was not sanctioned any more than a general remission. To none who could pay, whether from assets realized from their tenants or from accumulated profits of past years, was a term of grace, as a rule, to be allowed. It was laid down that those landlords only were to be excused from the payment of the kharif instalments on the prescribed dates, who could satisfy the Government demand only by recourse to the money-lender; while landholders who assisted their tenants and were prepared to continue such help were to be treated with consideration. The same policy was laid down for and followed in Oudh. It will, however, be convenient to deal with the actual results in each province separately.

North-Western Provinces.

The demand on the revenue roll for the agricultural year ending 30th September, 1878, was Rs. 4,27,72,165,—an increase of Rs. 2,18,887 on the previous year's demand. It fell due in the following months:—

	Rs.
October, 1877 ...	30,018
November, " ...	63,41,598
December, " ...	83,41,318
January, 1878 ...	50,07,022
February, " ...	15,49,486
March, " ...	1,24,562
April, " ...	14,676
May, " ...	1,12,20,687
June, " ...	99,63,697
July, " ...	69,780
August, " ...	1,09,321
Total ...	4,27,72,165

The outstanding balances on the 1st October, 1877, were Rs. 3,32,428: for 1875-76 the figures were Rs. 3,97,443. The following table shows these balances by divisions:—

	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Meerut ...	22,696	22,281
Kumaun ...	3,777	11,162
Rohilkhand ...	28,320	30,542
Agra ...	1,24,441	84,716
Jhánsi ...	38,448	33,786
Allahabad ...	1,09,464	1,09,685
Benares ...	70,297	40,256
Total	3,97,443	3,32,428

The real balances, including doubtful and irrecoverable items, were, however, only as under:—

	1875-76. Rs.	1876-77. Rs.
Meerut ...	5,715	8,594
Kumaun ...	1,243	8,660
Rohilkhand ...	9,313	18,121
Agra ...	1,12,275	57,628
Jhánsi ...	37,232	32,721
Allahabad ...	52,087	55,282
Benares ...	2,921	7,814
Total	2,20,786	1,88,770

Of the collections, Rs. 32,935, appertaining to 32 districts, were realized in advance in 1876-77, on account of the demand falling due in 1877-78; and in 1877-78 a sum of Rs. 27,144 was realized on account of the demand for the following year.

To show to what extent the revenue was allowed to remain uncollected, the monthly collections must be examined, and the returns for the term of scarcity compared with the collections in the corresponding months of the preceding year. The following statement shows that of the kharíf demand; Rs. 28,73,493,—equal to 13 per cent.—remained uncollected on the 1st April, 1878:—

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Dehra Dún	36,104	34,484	1,620	
Sahárnpur	5,87,073	5,67,534	19,539	
Muzaffarnagar	6,11,590	6,10,431	1,159	
Meerut	10,90,786	10,82,905	7,881	
Bulandshahr	5,38,979	5,31,201	7,778	
Aligarh	10,46,085	9,52,462	93,623	
Kumaun	1,17,567	1,14,051	3,516	
Garhwál	48,093	37,013	11,080	
Tarái	1,06,207	55 777	50,430	
Bijnor	7,32,643	3,79,053	3,60,590	
Moradabad	8,87,210	5,81,736	3,05,474	
Budaun	6,47,300	5,78,397	68,903	
Bareilly	11,51,259	10,00,531	1,50,728	
Sháhjahánpur	5,87,288	3,72,634	1,64,654	
Muttra	7,35,351	6,40,083	95,268	
Agra	10,90,129	9,37,132	1,52,997	
Farukhabad	5,90,141	3 91,751	1,98,390	
Mainpuri...	6,33,162	4,16,844	2,16,318	
Etáwah	6,31,704	5,46,054	85,650	
Etáh	4,68,318	3,55,859	1,12,459	
Jalaun	3,65,113	3,10,952	54.161	
Jhánsi	2,21 460	65,999	1,55,461	
Lalitpur	80,970	77,381	3,589	
Cawnpore	8,56,348	7,81,980	74,368	
Fatehpur	6,38,457	6,07,247	31,210	
Bánda	5,67,349	4,49,231	1,18,118	
Allahabad	11,33,286	11,32,262	1,024	
Hamírpur	5,21,811	4,41,143	80,663	
Jaunpur	6,07,355	6,02,859	4,496	
Gorakhpur	8,43,566	8,43,425	141	
Basti	6,72,358	6,67,419	4,939	
Azamgarh	10,27,649	8,55,514	1,72,135	
Mirzapur	3,98,540	3,97,656	884	
Benares	3,70,681	3,63,979	6,702	
Gházipur	7,95,025	7,37,485	57,540	
Total ...	2,13,93,957	1,85,20,464	28,73,493	=13 per cent. of the demand.

Then, the following statement shows the collections of the land revenue demand, current and outstanding, for each division for each month of the three years ending 30th September, 1876-1878:—

Division.	Year.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total collections.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs	Rs.
Meerut ...	1875-76 ...	12,661	7,62,800	11,10,741	13,46,460	5,24,539	1,42,190	1,08,596	13,39,107	18,36,821	6,82,959	1,49,778	15,918	80,32,570
	1876-77 ...	23,925	8,10,601	11,05,669	14,24,075	3,54,339	1,80,506	1,83,154	13,54,906	17,49,184	6,58,499	1,32,691	21,144	79,98,79[illegible]
	1877-78 ...	8,725	6,77,716	10,80,073	14,26,060	4,50,048	1,43,200	1,41,349	12,36,602	17,26,168	8,00,572	1,99,260	73,688	79,63,461
Kumaun ...	1875-76 ...	728	35,885	48,018	41,359	76,473	24,116	4,884	16,115	1,16,536	73,729	24,615	8,229	4,70,686
	1876-77 ...	142	49,782	53,321	79,481	26,158	25,272	12,636	22,142	1,01,442	96,159	15,689	3,567	4,95,791
	1877-78 ...	3,753	48,043	39,676	49,240	53,970	21,573	9,930	17,492	1,36,688	88,452	29,178	13,420	5,11,415
Rohilkhand ...	1875-76 ...	6,290	8,24,072	11,68,936	7,91,096	7,97,613	2,22,882	34,448	11,02,880	10,78,453	5 07,267	1,36,829	34,458	67,05,224
	1876-77 ...	17,764	8,58,458	11,02,828	8,96,719	6,64,010	3,32,138	55,966	11,88,121	11,17,933	4,11,533	1,10,923	26,288	67,83,681
	1877-78 ...	5,712	2,53,471	7,47,415	9,84,115	5,83,720	3,50,549	2,17,543	10,90,635	12,59,230	6,48,135	2,45,754	1,74,773	65,60,752
Agra ...	1875-76 ...	53,296	9,88,929	15,18,520	9,94,984	3,71,600	1,20,182	3,92,211	17,62,841	11,63,071	4,21,092	1,35,388	51,743	79,73,857
	1876-77 ...	86,420	11,94,843	15,03,732	9,20,417	2,52,607	1,38,653	6,99 541	17,99,415	8,89,981	4,08,948	1,04,468	51,376	80,50,401
	1877-78 ...	14,058	2,33,263	8,73,761	15,22,115	4,11,548	2,89,998	6,48,410	15,82,395	11,91,931	6,45,562	2,73,305	1,87,230	78,73,571
Jhánsi ...	1875-76 ...	6,370	2,01,429	2,53,967	1,69,870	21,740	6,296	71,807	3,74,087	3,14,741	46,838	7,768	1,816	14,76,729
	1876-77 ...	3,219	2,36,477	3,60,683	1,32,991	15,145	7,607	1,12,325	5,08,372	1,76,383	17,782	3,916	4,319	14 79,219
	1877-78 ...	93	1,15,958	2,07,881	1,08,063	16,391	6,247	1,35,386	4,37,137	2,64,991	46,332	8,331	3,282	13,50,032
Allahabad ...	1875-76 ...	8,881	8,94,432	13,15,279	12,24,824	6,81,760	3,27,354	3,87,724	19,64,880	13,78,602	7,58,444	2,93,143	96,701	93,32,024
	1876-77 ...	21,291	6,76,227	12 44,934	15,47,748	4,76,778	3,21,412	5,02,601	24,26,033	13,25,144	6,58,092	1,40,446	27,396	93,68,102
	1877-78 ...	26,830	3,82,129	11,47,537	16,44,630	5,07,274	2,90,231	7,58,336	20,57,962	15,14,272	6,30,928	2,13,482	88,135	92,61,746
Benares ..	1875-76 ...	24,323	9,63,296	5,92,511	11,02,235	8,57,992	2,61,386	1,57,736	12,97,547	13,52,825	7,80,784	2,68,906	1,41,254	78,00,795
	1876-77 ...	12,403	10,36,322	5,32,044	12,22,393	6,49,004	5,81,977	3,77,768	14,02,586	13,04,913	6,54,836	2,32,519	1,01,087	81,07,852
	1877-78 ...	7,539	8,51,394	6,35,147	12,48,089	7,95,269	3,78,793	4,40,797	13,87,478	11,66,882	6,33,329	2,71,113	2,60,678	80,76,508
Total ...	1875-76	1,12,549	46,70,842	60,07,972	56,70,828	33,31,717	11,04,406	11,57,406	78,57,457	72,41,049	32,71,113	10,16,427	3,50,119	4,17,9[illegible],885
	1876-77 ...	1,65,164	48,62,710	58,13,211	62,23,824	23,38,041	15,88,665	19,43,991	87,01,575	66,64,980	29,05,849	7,40,652	2,35,177	4,22,35,839
	1877-78 ..	66,710	25,61,704	47,31,490	69,82,312	28,18,125	14,80,591	23,51,751	78,09,701	72,60,162	34,93,310	12,40,423	8,01,206	4,15,97,485

The collections made in 1876-77 were on account of the spring instalments of 1877 and instalments due before that season, and fortunately the larger proportion of the revenue had been collected in the first nine months of the year, and less remained to be collected in the last quarter than had been the case in 1875-76. In 1875-76 up to June, 1876, only Rs. 3,71,54,226 had been realized, while in 1876-77 Rs. 3,84,02,161 had been collected by the end of June, 1877. Less remained to be collected in the last quarter.

The scarcity accounts for a considerable portion of the balance, and but for it, the year would have closed with a singularly clear balance sheet. The collections for the last quarter were—

Year.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	32,71,113	10,16,427	3,50,119	46,37,659
1876-77	29,05,849	7,40,652	2,35,177	38,81,678

In July, 1877, there was still only anxiety, and the collection of the smaller sums was chiefly due to more prompt collection in the earlier months of the year, and, to some extent, in August and September also. Much of the balance would have been realized in September but for the apprehensions caused by the failure of the kharif and probable failure of the rabi.

The difference is more marked in the early months of 1877-78. In October collections are never large, but there is a great falling off, and the decrease in the year under report is most marked when the kharif kists fell due in November, 1877.

In December, 1877, the prospects of the spring crops were more assured, and the difference is less marked than in November:—

Year.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	1,12,549	46,70,842	60,07,972	1,07,91,363
1876-77	1,65,164	48,62,710	58,13,211	1,08,41,085
1877-78	66,710	25,61,704	47,31,490	73,59,904

The collections in the first three months of 1878 were thus nearly 35 lakhs less than in the first quarter of 1877, and these figures really show the extent to which practical suspension of payment was allowed.

In January, 1878, the winter rains had fallen, and there was every prospect of a bumper harvest. The people were more ready to pay wherever they had the money, or found less difficulty in borrowing it. The collections rose again. Much of the revenue, which it would have been unadvisable to collect earlier, now came in, and the greater part of the suspended revenue was collected before the close of the year. In the latter part of the year the collections were much larger than in ordinary seasons, including, as they did, the greater part of the suspensions made in the earlier part. The spring crops did not come up to the expectations formed, but the large area under cultivation and the remunerative prices obtaining at harvest made the season a favourable one, and the kharif harvest of 1878 was of a similar character. The collections from January to September were as follow for each of the three years 1875-76 to 1877-78:—

Year.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76 ...	56,70,828	33,31,717	11,04,406	11,57,406	78,57,457	72,41,049	32,71,113	10,16,427	3,50,119	3,10,00,522
1876-77 ...	62,23,824	24,38,041	15,88,665	19,43,991	87,01 575	66,64,980	29,05,849	7,40,652	2,35,177	3,14,42,754
1877-78 ...	69,82,312	28,18,125	14,80,591	23,51,751	78,09,701	72,60,162	34,93,310	12,40,423	8,01,200	3,42,37,581

These figures are for the entire province, but the effect will be more clearly apparent if those for the two divisions, Agra and Rohilkhand, which suffered most, are taken. The collections for the quarter, including October, November, and December, were as follow for each of the three years :—

Year.	Rohilkhand.	Agra.
	Rs.	Rs.
1875-76	19,99,298	25,60,745
1876-77	19,79,050	27,84,995
1877-78	10,06,298	11,21,082

In the Agra division no formal suspensions were granted, but a much larger proportion of the kharíf revenue was practically suspended than in the Rohilkhand division, where in Bijnor alone the sanctioned suspensions aggregated Rs. 3,60,590, and in Moradabad Rs. 1,83,630. In both divisions also the collections rose again in January, and the balances at the close of the year, notwithstanding the small collections made when the kharíf kists fell due, were comparatively unimportant. The figures of demand, collections, and balance of the kharíf of 1877-78 for these two divisions were—

Division.	Demand.	Collections to 31st March.	Balance.	Percentage of balance to demand.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Rohilkhand	39,62,700	29,12,351	10,50,349	26
Agra	41,48,805	32,87,723	8,61,082	20

That suspension or non-suspension in no way affected the extent of cultivation for the rabi of 1878, is a self-evident proposition, inasmuch as the rabi area was ploughed and sown before the kharíf instalment fell due. That this area was in excess of the usual area under spring crops, was clearly due to the fact that the failure of the kharíf crops rendered more land available for rabi cultivation, while the unusually favorable condition of the rabi in the early part of December, 1877, rendered suspensions far less necessary than would have been the case had the sowing of the rabi been attended with any special drawback. If a larger portion of the kharíf demand had been suspended, landlords and tenants would, it is true, have been in a better position to assist their labourers who were the principal sufferers during the cold weather; but whether they would have used their means for that purpose is a question which admits of no satisfactory answer. It seems, however, certain that much of the money paid as land revenue to Government was borrowed, and that borrowers had to pay very high interest for the accommodation. This no doubt plunged them into embarrassments, from which it will take them a year or two to extricate themselves, so that it cannot be doubted that a larger measure of relief would have been more acceptable to them. But this is the only fact that can be predicated with any certainty, in connection with the general question of suspensions in a time of scarcity.

The year 1877-78 closed with an outstanding balance of Rs. 12,57,661, the amounts in each division being—

	Rs.
Meerut	66,139
Kumaun	11,223
Rohilkhand	3,27,774
Agra	3,96,569
Jhánsi	1,60,536
Allahabad	1,94,067
Benares	1,01,356
Total ...	12,57,664

This is classified as—

	Rs.
In train of liquidation	9,21,295
Doubtful	1,19,990
Irrecoverable	40,395
Nominal	1,75,984
Total ...	12,57,664

Excluding the nominal balance, therefore, the real balance was only Rs. 10,81,680, as under, for each division :—

	Rs.
Meerut	51,789
Kumaun	11,167
Rohilkhand	3,14,073
Agra	3,71,730
Jhánsi	1,59,498
Allahabad	1,03,325
Benares	70,098
Total ...	10,81,680

This is the largest balance for many years past. The percentage of the real balance on the demand for each year from 1873-74 has been—

1873-74	0·88
1874-75	0·64
1875-76	0·52
1876-77	0·44
1877-78	2·52

The increase in the balance is considerable in every division of the provinces, but the Rohilkhand and Agra Divisions, where the scarcity was most felt, account for more than half the entire balance.

Revenue to the amount of Rs. 9,11,737 was reported for suspension; but the suspensions formally reported for sanction are of no value as evidence of the extent to which the revenue was really suspended. As an example of what it may be assumed was generally done throughout the North-Western Provinces, an extract from the annual administration report of Mr. Auckland Colvin, late Collector of Bijnor, is given here :—

"The year under report, I need scarcely say, was a year of terrible distress. Half of the kharíf demand was suspended, the relief thus given varying with the means of the proprietor, amounting in poor coparcenary villages to four-fifths of the demand, and in ordinary cases to one-half; while men of means, who were not by profession agriculturists or landlords merely, were asked for the whole instalment. Of the amount so suspended, about three-fifths were collected with the rabi and two-fifths were suspended till the present kharíf, and will be therewith collected. Considerable as must have been the relief so allowed, money had to be borrowed on a large scale at a high rate of interest and much jewellery was sold or pawned. Registered deeds show a very heavy increase, and so do transfers of property. A calamity such as that of 1877-78, partial though it was, guts a district. Embarrassments have been renewed or created which in too many cases will never be cleared off. Add to this the mortality and the emigration, and we shall find, as the famine clears away, a population reduced, greatly impoverished, disheartened, and dislocated; a proprietary loaded with fresh debt; and, eventually, an increase in the transfer of land from the agricultural to the non-agricultural class. That is our present aspect and prospect. Suspension of land revenue lessens the distress, but can only mitigate it. To have delayed collection of the whole of the suspended kharíf demand till the present year would no doubt have materially lessened the burden on the landowners, and hence, indirectly, on other classes. But I have always found that long-deferred heavy suspensions lead to remissions, and that remissions would be accepted by Government, I saw no ground to

believe, and, on the whole, there was nothing for it but to do what was done—collect three-fifths of the sums suspended with the last rabi and leave the other two-fifths for the present kharíf. The pressure of the actual collections in the last kharíf was minimised by the sliding scale of collection adopted, as above explained."

It is not understood why Mr. Colvin thought that Government would not sanction remission where good cause was shown for the same, for the Board expressly stated in their instructions to district officers that the revenue would be abandoned in exceptional cases.

It may be assumed that, as the rule, district officers felt that formal suspensions would needlessly tie their hands, and that it was preferable merely to refrain from pressing for the revenue when it could not be realized without too great hardship, while retaining the power of demanding payment when prospects and the condition of the payers had improved.*

Of the large sum in train of liquidation on the 30th September, 1878, the sum of Rs. 4,45,618 was collected in the first quarter of the revenue year, 1878-79, as follows :—

		Rs.
October, 1878	...	2,30,608
November, "	...	1,36,800
December, "	...	78,210
Total	...	4,45,618

OUDH.

The demands, collections, and balances of land revenue proper for 1877-78 are shown for each district in the following table :—

District.	Demand.	Collections.	Balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Lucknow ...	7,05,266	6,37,141	68,125
Unao ...	13,32,546	13,05,795	26,751
Bara Banki ...	15,53,713	13,60,841	1,92,872
Sítapur ...	12,96,504	12 29,827	66,677
Hardoi ...	13,10,307	12,86,293	24,014
Kheri ...	7,54,757	7,24,948	29,809
Fyzabad ...	11,46,969	10,79,404	67,565
Bahraich ...	9,48,664	9,48,664	...
Gonda ...	14,01,124	14,01,119	5
Rae Bareli ...	12,32,193	11,66,001	66,192
Sultánpur ...	11,66,812	10,99,291	67,521
Partabgarh ...	9,68,536	9,60,612	7,924
Total ...	1,38,17,391	1,31,99,936	6,17,455

The outstanding balances of previous years at the commencement of the year were Rs. 4,71,587. Of this sum Rs. 1,65,018 were collected during 1877-78, Rs. 43,626 were remitted, and there remained a balance at the close of the year of Rs. 2,62,943.

The balances at the close of the year 1877-78 are thus classified: —

LAND REVENUE.

Current Demand.	Rs.
In train of liquidation ...	4,56,783
Irrecoverable ...	35
Nominal ...	1,60,637
Total ...	6,17,455

Arrears.	Rs.
In train of liquidation ...	1,19,041
Doubtful ...	7,331
Nominal ...	1,36,571
Total ...	2,62,943

The nominal balances include remissions and refunds which are only written off at the close of the year, and which, owing to the action in revision of assessment, are considerable.

The real balance at the end of 1877-78 was, therefore, only Rs. 5,83,155, the figures for each district being :—

							Rs.
Lucknow	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,222
Unao	...	..	...	...	...	...	35,824
Bara Banki	...	..	...	...	...	...	2,09,812
Sitapur	...	..	...	...	...	...	24,580
Hardoi	...	..	...	...	...	...	18,844
Kheri	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,718
Fyzabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,100
Bahraich	...	...	...	...	...	...	*nil*
Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...	35,000
Rae Bareli	...	...	...	...	...	...	68,4[illegible]
Sultánpur	...	...	...	...	...	—	77,677
Partabgarh	...	...	...	...	...	...	7,924
					Total	...	5,83,155

The following table shows the average monthly collections in the several districts for a period of three years before 1877-78, and the actual collections for each month in that year:—

Month.	Lucknow.		Unao.		Bara Banki.		Sitapur.		Hardoi.		Kheri.	
	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
October	3,790	230	2,467	3,419	8,886	8,790	9,366	5,036	29,349	4,805	6,244	770
November	91,084	27,003	1,35,996	38,217	1,25,898	53,162	1,14,656	22,916	70,781	5,630	51,920	12,644
December	1,29,755	1,18,200	2,43,958	2,15,771	2,46,520	1,88,135	1,05,358	1,04,074	1,21,340	65,896	72,612	81,496
January	78,884	94,435	1,69,658	2,12,194	2,07,096	1,42,944	1,36,028	1,06,402	1,23,836	1,47,663	1,07,589	1,03,428
February	20,282	19,599	41,457	44,904	84,646	50,141	89,796	31,344	51,088	23,425	54,093	52,700
March	7,812	16,697	22,798	39,982	71,496	37,366	37,822	40,817	29,624	28,062	40,950	35,186
April	5,371	31,813	13,610	60,195	25,768	76,255	13,068	1,04,386	22,023	62,025	8,929	18,470
May	1,52,550	1,39,516	2,32,690	2,33,286	2,58,857	2,61,403	2,40,690	2,84,396	2,71,550	3,34,880	92,470	1,62,468
June	1,56,000	1,24,909	2,88,862	2,61,618	2,45,120	1,60,372	2,61,984	3,34,869	2,95,216	3,07,707	1,73,088	1,86,897
July	49,931	51,294	1,35,963	1,32,717	1,49,855	1,12,038	1,82,688	1,48,719	2,08,503	2,28,951	99,523	67,516
August	9,306	13,[illegible]52	36,642	45,144	80,374	94,896	57,433	31,906	1,05,834	73,001	82,349	22,393
September	5,577	3,158	10,135	37,032	42,067	2,00,079	22,424	31,179	66,193	18,152	27,210	3,812

Month.	Fyzabad.		Bahraich.		Gonda.		Rae Bareli.		Sultánpur.		Partabgarh	
	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77	Collections of 1877-78	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.	Average collections of 3 years from 1874-75 to 1876-77.	Collections of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs	Rs	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
October	43,272	6,262	6,232	14,234	59,451	89,228	1,644	115	9,187	3,119	78	6,208
November	86,702	61,791	1,09,703	2,06,802	1,47,920	90,722	1,82,265	94,054	1,09,041	3,450	1,63,371	37,888
December	1,20,396	54,034	1,27,499	1,67,799	1,36,100	2,24,755	2,39,761	2,31,451	1,67,197	99,811	1,32,532	1,14,610
January	1,24,521	1,89,347	1,44,084	88,700	1,91,584	89,620	1,41,021	1,28,498	1,41,914	2,09,811	63,432	1,35,825
February	91,591	1,11,155	62,874	11,193	1,22,600	2,10,960	30,382	28 438	58,311	89,041	75,527	53,919
March	1,00,114	1,36,858	25,634	405	1,30,168	72,882	21,512	45,806	44,962	39,942	29,479	79,310
April	1,28,063	2,02,664	10,957	...	1,66,913	1,67,023	1,187	36,157	14,991	63,578	13,921	45,788
May	1,29,670	1,66,839	1.62,320	2,29,290	1,70,705	1,89,157	2,69,231	2,74,976	1,99,308	2,42,425	1,92,782	1,41,108
June	1,05,382	1,29 419	1,69,376	2,15,303	1,52,940	1,62,127	2,30,417	1,67,602	2,04,694	1,38,034	1,67,142	1,40,536
July	65,080	34,249	60,091	29,951	99,765	63,387	82,251	1,07,616	1,38,491	92,376	78,794	66,346
August	37,484	13,958	28,117	361	28,376	41,171	29 332	35,530	48,246	89,549	25,509	65,156
September	64,600	20,615	46,185	...	10,099	6,057	6,033	17,044	37,084	46,629	20,079	81,232

The great area in Oudh held in large properties admitted of the kharíf instalment of 1877 being collected with greater ease than would have been possible in other provinces where small estates are the rule. The collections, October to January, are shown in the following table, excluding the three Tarái districts of Kheri, Bahraich, and Gonda :—

Month.	Average collections of three previous years.	Collections of 1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.
October	1,08,039	37,984
November	10,81,794	3,44,111
December	15,22,047	11,91,982
January	11,86,320	13,58,179
February	5,43,080	4,51,966
March	3,65 619	4,64,640
April	2,37,912	6,82,861
May	19,47,328	20,77,829
June	19,54,897	17,65,066
July	10,91,566	9,74,306
August	4,30,160	4,62,192
September	2,74,192	4,55,120
Total ...	1,07,42,914	1,02,06,236

These figures show that for the first four months Rs. 29,32,256 were collected against an average of Rs. 38,98,172, or, roughly, one-fourth of the kharíf demand was postponed till after the rabi, when collections were much in excess of the usual amounts.

Generally, the revenue was collected with singularly little resort to coercive processes, and the province, though suffering from the almost total loss of its kharíf, was enabled, by a practical suspension of a large part of the kharíf demand on the smaller zemindars, to pay from its high-priced rabi the entire revenue of the year with less inconvenience even than in ordinary seasons.

Proceeding now to the nature of the balances at the close of the year in each district, the following are the chief results :—

Lucknow.—The total outstanding balance was Rs. 69,230 as compared with Rs. 5,876 in the previous year. Of this latter sum, all had been collected except Rs. 1,105 due on estates held under attachment for its realization. Of the former sum, Rs. 1,008 has been remitted under orders of Government, and the balance of Rs. 67,117 was in train of liquidation.

Unáo.—The balance was Rs. 36,223 ; in 1877 it was Rs. 27,837. The total is composed of Rs. 26,751, balance of current revenue; Rs. 9,472, arrears. Of the latter, Rs. 7,109 are suspensions for loss by floods on the Ganges bank.

Bara Banki.—The balance in this district is very much the heaviest in the province. It comprises Rs. 1,92,872 of current balance, Rs. 16,951 of arrears, total Rs. 2,09,823. Of the current balance, Rs. 11 have been remitted, and the remainder was in course of realization. Of the arrear balance, there was a sum of Rs. 8,423 due from mufrid maháls, for the recovery of which no action had been taken.

Sítapur.—The outstanding balances were Rs. 67,352, *viz.*, Rs. 66,677 current, Rs. 675 arrears. Of the current balance, Rs. 42,772 have since been remitted chiefly on account of the damage done by a hailstorm, and the real balance was only Rs. 23,905, which was in course of collection.

Hardoi.—Of the current balance of Rs. 24,014, Rs. 7,147 have since been remitted for damage done by hail, and the real balance was the small sum of Rs. 16,867. This, however, was the one district in which the area of transfer greatly exceeded that of the previous year. The Deputy Commissioner says tahsíldars were, before the kharíf kists fell due, called on for lists of those zemindars who were well off and could pay up, and of those who were poor and in debt. The former were made to pay up ; the latter were given time. The zeal of the tahsíldars must have been greater

than their knowledge, for it is unfortunately evident that the collections of December and January were made at the cost of much pressure on zemindars who should have had grace. The arrear balance was small.

Kheri.—The balances in this district were almost nominal. The current balance was Rs. 29,809, but of this, Rs. 28,606 was remitted on revision of assessment, and Rs. 35 are irrecoverable, the nominal assessment on a small Government tract of uncultivated waste. This result was attained without more serious coercion than temporary detention, and a few attachments of movable property which were not followed by sale. The outstanding balance was Rs. 585, of which Rs. 363 were due from an estate already under sequestration.

Fyzabad.—The balances in this district were apparently very large. On the balance-sheet there appear current balance Rs. 67,565, arrear balance Rs. 1,55,793—total Rs. 2,23,358; but remissions have been given on revision of assessment of Rs. 61,937 of the current balance and Rs. 1,26,321 of the outstanding balance of previous years. These sums had been held in suspension pending the orders of Government, and have since been struck off. The balances for which the Deputy Commissioner was accountable are Rs. 5,628 of current revenue, Rs. 29,472 of arrears. The former was due in mahâls in which harvest losses rendered it incumbent to give grace: the latter is due in two items, on which realization was deferred by orders of Government.

Bahraich.—The Deputy Commissioner was able to show a perfectly clean balance-sheet, all balances of previous years being also cleared. He remarked that while there were no balances, no need was found to resort to coercive measures to realize the demand.

Gonda.—Here, too, the Deputy Commissioner shows a clean balance-sheet. The Rs. 5 of balance is nominal, being the land revenue on a plot of land appropriated for public purposes. The arrear balance of Rs. 35,000 is the remainder of an arrear which the talúqdar of Singha Chanda has been permitted to liquidate by instalments. The instalments have been paid at date.

Rae Bareli.—The outstanding balance of Rs. 68,419 is composed of Rs. 66,192 current and Rs. 2,227 arrear. The latter is due by encumbered estates under Government management, on which interest-bearing debt was paid before revenue. The former is all in course of liquidation.

Sultánpur.—The balances were of current revenue Rs. 67,521, arrears Rs. 39,158—total Rs. 1,06,679; but of the former Rs. 18,752, and of the latter Rs. 10,250, were suspended and have since been remitted on revision of assessment; and the realizable balances were of current revenue Rs. 48,769, of arrear Rs. 28,908. The Deputy Commissioner gives the following detail of the distribution of these sums and of the steps taken to secure their collection :—.

Due from—	*Balance of—* 1877-78	1876 77.
	Rs.	Rs.
Encumbered estates	14,889	7,950
Court of Wards	258	6,000
In sequestration	3,339	10,022
In attachment	488	255
Talúqdars	13,390	...
Zemindars	16,404	4,680

Partabgarh.—This is a district which formerly showed habitually a clean balance-sheet. The district shows this year a balance of Rs. 7,924, which is in course of realization.

Advances to cultivators and others.

In connection with the relief of the cultivating and landowning community when the provinces were suffering from drought, it has elsewhere been mentioned that liberal advances were made at first for the construction of wells and irrigation

embankments, and later, (when the bounteous rainfall of October had averted the impending danger of an unsown rabi as well as a lost kharif) to assist cultivators in purchasing seed-grain and plough-bullocks.

The special efforts made at this time to extend as far as possible the area protected by irrigation, brought into prominence the general question of well-making with the assistance of Government, which had not previously received continuous attention, having been left a good deal to the will or fancy of individual officers, whose efforts had been either desultory and unsustained, or frustrated by changes of appointment incidental to the service. In view, however, to systematic action being maintained in this direction in future, all district officers were reminded of the importance attached by Government to a steady extension of the area irrigated by wells; and they were accordingly directed in subsequent annual reports to notice the progress made each year. It was pointed out that the explicit orders of this Government secured to zemindars at revision of settlement the recoupment of capital expended on masonry wells by an assessment regulated to admit of this, so that they might not be deterred from accepting Government advances by the fear that they would be rendering themselves liable to an increased demand for revenue at the next settlement from lands only recently brought under irrigation.

In 1877, however, the great object was to obtain water in as short a time as possible, and the construction of kucha wells, which could be sunk in a few days at little cost, appeared the most feasible way of attaining this object. Collectors were, therefore, directed to afford advances for this purpose; but it was represented to Government that the rules under the Land Improvement Act, that "no advance shall be made unless the value of the security offered exceeds by at least one-fourth the amount of the advance" and that "no advance shall be given to any landowner who is in arrears for land revenue, or to any tenant who is in arrears for rent," would render action under the Act impossible in the great majority of cases. A temporary suspension of these rules was accordingly recommended to the Government of India, and the Supreme Government was also asked to empower this Government, in cases which might occur at such a time, to grant advances free of interest. The Lieutenant-Governor urged these recommendations on the ground that any measure tending to reduce the number of sufferers from the consequences of the drought was, in the face of an impending scarcity, much to be desired.

As the time for the rabi sowings approached, prices were at such a height that, hardly pressed for the means wherewith to support themselves and their families, it seemed probable that cultivators would be either unable or unwilling to buy seed for the rabi, while the unusually large area rendered available for that crop, owing to the failure of the autumn sowings, offered the opportunity of a rabi cultivation far in excess of the area ordinarily sown. On all grounds it appeared to the Lieutenant-Governor highly politic to strain every effort to secure as large a rabi as could be managed, and thus to replenish the food-stocks of the provinces.

Nor was the purchase of seed the only difficulty which presented itself. The heavy mortality among cattle, owing to the want of the usual pasturage and fodder, had deprived large numbers of the means of tilling their fields, and the stock of cattle that survived was in not a few places insufficient for even the ordinary requirements of ploughing and irrigation.

When, therefore, the rainfall of October made the co-operation of Government in the matter of well-sinking less immediately necessary, and aid in the shape of advances for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle important, the Government of India was moved to allot funds for this purpose, and authority was conveyed to Collectors to grant advances where otherwise the land would remain unsown, provided the applicants were likely to repay them.

The general principles laid down for the guidance of officers were that advances should be regulated—

(1) as to necessity—by absolute requirements ;

(2) as to amount—by the opinion of the district officer, with the previous approval of the Commissioner ; and

(3) as to terms—if repaid within one year, without interest ; after one year, subject thereafter to interest at 6¼ per cent. per annum.

For seed-grain advances it was provided that, as cultivators drawing their supplies from mahájans would, according to custom, be required to repay such advances, with probably heavy interest, from the yield of the rabi crops, those cultivators who took advances from Government without interest should also repay the advances as soon as the rabi was harvested.

Advances for kucha wells were ordinarily granted repayable without interest within a year; or, if repayable, by instalments extending over a longer period than a year, also without interest, provided the instalments were paid punctually. If, however, either principal or interest were not paid on due date, interest thereon would be chargeable from the date on which payment was due to the date of realization.

In April, 1878, again, when disappointment at the short outturn of the large area under rabi was general, it was reported that cultivation for the kharíf would be a matter of considerable difficulty, seeing that the almost total failure of the kharíf of 1877 had reduced the amount of seed available to the smallest limit, while there was still the difficulty in regard to plough cattle ; and it was for these reasons considered advisable to resume the aid which Government had given at the time of the rabi sowings. The Government of India having approved action in this direction, and allotted a sum of Rs. 4,00,000, authority was given to Collectors to grant advances on the following conditions :—

"I. Advances for seed for the kharíf sowings may be given, if otherwise, the land would remain unsown. They will be given without interest, but made repayable from the crop produced from the seed at the expiry of one month from the time at which the crop is ripe : either the crop must be hypothecated or security given.

II. Advances for purchase of bullocks :—

(1) Advances may be given, if otherwise cultivators will be unable to procure the means of tilling their land.

(2) Applications must be given in by 1st August.

(3) The maximum advance for a pair of bullocks shall be Rs. 30.

(4) Advances will be given without interest, but if they are not repaid on the dates and by the instalments stipulated for, interest at 6¼ per cent. will be charged from date of default.

(5) Advances will be repayable by four half-yearly instalments within two years from date on which the advance is given. The dates fixed for payment of instalments are 1st January and 1st July in each year.

(6) Good security must be given, and a bond executed for repayment of the advance. Ordinarily, a zemindar will be expected to go security for his tenants, but if the district officer is satisfied that this security is not obtainable, although the tenant is in urgent want of an advance, he may accept other good security.

(7) If a zemindar or talúqdar apply for an advance for his tenants, he must give in a list of the tenants to whom he proposes to give advances and it must be ascertained that the advances are given to the persons for whose benefit they are asked. This condition may be waived in the case of estates managed by Government officers."

The Government of India was also moved to issue a notification exempting from stamp duty instruments relating to advances made for this purpose to cultivators either directly or through zemindars, as it was pointed out the exaction of stamp duty dimi-

nished by so much the benefit conferred, and was equivalent in fact to a reduction in each case of the nominal amount given. The fact that this recommendation had been made was communicated to Collectors, and in fourteen districts those officers acted on the assumption that it would be approved by the Government of India. 9,989 instruments securing the repayment of advances were thus executed on unstamped paper.

Shâhjahânpur	615	instruments.
Bareilly	262	"
Etah	1,903	"
Agra	209	"
Etawah	676	"
Mainpuri	2,005	"
Farukhabad	204	"
Muttra	2,988	"
Cawnpore	154	"
Fatehpur	426	"
Hamírpur	99	"
Gorakhpur	31	"
Basti	77	"
Jalaun	340	"

In ten districts, however,—

Muzaffarnagar	Allahabad
Tarái	Bánda
Budaun	Benares
Moradabad	Jhánsi
Jaunpur	Lalitpur

the sanction came too late to be of any use, and all instruments were executed on stamped paper.

Details of the advances made under the Land Improvement Act, and of those for seed-grain and plough-cattle, are given below for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh separately

North-Western Provinces.

Under the Land Improvement Act, the sums sanctioned and advanced during 1877-78, as compared with those for the previous year, were :—

Division.	Sanctioned.		Advanced.		Advanced on previous year's sanction.	
	1876-77	1877-78.	1876-77	1877-78	1876-77	1877-78.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	3,210	24,616	1,625	11,490	150	1,485.
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand	700	3,340	500	3,340	...	200
Agra	1,025	22 134	1,025	19,264	60	...
Jhánsi	7,061	8,616	2 318	6,700	...	3,871
Allahabad	3,090	33 502	3,090	23,757	25	...
Benares	...	7,475	...	1,775	...	...
Total ...	15,086	99,683	8,558	66,296	235	5,556

The chief cause of the increase in the amount advanced was the general failure of the rains in 1877. Advances for the construction of wells were more readily sought by both zemindars and cultivators. In the Agra Division Rs. 19,234 were advanced, and Rs. 9,579 in the Jhánsi district alone, for this purpose. The Board of Revenue in their report for the year wrote :—

"The drought has unquestionably made the cultivating classes appreciate the value of well-irrigation in tracts not traversed by canals, and though the lessons of the famine may be partly forgotten, an impetus has been given to the construction of protective works. The remarks of the Collector of Budaun may, however, be quoted, as they are confirmed by the experience of many : 'I have no hope that so many wells will be constructed as to admit of irrigation from them being in any way a preventive of drought. No appreciable extent of the kharif area can be saved by means

of well-irrigation if the rains completely fail and hot winds set in during the months of August and September, and under these circumstances only a very limited area could be watered for the rabi ploughing and sowing. But there can be no question that well-irrigation would be most valuable when there was only a partial failure of the rains, and that to meet such a contingency many more masonry wells would be built than there have been heretofore, if only the landlords could prevail upon their tenants voluntarily to pay a wet instead of a dry rate. If a tenant refuse to avail himself of the water, the landlord cannot sue him for an enhanced rate.' " The question of apportioning the liability between landlord and tenant is, however, one of the points which it is hoped the experimental operations now being conducted by selected Government officers will do much to elucidate ; and it need not be further considered here.

The following table shows the repayments made during the year on account of advances under the Land Improvement Act :—

Division.	*Instalments due.*		*Collections of instalments due.*		*Balance of instalments due.*		Advances and instalments not yet due.	Amount of interest realized.
	Balance at the close of 1876-77.	Falling due in 1877-78.	For previous years.	For 1877-78.	For previous years.	For 1877-78.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut	2,255	5,920	2,208	5,283	47	637	17,517	369
Kumaun	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand	...	555	...	555	...	...	4,525	38
Agra	...	1,707	...	1,563	...	144	21,931	251
Jhánsi	2,290	1,504	146	1,113	2,144	391	13,914	163
Allahabad	777	4,681	27	4,631	750	50	26,967	293
Benares	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,775	...
Total ...	5,322	14,367	2,381	13,145	2,941	1,222	86,629	1,119

The balances aggregated Rs. 4,163 ; and, owing to the severity of the season, borrowers were not pressed for the instalments which fell due.

Of advances outside the Land Improvement Act, such as those for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle, the following table gives full details :—

Statement of takávi for purposes other than those contemplated in the

Division.	District.	Applications from— Landlords.	Tenants with transferable interest	Tenants without transferable interest.	Amount. Sanctioned.	Advanced. Sanctioned in previous year	Sanctioned during the year under report.	Total.	Not advanced. Sanctioned in previous year	Sanctioned during the year under report.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
					Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Saháranpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Muzaffarnagar ...	...	...	60	425	...	271	271	...	154	* 154
	Meerut ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	36	1,760	...	1,760	1,760	...	...	...
	Aligarh ...	...	...	4	105	...	105	105	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	100	2,290	...	2,136	2,136	...	154	154
Kumáun.	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarai ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rohilkhand.	Bijnor ...	897	1,229	590	26,537	...	26,537	26,537	...	...	...
	Moradabad ...	155	...	...	18,021	...	17,255	17,255	...	766	* 766
	Budaun ...	84	188	...	38,032	...	34,349	34,349	...	3,683	* 3,683
	Bareilly ...	1,023	...	41	39,075	...	36,363	36,363	...	2,712	† 2,712
	Shábjahánpur ...	...	...	276	2,894	...	2,894	2,894	...	...	...
	Total ...	2,159	1,417	907	1,24,559	...	1,17,398	1,17,398	..	7,161	7, 61
Agra.	Muttra ...	2,164	...	791	38,162	...	35,657	35,657	...	2,505	2,505
	Agra ...	800	775	405	22,111	...	22,111	22,111	...	...	...
	Farukhabad ...	283	1,648	470	20,600	...	20,085	20,085	...	515	515
	Mainpuri ...	155	2,614	544	45,337	...	37,217	37,217	...	8,120	8,120
	Etáwah ...	276	...	902	15,000	...	12,542	12 542	...	2,458	2,458
	Etah ...	...	...	...	20,900	...	15,480	15,480	...	5,420	5,420
	Total ...	3,678	5,037	3,111	1,62,110	...	1,43,902	1,43,092	...	19,018	19,018
Jhánsi.	Jalaun ...	533	73	182	38,572	...	31,502	31,502	...	7,070	7,070
	Jhánsi ...	443	635	...	29,509	670	28,945	29,615	...	564	* 564
	Lalitpur ...	12	43	65	2,010	...	1,830	1,830	45	180	* 225
	Total ...	988	751	247	70,091	670	62,277	62,947	45	7,814	7,859
Allahabad.	Cawnpore ...	21	123	72	9,000	...	2,808	2,808	...	6,192	* 6,192
	Fatehpur ...	35	352	70	30,000	...	5,545	5,545	...	24,455	*24,455
	Bánda ...	179	54	290	5,436	140	5,436	5,576	...	...	...
	Allahabad ...	1	...	88	15,000	...	1,104	1,104	...	13,896	*13,896
	Hamírpur ...	558	115	687	15,311	...	13,515	13,515	...	1,796	1,796
	Jaunpur ...	...	13	...	148	...	148	148	...	...	...
	Total ...	794	657	1,202	74,895	140	28,556	28,696	...	46,339	46,339
Benares.	Gorakhpur ...	101	1	...	20,793	...	20,793	20,793	...	...	...
	Basti ...	1,107	23	...	41,963	...	41,744	41,744	...	219	219
	Azamgarh ...	18	...	...	2,000	...	883	883	...	1,117	1,117
	Mirzapur ...	20	...	...	4,500	...	1,477	1,477	...	3,023	3 023
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gházipur ...	...	...	...	4,000	...	2,158	2,158	...	1,842	1,842
	Total ...	1,246	24	...	73,256	...	67,055	67,055	...	6,201	6,201
	Grand Total ...	8,865	7,886	5,567	5,07,201	810	4,20,514	4,21,324	45	86,687	86,732

* Remitted under G. O. No. 2555A.
‡ Will be removed
I.—Rs. 1,285 collected on account
A. Rs. 3,095 were paid
B. Rs. 378 ditto

land Improvement Act, advanced, collected, and in balance, for the year 1877-78.

Instalments due to Government.			Collections on account of—			Balance on account of—				
Balance of previous years.	Falling due in the year under report.	Total.	Balance of previous years.	Instalments falling due in the year under report.	Total.	Balance of previous years.	Instalments falling due in the year under report.	Total.	Instalments not yet due.	Amount of interest realized.
13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
259	508	767	166	508	674	93	...	93	1,389	133
...	271	271	...	270	270	...	1	†1	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	277	277	...	258	258	...	19	19	1,483	...
...	105	105	...	48	48	...	57	57	...	...
250	1,161	1,420	166	1,084	1,250	93	17	170	3,272	133
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	620	620	...	620	620	...	...	...	25,917	...
...	13,422	13,422	...	13,302	13,302	...	120	120	3,833	...
...	34,349	34,349	...	33,869	33,869	...	480	480	...	...
...	36,363	36,363	...	27,706	27,706	...	8,657	8,657	...	...
763	3,923	4,686	605	3,249	3,854	158	674	832	...	...
763	88,677	89,440	605	78,746	79,351	158	9,931	10,089	29,750	...
...	34,662	34,662	...	27,274	27,274	...	7,388	7,388	915	...
...	12,378	12,378	...	2,924	2,924	...	9,454	9,454	10,320	...
...	15,600	15,600	...	14,562	14,562	...	1,038	1,038	4,485	...
...	1,386	1,386	...	1,386	1,386	...	...	...	35,831	...
...	...	...	...	...	I. ...	...	...	...	12,542	...
55	16,730	16,785	55	13,655	13,710	...	3,075	3,075	1,400	120
55	80,756	80,811	55	59,801	59,856	...	20,955	20,955	65,582	120
...	24,683	24,683	...	17,887	17,887	...	6,796	6,796	9,419	160
2,298	23,396	25,694	98	21,302	21,400	2,200	2,094	4,294	14,495	...
11,859	4,670	16,529	4,751	2,046	6,797	7,108	2,624	9,732	8,722	...
14,157	52,749	66,906	4,849	41,235	46,084	9,308	11,514	20,822	32,636	160
...	3,003	3,003	...	2,991	2,991	...	12	12	105	18
...	4,108	4,108	...	4,108	4,108	...	...	...	1,4 7	...
30	12,750	12,780	30	12,620	12,650	...	130	130	10,009	751
603	...	603	603	...	603	...	...	...	1,104	...
31	10,482	10,513	...	9,798	9,798	31	684	715	4,364	...
...	148	148	...	148	148	...	...	...	...	...
664	30,491	31,155	633	29,665	30,298	31	826	857	17,019	769
...	...	...	...	A. ...	...	...	...	...	21,192	...
...	...	...	...	B. ...	...	...	...	...	41,744	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	883	...
355	...	355	355	...	355	...	...	...	1,477	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	400	400	...	400	400	...	...	...	2,558	...
355	400	755	355	400	755	...	...	...	67,854	...
16,253	2,54,234	2,70,487	6,663	2,10,931	2,17,594	9,590	43,303	52,893	2,16,113	1,182

dated 24th August, 1878.
from the accounts.
of instalments not due.
voluntarily before due date.
ditto. ditto ditto.

† Inclusive of Rs. 370 erroneously omitted from the previous accounts.

Of the total sum of Rs. 4,21,324, advanced for the purchase of seed and plough-cattle, Rs. 1,17,398 were thus advanced in the Rohilkhand Division and Rs. 1,43,092 in the Agra Division, the two in which the effects of the drought were most severely felt. Of the entire sum Rs 2,70,487 should have been repaid during the year, but in many cases it was found impossible to realize the instalments, and at the close of the year, Rs. 52,893 were thus outstanding.

OUDH.

The following table shows the advances made in this province under the Land Improvement Act during 1877-78 :—

Nature of improvements	Outstanding advances with interest which has accrued thereon on account of— Previous years. Principal.	Previous years. Interest which had accrued at beginning of the year	Previous years. Interest accruing within the year.	Advances within the year under report. Principal.	Advances within the year under report. Interest.	Total. Principal.	Total. Interest.	Amount recoverable during the year on account of— Sums advanced in previous years. Principal.	Sums advanced in previous years. Interest.	Sums advanced within the year under report. Principal	Sums advanced within the year under report. Interest	Total. Principal.	Total. Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs a. p.
I.—Of the first kind specified in section 3, Act XXVI of 1871.	1,01,182 8 6	6,835 15 0	5,592 15 5	34,756 8 0	778 8 11	1,35,939 0 6	12,707 7 4	29,152 8 10	8,299 14 8	2,800 0 0	413 7 0	31,952 8 10	8,713 5 8
II.—Of the second kind there specified.	c 3,551 0 0	...	...	...	...	3,551 0 0	...	47 8 0	...	1,030 0 0	...	1,077 8 0	...
III.—Of the third kind there specified	2,416 0 0	137 3 8	144 14 2	...	..	2,413 0 0	282 1 10	789 0 0	282 1 10	...	...	789 0 0	282 1 10
IV.—Of the fourth kind there specified	612 0 0	3 8 1	11 3 11	50 0 0	2 5 6	662 0 0	17 1 6	214 0 0	11 11 9	...	...	214 0 0	11 11 9
Total ...	1,07 758 8 6	6,476 10 9	5,749 1 6	34,806 8 0	780 14 5	1,42,565 0 6	13,006 10 8	30,203 0 10	8 593 12 3	3,830 0 0	413 7 0	34,033 0 10	9,007 3 3

Nature of improvements.	Realized during the year. Principal.	Realized during the year. Interest.	Balance outstanding on amount recoverable during the year. Principal.	Balance outstanding on amount recoverable during the year. Interest.	Amount that will fall due hereafter. Principal.	Amount that will fall due hereafter. Interest.	Total outstandings. Principal.	Total outstandings. Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
I.—Of the first kind specified in section 3, Act XXVI. of 1871.	a24,548 0 10	b 6,188 6 5	7,466 13 11	2,537 4 3	1,03,984 1 9	3,981 12 8	1,11,390 15 8	6,519 0 11
II.—Of the second kind there specified	842 0 0	...	235 8 0	...	2,473 8 0	...	2,709 0 0	...
III —Of the third kind there specified	723 0 0	153 8 7	66 0 0	128 9 3	1,624 0 0	...	1,690 0 0	128 9 3
IV —Of the fourth kind there specified	164 0 0	5 7 9	50 0 0	6 4 0	448 0 0	5 5 9	498 0 0	11 9 9
Total ...	26,277 0 10	6,347 6 9	7,758 5 11	2,672 1 6	1,08,529 9 9	3,987 2 5	1,16,287 15 8	6,659 3 11

		Rs. a. p	
a. Includes	...	2 5 11	collected in advance in the Sitapur district.
b. Ditto	...	9 5 8	ditto ditto.
Ditto	...	2 15 4	ditto Lucknow district.
Total	...	12 5 0	

c. Excludes Rs. 21 collected in advance in 1877-78 in the Lucknow district.

For purposes not contemplated by the Land Improvement Act, a sum of Rs. 1,54,946 was advanced from the Government treasuries, and this was supplemented by advances amounting to Rs. 69,640 from the estate-funds in aid of the tenantry on the estates under Government management. Details of the advances, collections, and balances will be found in the following statement:—

Takávi advances made for purposes not contemplated by the Land Improvement Act in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1878.

District.	Outstanding advances with interest which has accrued thereon on account of—							Amount recoverable during the year on account of—	
	Previous years.			*Advances within the year under report.*		*Total.*		*Sums advanced in previous year.*	
	Principal.	Interest which had accrued at beginning of the year.	Interest accruing within the year.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow	1,168 14 0	...	...	30,618 0 0	605 2 1	31,786 14 0	605 2 1	304 14 0	...
Unao	1,756 0 0	...	...	9,509 0 0	...	11,265 0 0	...	559 0 0	...
Bara Banki	751 0 0	...	...	31,815 0 0	84 4 7	32,566 0 0	84 4 7	751 0 0	...
Sítapur	1,113 2 2	17 1 8	11 7 7	32,767 12 0	...	33,880 14 2	28 9 3	1,022 2 2	28 9 3
Hardoi	...	...	...	3,605 0 0	...	3,605 0 0	...	...	...
Kheri	3,651 10 9	...	...	4,558 11 9	...	8,210 6 6	...	1,752 4 0	...
Fyzabad	...	...	...	4,098 0 0	2 0 0	4,098 0 0	2 0 0	...	...
Bahraich	...	...	...	3,383 0 0	...	3,383 0 0	...	...	...
Gonda	3,400 0 0	...	...	8,567 0 0	...	11,967 0 0	...	400 0 0	...
Rae Bareli	1,989 10 9	...	1 0 6	24,480 0 0	296 10 8	26,469 10 9	297 11 2	1,989 10 9	1 0 6
Sultánpur	278 4 2	...	...	538 0 0	0 13 3	816 4 2	0 13 3	278 4 2	...
Partabgarh	...	...	...	1,007 0 0	...	1,007 0 0	...	...	...
Total ...	14,108 9 10	17 1 8	12 8 1	1,54,946 7 9	988 14 7	1,69,055 1 7	1,018 8 4	7,057 3 1	29 9 9

Takávi advances made for purposes not contemplated by the Land Improvement Act in the districts of the Province of Oudh, for the year ending 30th September, 1878—(concluded).

District.	Amount recoverable during the year on account of—(*concluded*).				*Realized during the year.*		*Balance outstanding on amount recoverable during the year.*		*Amount that will fall due hereafter.*		*Total outstandings.*	
	Sums advanced within the year under report.		*Total.*									
	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.	Principal.	Interest.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Lucknow ...	11,590 0 0	605 2 1	11,894 14 0	605 2 1	a10,568 12 0	605 2 1	1,343 2 0	...	19,875 0 0	...	21,218 2 9	...
Unao	8,143 8 0	...	8,702 8 0	...	8,702 8 0	...	...	...	2,562 8 0	...	2,562 8 0	...
Bara Banki ...	15,528 0 0	84 4 7	16,279 0 0	84 4 7	11,554 0 0	...	4,725 0 0	84 4 7	16,287 0 0	...	21,012 0 0	84 4 7
Sítapur	9,840 12 0	...	10,862 14 2	28 9 3	b 9,506 9 5	c33 6 7	1,447 4 9	...	22 927 0 0	...	24,374 4 9	...
Hardoi	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,605 0 0	...	3,605 0 0	...
Kheri	3,662 11 9	...	5,414 15 9	...	5,308 15 9	...	106 0 0	...	2,795 6 9	...	2,901 6 9	...
Fyzabad	262 8 0	2 0 0	262 8 0	2 0 0	262 8 0	2 0 0	...	...	3,835 8 0	...	3,835 8 0	...
Bahraich ...	1,123 0 0	...	1,123 0 0	...	d 1,432 0 0	...	...	...	1,951 0 0	...	1,951 0 0	...
Gonda	1,582 8 0	...	1,982 8 0	...	1,712 0 0	...	270 8 0	...	9,984 8 0	...	10,255 0 0	...
Rae Bareli ...	5,803 6 0	212 6 1	7,793 0 9	218 6 7	6,541 12 9	e193 11 9	1,251 4 0	20 3 6	18,676 10 0	84 4 7	19,927 14 0	104 8 1
Sultánpur ...	510 0 0	...	788 4 2	...	655 14 0	...	132 6 2	...	28 0 0	0 13 3	160 6 2	0 13 3
Partabgarh ...	864 0 0	...	864 0 0	...	864 0 0	...	...	...	143 0 0	...	143 0 0	...
Total ...	58,910 5 9	903 12 9	65,967 8 10	933 6 6	f 57,108 15 11	g834 4 5	9,275 8 11	104 8 1	1,02,670 8 9	85 1 10	1,11,946 1 8	189 9 11

a Includes Rs. 17 of surplus collection for ensuing year.
b Ditto „ 19 ditto.
c Ditto „ 4-13-4 ditto.
d Ditto „ 309 ditto.
e Ditto „ 0-8-8 ditto.
f Ditto „ 417 on account of surplus collection.
g Ditto „ 5-6-0 ditto ditto of interest not due to close of year.

The districts varied very much in the extent to which assistance in the purchase of seed and cattle was accepted. In Lucknow the advances were Rs. 30,618, in Unao but Rs. 9,509. In Sítapur they amounted to Rs. 32,767, in Hardoi to only Rs. 3,605. The differences are not all in accord with the known conditions of the several districts and their tenures; and apparently the extent of these loans depended a good deal on the views held by the district officers and the caution they considered necessary in the enquiries preliminary to advance. The rainfall of 1877 was, however, generally sufficient to give a fairly assured prospect of a rabi harvest, and there was not much difficulty among tenantry in procuring their seed from their usual dealers. The bulk of the advances was for the purchase of plough-cattle, but the action of Government, it is reported, had an appreciable influence in leading the seed-dealers to give easier terms than they were prepared to hold out for at the outset. Of the total amount advanced, the sum of Rs. 65,967, advanced for seed, was repayable within the year, *i.e.*, at the rabi harvest, but of this, only Rs. 57,108 were collected. More than half of the balance was in the single district of Bara Banki.

CHAPTER V.

MORTALITY.

THE divisions which suffered most from the failure of tha kharíf of 1877 were those of Rohilkhand, Agra, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli. In the chapters devote to relief works and poor-houses, it has been shown that for various reasons these measures of relief were not taken advantage of to the extent that might have been anticipated, and failed to alleviate much of the distress that prevailed. The result of this failure was an unmistakeable increase in the mortality among the poorer classes—the young and the old being the greatest sufferers.

The mortality directly or in lirectly caused by the scarcity occurred almost entirely during the last month of 1877, and the earlier months of 1878 ; but the later months of the year 1878, also, were marked by large mortality in districts that showed no appreciable increase in the months when scarcity was most serious and which had sufferred less from the failure of the crops. This increase in the number of deaths, which swelled the provincial returns, was due to a widespread epidemic of small-pox in the hot weather, and to the abnormal prevalence of fever in the rainy season—especially in the canal-irrigated districts of the Upper Doáb and in the Benares Division.

In the districts which had suffered most from the failure of the kharíf, the rate of mortality became nearly normal after the rabi was reaped, and remained so until it was affected by the outbreak of fever in the rains. The remarks on this subject made when reviewing the Sanitary Commissioner's report for 1878 may with advantage be here reproduced :

"The mortality of the year 1878 was very high ; it was most marked in the following districts :—

Muttra	with a mortality of		...	...	71·56	per mille.
Tarái	ditto	ditto	...	...	58·16	ditto.
Bijnor	ditto	ditto	...	...	57·18	ditto.
Agra	ditto	ditto	...	...	57·15	ditto.
Shábjahánpur	ditto	ditto	...	...	55·4	ditto.

"The total mortality in the provinces exceeded a million-and-a-half out of a population of about 42½ millions, and gives a rate of 35·6 per mille. This increase in mortality is undoubtedly to some extent only apparent, and merely testifies to improved registration ; but though abundant evidence has been furnished that the rural police authorities responded cheerfully and energetically to the efforts made by the district officers to make registration a reality, and afforded more accurate information than formerly as to the condition of the people at a time when scarcity and other causes were at work to affect it unfavorably, the inquiries that were instituted showed that there was an actual and serious enhancement of the normal rate of mortality, the real causes of which were :—

"1*st.*—Scarcity or dearness of food, owing to the failure of the kharíf of 1877, which deprived the laboring classes of their usual supply of coarse grains, and the effects of which were aggravated by the abnormal cold and wet in the early part of 1878. This told on the death-rate of the first three months, *i.e.*, until the rabi crop was harvested in the districts of the Rohilkhand, Agra, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli Divisions.

"2*nd.*—An unusually widespread and severe epidemic of small-pox, fatal cases of which were very numerous during the hot weather months in districts which had not suffered from the first cause.

"3*rd.*—The excessive prevalence of the usual autumnal fever. The mortality from this cause was greatest in Agra and Muttra, but the disease was very fatal in every district of the Meerut Division, in the greater part of the Agra Division, in Jhánsi, and in all the districts of the Benares Division.

"The year's mortality, compared with that of 1876 and 1877, shows the following results :—

	1876.	1877.	1878.
Cholera	48,311	31,770	22,221
Small-pox	40,730	36,022	170,524
Fevers	658,230	574,722	982,117
Bowel complaints	96,217	84,615	165,445
Injuries	18,551	19,726	25,616
Other causes	75,451	93,683	155,801
Total ...	937,490	840,538	1,521,724

"The serious increase in mortality formed the subject of a special inquiry conducted by three competent officers, and the result was to show that there had been great improvement in registration, and that the returns were little, if at all, short of the truth, and in some cases (owing to double entries and to treating persons who had disappeared from their homes as dead) were even in excess of the reality.

"In short, to repeat here what has before been said on another occasion in connection with this subject, there was not famine, but there was scarcity and resultant dearness, in consequence of which a large section of the community had an insufficient allowance of nutritious food. They therefore succumbed to disease, generated chiefly by the abnormal cold in the months of December to March. This was succeeded by an epidemic of small-pox, which may have been more fatal because the people were weak from previous privation, but the mortality, as a matter of fact, was greatest in districts where there was least distress. As this epidemic died out, the rate of mortality improved; but it was again enhanced by the outbreak of very severe fever at the usual season, which fever prostrated rich and poor alike. Making allowance for the latter causes, however, there remains a large number of deaths to be attributed only to the first, and telling a sad tale of deplorable suffering and mortality."

The following table shows the mortality in each district of the divisions named above for the twelve months from November, 1877, to October, 1878 :—

Division.	District.	Total number of deaths.												Total for 12 months.	Population of district according to census.
		November, 1877.	December, 1877.	January, 1878.	February, 1878.	March, 1878.	April, 1878.	May, 1878.	June, 1878.	July, 1878.	August, 1878.	September, 1878.	October, 1878.		
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor ...	1,952	3,613	4,626	5,425	5,620	5,610	3,841	2,262	1,462	2,214	3,375	4,144	44,144	737,152
	Moradabad ...	3,191	5,036	7,029	5,802	6,532	5,626	4,450	2,852	1,895	1,743	2,050	3,072	49,278	1,122,131
	Bareilly ...	4,959	7,330	8,559	9,665	10,290	9,327	6,917	4,247	2,382	3,287	4,053	4,049	75,065	1,506,801
	Shábjahánpur ...	4,102	7,134	9,244	10,208	9,006	6,741	4,576	2,746	1,409	1,369	1,736	2,424	60,695	949,471
	Budaun ...	4,029	7,727	9,064	8,900	6,436	4,729	2,977	2,107	1,281	1,157	1,099	1,846	51,352	934,348
Agra ...	Etah ...	1,414	2,600	3,709	3,856	3,537	3,193	2,112	1,422	1,002	1,128	1,284	1,822	27,079	703,485
	Muttra ...	1,579	1,973	1,869	1,725	2,018	2,511	2,189	3,672	2,562	2,970	6,579	11,654	41,311	729,580
	Farukhabad ...	2,432	3,564	4,267	3,606	3,946	4,031	3,413	2,579	1,973	1,781	1,492	2,105	35,189	918,748
	Mainpuri ...	1,712	2,122	1,961	2,443	2,933	3,190	2,453	2,168	1,611	1,705	1,790	2,450	26,538	765,783
	Agra ...	2,684	3,863	5,088	4,736	5,031	4,896	4,076	5,157	5,462	6,932	8,345	10,214	66,484	1,251,959
	Etáwah ...	1,222	1,472	1,563	1,911	1,616	1,981	2,108	1,876	1,565	1,336	1,400	1,949	19,999	668,581
Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	2,827	5,965	6,200	6,296	5,598	4,512	3,345	2,140	1,660	2,703	2,313	1,913	45,472	773,213
	Bara Banki ...	1,892	3,125	5,016	5,575	4,175	5,020	4,021	2,650	1,656	2,232	2,024	1,662	39,048	1,115,042
	Unao ...	1,498	2,543	3,527	4,323	4,112	5,795	5,988	3,920	2,225	1,873	1,798	1,826	39,428	945,736
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	1,544	2,464	4,498	4,630	5,041	5,902	5,549	3,806	2,826	3,413	3,006	2,705	45,384	988,636
	Sultánpur ...	1,436	1,598	2,250	3,614	2,706	2,746	2,003	1,846	1,576	2,208	2,083	2,115	26,181	1,000,336
	Partabgarh ...	1,359	1,509	1,895	1,741	2,298	4,317	3,540	2,845	1,907	2,227	2,267	2,029	27,944	784,114

In a Despatch No. 49, dated the 3rd June, 1878, to the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India, the Government of India wrote:—

"The returns of mortality for the North-Western Provinces show that during the past five months, the death-rate has been very much higher than usual. The average death-rate for the whole of the North-Western Provinces and Oudh has been during—

November, 1877 ...	1·99	Per mille, as compared with a rate per mille in the previous year, of	1·79
December „ ...	2·77		1·59
January, 1878 ...	3·27		1·20
February „ ...	3·30		1·05
March „ ...	3·36		1 46

The Lieutenant-Governor, when remarking on this mortality, considered that many who had been reduced by want must have succumbed to the cold and damp of the present unusual season. He deplored the unreadiness of the people to come to the relief works which are open and are ready for them. This difficulty has been felt in other provinces where relief works are really supervised and a fair tale of work is exacted at low rates of wage from the relief laborers."

"Though high prices and want must have had their share in causing the increased rate of mortality in the North-Western Provinces, there is reason to believe that the season has been unhealthy in parts of India not affected by the scarcity. In 22 towns of the Central Provinces where the registration of deaths is held by our Sanitary Commissioner to be comparatively well done, the death-rate of the past season has been abnormally high, the death-rate being during—

January, 1878 ...	2·52	Per mille, as compared with a rate per mille in the preceding year, of	2·2
February „ ...	2·40		2·1
March „ ...	3·80		2 3

In the Central Provinces, though prices were high, there was no scarcity of food; and the late Sanitary Commissioner, Dr. S. C. Townsend, has pointed out that the mortality from fever which usually falls almost to *zero* in February has this year continued extraordinary high."

Again, in their Despatch No. 54, dated the 31st August, 1878, the Government of India alluded to the subject in the following remarks:—

"The development of the system of registering deaths and causes of deaths has, in some parts of India, so far advanced that the returns now throw considerable light upon the sanitary condition of the people, and are suggestive at least of the results of distress prevailing at any particular locality. In the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, these mortuary returns have been carefully watched, week by week and month by month, by the local Government and its officers. The returns from November, 1877, to June, 1878, give some grounds for thinking that (though the cost of food had not reached famine rates), the high prices operating during an exceptionally unhealthy season have been one among the causes of an extremely high death-rate. During these eight months, the total registered deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh have been 1,036,040 as compared with 530,346 in the previous year: and the death-rate according to the registration figures has risen from 16·86 per mille to 32·95 per mille per annum. It is not possible to say what proportion of this increased mortality can have been due to want. Part of the increase may be apparent only, and due to the progressive improvement in the registration arrangements; part is due to epidemics of fever and small-pox. Dr. Townsend who was recently acting as our Sanitary Commissioner, and who is now working under the Famine Commission, after scrutinizing the returns and visiting parts of the country affected, estimates that probably 300,000 of the increased number of deaths in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh cannot be traced to the epidemics above noticed, and may have been due to the high prices of food, that is to want, or to diseases caused or accelerated by insufficiency of food. How far this conclusion may be supported, after a more full consideration of the facts, we cannot now say. But it is no doubt a deplorable result that such a morta-

lity should have occurred during a season when prices nowhere touched famine rates, and when neither the local Government nor the Government of India deemed it necessary to undertake regular operations of famine relief, or to do more than open relief works and poor-houses in the districts where distress was most rife."

The subject was one on which the Lieutenant-Governor was most anxious to be able to arrive at satisfactory conclusions; and with this view, His Honor appointed Dr. Planck (Sanitary Commissioner) and Captain D. G. Pitcher (the Secretary to the Local Famine Committee) to enquire into the causes and nature of the increased mortality which took place during the scarcity. These officers were instructed to visit the districts of the Rohilkhand Division, and scrutinize the mortuary circles where registration showed the death-rate to have been excessive; instituting a regular house-to-house enquiry into the circumstances and ages of the people reported to have died—into the apparent causes of their deaths—and into the distribution of deaths according to locality, condition, and age; and collecting any other information which might tend to throw light on the question at issue. From Rohilkhand they were to extend their enquiries to those districts in the Agra Division and in Oudh in which the mortality recorded was high. This enquiry was, however, suspended under telegraphic instructions from the Government of India, who were at that time in communication with the Famine Commission as to the direction in which the Commission might desire such local enquiry to be conducted.

It is unnecessary to republish the correspondence which followed, but finally, on receiving the review by the Famine Commission of Dr. Townsend's report, it was determined to institute separate inquiry by three officers in the divisions of greatest mortality, and the following resolution was accordingly drawn up and issued.

No. 63 OF 1879.

RESOLUTION.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Allahabad, the 7th January, 1879.

READ—

Government, North-Western Provinces, letter No. 3003A, dated 5th October, 1878, to Sanitary Commissioner, North Western Provinces and Oudh.

Government, North-Western Provinces, letter No. 5664A., dated 10th October, 1878, to Additional Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine)

A telegram, dated 21st October, 1878, from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

Government, North-Western Provinces, letter No. 3212A., dated 23rd October, 1878, to Sanitary Commissioner, North-Western Provinces and Oudh.

Letter No. 1525F, dated 21st October, from Secretary to Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

Read also—

Letter No. 19C., dated 30th December, from the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department, forwarding a letter, No. 1A., dated 27th December, 1878, from Secretary to the Famine Commission, to the Additional Secretary to the Government of India, Public Works Department (Famine), with enclosures.

OBSERVATIONS.—The Famine Commission having received the review by the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of India of Dr. Townsend's report on the excessive mortality in certain districts during the ten months from November, 1877, to August, 1878, have expressed the desire that the real character and the causes of the increase in the rate of mortality be elucidated by local enquiry conducted by selected district officers. They have also called attention to the fact that the same high rate of mortality continued to prevail in the months of September and October, 1878, and they request that the results of the enquiry reach them by the end of February.

2. The area over which the enquiry will extend comprises fully one-third of these provinces, and it will be physically impossible that in the time allowed a full exhaustive investigation can be made by one officer or even by several officers working separately.

In order that as much as possible may be accomplished, the Lieutenant-Governor has determined that the investigation shall be carried on simultaneously in three different localities, and shall be conducted by the following officers :—

(*a*)—In Rohilkhand, by Captain Pitcher, Assistant Commissioner, on special duty, who has already (under demi-official instructions) been making enquiries there on the subject.

(*b*)—In Lucknow and Rae Bareli Divisions, by Mr. W. C. Benett, Assistant Commissioner, who had charge of relief operations in the worst part of the Rae Bareli district in the cold weather of 1877-78.

(*c*)—In the Agra Division, by Mr. D. Roberts, Officiating Joint-Magistrate, an officer selected from the staff of the Agra district.

3. The points to which these officers will give their attention are described in paras. 4 (II., III., IV.), 5, and 6 of the letter from the Secretary to the Famine Commission, No. 1A., dated 27th December.

Briefly, they may be said to be the following :—

(*a*)—What was the exact rate and character of the mortality in the period referred to; among which classes did it occur,—the sex, age, and condition in life of those who died being carefully ascertained; and what were the causes of the excessive mortality ?

(*b*)—What is the explanation of the difference in results in adjoining districts of the same division, or in adjoining circles of the same district ? In some circles the mortality was not much greater than that of an ordinary year, while in adjoining circles the rate was excessively high. To what causes are the more favourable rate in the former and the great mortality in the latter due ? Is the low return in the former explicable by defective registration, the operation of the relief measures, or any of the causes indicated in para. 4 (II.) of the Famine Commission's letter ?

(*c*)—What, especially, is the cause and nature of the mortality in the months from the cutting of the rabi crop to the end of October, and what connection is there between this and the causes that operated to produce a high rate of mortality in the cold weather of 1877-78 ?

4. It is particularly desirable that the officers deputed endeavour to ascertain in the villages and circles they visit the exact population, and to obtain accurate statistics of the deaths that have occurred during the twelve months. They should visit not only the villages for which a high rate of mortality is shown in the returns, but those where proportionally few deaths have been recorded.

5. His Honor directs that they keep a diary of their proceedings, and be careful to note in it any facts coming under their observation, or learned in conversation with the villagers, which throw light on the effects of the drought, on the condition of the people, the nature and cause of the excessive mortality, the best methods of giving relief to those who suffered in consequence, and the resources of the various classes when struggling with distress.

6. The Sanitary Commissioner is at present engaged in an important enquiry into the nature and cause of the fever which has been fatally prevalent in the Agra and Muttra districts since October, and His Honor does not think that this investigation should be interrupted; but he will be desired to join, as soon as possible, the camp of one of the officers now deputed (the selection is left to himself), and to aid in this special enquiry when he has completed the duty he is now engaged in.

7. The officers deputed will submit their reports on completing their investigation direct to this office, and should send a brief report of progress fortnightly.

The reports submitted by the officers selected to conduct the enquiry give all the necessary information and are published *in extenso* as containing matters of valuable and permanent interest on the subjects of famine—mortality, and relief:—

REPORT BY CAPTAIN D. G. PITCHER, ON MORTALITY IN THE ROHILKHUND DIVISION.

IN compliance with demi-official instructions I joined my camp at Sháhjahánpur on the 22nd November, 1878.

Preliminary enquiries from the district officers regarding the mortality circles most affected, and the practicability of testing the averages drawn up, occupied me until the 24th, when I marched from Sháhjahánpur *viâ* the Kant, Jalálabad, Kunderia, Jaitipur, Kutra, and Khudaganj mortality circles, making enquiries at several villages, and finally quitted the Sháhjahánpur for the Bareilly district on the 20th December.

As the circumstances of each district differ in some particulars, I propose reporting on each district separately before speaking of the division generally, and will, therefore, first speak of Sháhjahánpur alone.

Commencing, then, about the end of November, I continued my inquiry in nearly every village subsequently visited, as a house-to-house one, and secured figures which go to show that the census returns are no longer a safe basis for the calculation of mortuary statistics.

Having, then, attempted to explain the procedure adopted by me for verification, I will now revert to the instructions conveyed in Resolution No. 63, and reply to the points fixed in para. 3 categorically.

The exact rate of the mortality.

The returns collected show that for the Sháhjahánpur district the mortality was greatly exaggerated. Whether due to incorrect enumeration in the first instance, or to the constant changes occurring amongst villages, due to population shifting, it is impossible to say; but the fact seems certain that the population of the district up to October, 1877, was far in excess of that on which the averages for mortality statistics are calculated, while, on the other hand, the mortality recorded was far in excess of that which actually occurred. The exact rate it is impossible to give, but a rate may be assumed for the district on the basis of the exact rates to be found in the accompanying list.

As an example of errors of both descriptions, I would refer to the village of Kumarka, circle Kutra.

Here the census returns show 186 as the population, and the mortuary register records 80 as having died within twelve months; while in a house-to-house enquiry I counted 593 people as present, and verified 41 deaths only as occurring within the same period. The chaukidar of this village admitted having reported all those who had absconded as dead, "for," said he, "they are sure to have died, and at least are dead to the village." Further, he volunteered the information that he reported still-born children and miscarriages as deaths, and I may remark that I never subsequently met a chaukidar who, when questioned, did not say that he reported every child still born as a death. One muharrir informed me that the practice was, on a miscarriage being reported, to enquire whether there was any trace of a human countenance in the fœtus, and if so, to enter the occurrence in the register as a death, but if not to omit it. The muharrir in the next circle, however, would not admit this, but fixed the registration of still-born children at a fœtus of seven months and over.

The separate reports from Kumarka of deaths from bowel complaints stood as follows:—10 men 5 women; 7 men 7 women; 7 men 7 women; 5 men 1 woman; 3 men 1 woman; 3 men 2 women. The repetition of 7 men and 7 women was

a coincidence which, coming after a report of fifteen people, was in itself suspicious, but many other villages which I was unable to visit, show coincidences quite as extraordinary. In fact the chaukidars of some villages seemed so attracted by some particular figure, that I could guess when the name of the village was read out what figure would follow.

At Chaukia, in the Kunderia circle, the chaukidar attempted to explain the discrepancy between the register and the deaths verified on the grounds that he had reported all births, and possibly these might have got entered in the column of "bowel complaint."

At other villages I found that people who had gone to see relatives at neighbouring villages, and had died there, had been reported both from their own village and from the village where they died. This last was probably a fertile source of error. Not unfrequently people were said to have died when, on further questioning, the fact was elicited that they had died at the poor-house.

In some villages, again, the chaukidars very positively asserted that they reported strictly all deaths occurring and no more, and that the error lay with the thana muharrir.

As registration is at present conducted it is impossible to say whether the chaukidars or the muharrirs are to blame when errors are discovered, and to allow of the returns being properly checked, I venture to state that the present system must undergo a considerable change.

It may be asked what reason there was for the chaukidars reporting in excess; to which I must reply that, subsequent to the issue of the Government circular dated 2nd August, 1877, calling attention of officers to the mortality statistics, a circular was sent round in September, 1877, to the thanas, warning chaukidars that any one neglecting to register deaths would be suspended for six months. It is not surprising then, seeing that house-to-house verification had never been carried out, if some chaukidars thought that a higher rate of mortality might get them a better name, or that when deaths began to occur very frequently a panic seized them, and they elected to report every disappearance as a death. At the first circle visited, I was struck with the singular way in which, in the register of roadside deaths, the age of the first death reported on any one day proved to be the same as that of every other death reported that day, and the muharrir then said that if several chaukidars came to the thana together, whatever the first man to speak reported was generally repeated by the rest. In no other way could a similar coincidence be explained: when in reading out the daily registers, I found that three or four men reporting on the same day from villages of different size would report exactly the same number of deaths apiece and from the same disease.

As for the muharrirs, it is more difficult to say why they should go to the trouble of exaggerating the numbers, and I never suspected them of doing so until a mere accident showed the possibility of such a thing. I had then but three circles left which I could possibly examine before concluding my tour by the date fixed, but in all these three the monthly totals were higher than the actual totals of the daily reports—in one case as much as 6 or 7 per cent. In one case I found a man entered as killed by a fall from a tree who had been sent off alive to the dispensary in another circle. In another I found one of suicide and one of accident, in the daily register of which there was no mention in the police diary, where all such occurrences are to be found. Two cases entered as suicides on account of want I inquired into on the spot and found to be simple accidents, the particulars of which are given in my diary. I could give other instances to show that facts are superior to arguments, and that, however small the reason may be why the muharrirs should exaggerate, still that they do require a check, just as much as do the chaukidars.

The character of the mortality was that it chiefly affected the very old and the very young amongst the laboring classes, and classes on a similar footing, such as weavers, cotton-carders, Kahárs, Bhattiáras, Bhurjis, Dhobis, and the like, whether in the towns or amongst the rural classes. Mahallas in towns containing large number of kahárs or weavers congregated together suffered severely, but otherwise town residents seem to have fared better than those in the country in comparison to their numbers. I was unable to take any exact statistics in towns, but, so far as I could learn from enquiry, the small shopkeepers and artisans had not suffered at all. The town mortality, where heavy, was raised by the deaths amongst the poor people who crowded in from the country.

Another character of the mortality seemed to be that it affected the tracts drained by the Ramganga, Baigul, and Ghurra rivers; also those villages chiefly where in ordinary years the most water is to be found lying on the surface, in tanks, or where much rice is ordinarily cultivated. The villages situated on the bhúr or sandy soil, though apparently no better off as regards the amount of kharíf crop realised in 1877, fared far better than villages in lower situations.

The causes of the mortality were various. The people themselves persisted is ascribing every death which occurred between October, 1877, and the cutting of the rabi in March, 1878, as due to want—no matter how old, no matter how young.

But they as persistently asserted, with but few exceptions, that no deaths occurred from want subsequent to the cutting of the rabi, nor could I discover that the mortality from May, 1878 to about October, 1878, had been more than ordinary; and if the mortality for those months is greater than was shown for similar periods in previous years, it may be taken, I think, to be due to improved registration. For April and May the deaths were attributed by the people themselves in most cases to the, what may be called, poisonous action of new grain on stomachs enfeebled by insufficient nourishment. Whole households often were carried off by one fatal meal, and of this several instances may be found in my returns for villages. In September and October cholera was introduced into the villages by the people on the relief works. Small-pox prevailed to a great extent, affecting the well-to-do quite as much as the meaner sort. Cholera and small-pox had entirely disappeared by the time I commenced to march, save in one village in the Khudaganj circle. There I found a great many children suffering from it in the houses of well-to-do cultivators, while there was not a case in any other village near, and the people complained bitterly that vaccination had been carried out in the village not long before, yet had failed to be of any effect.

There is a self-sown weed called "*batua*" which grows amongst the corn; and scattered also with the corn plants, more or less, are plants of mustard seed.

These plants with some others under the collective name of *ság* are gathered in all years, and eaten in moderation by all classes as a vegetable accompaniment to their meal of grain. There is nothing whatever deleterious in them when eaten in small quantities. I have tried both, and found the *batua* to differ in no respect from ordinary spinach. Throughout my tour from December to February I have seen the women and children out all day gathering *batua* in the fields, and in some villages the people complained that the *batua* was inferior this year to what it was last year, having been killed down by the frost. On the march one day near Khudaganj I found a woman lying senseless in a field with her head broken, the sole cause of offence having been that she had trespassed in search of *batua*. Last year, owing to the constant rain, *ság* flourished in unwonted luxuriance, and instead of being eaten in moderation only was devoured to excess, with the result of inducing a fatal form of diarrhœa. The effect was not the same in all. In house after house I found it stated that all had consumed *ság* equally, but that while the diet agreed with

some, in others it had caused death. In this way could in part be accounted for the fact that strong people were said to have died from want, while young children and aged people were to be found in the house who had passed through the time scot-free.

The general opinion was that so long as a man could get salt to mix with *batua*, and not less than four chittacks of grain to add to it, a long period could be tided over safely, but salt was said to be indispensable, and at widely distant points I heard the same expression—"Those who died were those who could not get salt to eat with their *batua*." With or without salt, however, a diet of nothing but *batua* for four or five days was, so they said, more than the strongest could stand.

The ties of relationship appear to have been strained to the utmost. Every one had to look out for him or for herself. Parents refused to help children, and children to parents. Consequently, any one disabled by fever or dysentery, &c., from work, or from going to the fields in search of *batua*, was left to die, where in ordinary years he or she would have received help from relatives until fit for work again. Such deaths were all put down to starvation. Frequently when I expressed surprise at finding a death put down as from starvation in a house where there were many people, young and old, owning household goods and cattle, the reply would be—"Oh! but he first got fever or dysentery."

The excess of deaths in men over women is a singular fact well known to the people themselves, and accounted for in identically the same manner by all classes from Sháhjahánpur to Bijnor—from the peasant to the police. It is attributed to the women, who have the cooking to do for the whole household, taking for themselves and for their children more than a fair share of the food provided. I tried one day to find out from some laborers irrigating fields what they purchased with their small wage of five pice a day. "That we can't say," was the reply; "we give all cash to our women, and if you want to know how it is spent, you must ask them, as we don't know." Another reason given for the preponderance of male over female deaths was that the men when hard pressed were too proud to beg of their neighbours, but that the women and children felt no such shame, and importuned the more wealthy villagers. Again, the women when hard up would go off to the mother-in law's house, but the men once married and separated from the parental roof appear to look for little help therefrom. Another reason was no doubt due to the fact that the watching of crops at night is done by men only. Last year, whatever the thermometer may have shown, the cold was more trying with the cutting wind and rain that accompanied it than it had been for many years past, while owing to the scarcity of food the fields required an extra number of watchers, and indeed, watching fields constituted one of the chief sources of income of the poor. Straw for bedding was scarce and many who had enough wherwith to purchase food were yet unable to purchase clothing. Hence it is conceivable that many in these night watchings contracted fever, of which, when disabled from work, they were left by their relatives to die. There remains also the fact that the men considerably exceed the women in numbers, to what extent my village returns when completed will afford some indication.

The infants were mostly said to have died from *súkha*, or wasting, consequent on the mothers losing milk and being unable to suckle the children properly.

From the large proportion of very old people who died during the winter of 1878, and from the comparatively low death-rate for the rains of 1877 and the rains of 1878, it may fairly be inferred that many died during the trying winter of 1877-78, who, in the ordinary course of times and seasons, would have died of old age within a year or two. To this fact is probably due the low death-rate of July and August, 1878, for the Sháhjahánpur district, as remarked upon in para. 5, letter No. 1A. from the Secretary, Famine Commission, to the Government of India.

The degree of mortahtyto be I found influenced by—(*a*) the character of the population ; (*b*) the position of the village site ; (*c*) the physical features of the mortality circle.

(*a*) In compact communities consisting principally of one class of people, those people held together and afforded mutual help to each other, the result being that the mortality was very low. On the other hand, when the community was considerably mixed as to classes, the mortality was heavy. Instances of the above, side by side, were everywhere to be found.

For example, in the Jaitipur circle are the villages of Mirpur and Burha, adjoining each other and of nearly equal size, while the lands of Mirpur are probably better on the whole than those of Burha ; yet 49 people died in Mirpur as against 7 in Burha. In Mirpur the population is a very mixed one, while in Burha the people are almost exclusively Mewatis.

(*b*) Where the village site was low and unwholesome, or surrounded by much "barsáti" land, or land growing kharíf crops, there was to be found a high rate of mortality. Marora, for instance, situated in a foul dank depression reeking with moisture, lost 69 people as against 255 living, while Shahabad, close alongside, within 500 yards, but situated on higher ground and clearer from trees, lost only 33 in a nominal population of 403. Karkoro, surrounded by marshy pools and rice lands, with a very mixed population, lost 102 in thirteen months as against 565 living, while not far off, Jujharpur and Kirat-Behari, villages almost exclusively composed of Gararíyas and Thákurs respectively, and healthily situated on a high, sandy, well-drained spot, showed only 10 deaths against a joint population of 319.

(*c*) Circles situated in the bed of the Ramganga, like Kunderia, or with many tanks, like Kutra, suffered far more than circles on higher ground, such as Kant and Maduapur.

These distinctions may be said to have been found throughout the division, save that in Bijnor it was the higher placed circles which fared worse than those in the valley of the Ganges ; but there fever appears to be more prevalent in the high land than on the low, owing to bad water and jungle, and just the contrary to what obtains in Sháhjahánpur.

The inference is that fever and bowel complaints, due to insanitary conditions in the sites of villages and circles, at a time when the subsoil waters were undergoing unusual fluctuations, disabled many during the wet cold winter of 1877-78, who, in the absence of the customary aid from their relatives and friends, died from want. That the people's hearts were hardened may be inferred from the following instances :—In the village of Sathrahpur, in a house where a man was said to have died from want, I found that his son had very shortly after borrowed money and married, but had evidently not thought it worth while borrowing money to save his father's life. In the village of Marora a zemindar was said to have died from want in a joint Hindu family. Had all agreed to sell or mortgage the share the man's life would have been saved. In Jaggat I found a Chamár who had lost a wife and two children through want, but still had remarried very shortly after, and expected soon to be again a father. I could go on naming instances, but they are to be found in my diary if required.

Two classes suffered greatly in Sháhjahánpur—the Kahárs and the Bhattiaras, especially in the Kutra and Khudaganj circles. These castes monopolise all the fishing of tanks, and by the drought lost that means of livelihood. The Kahárs alone carry on the singhára cultivation, employing Chamárs at liberal wages (for it is very trying work) to collect the nuts. There are immense quantities of singhárás grown in the districts ; every little pond has its crop, and the people are employed in tending and gathering the crops from June to January. Last year the tanks were

empty. In former days the roads from Sháhjahánpur to Bareilly and to Pilibhít, and again to Naini Tal, were traversed by many travellers in dhooli dáks which were supplied by the Kaháras, while in the saráis the Bhattiáras attended to the wants of native travellers. By the introduction of the railway both classes have suddenly been deprived of one of their chief sources of income.

The only part of that income left, *viz.*, the pálki hire earned in travelling about with marriage parties, was also lost last year, as there were scarcely any marriages. So in 1877-78 the Kaháras died in great numbers and those I talked to seemed to consider that their case was one for special consideration by Government, since Government had introduced the railway. Kaháras, again, are usually employed to cook the sugar-cane juice, but last year there was little to cook.

On the 20th December I entered the Bísalpur circle of the Bareilly district, and visiting the Bísalpur, Bilsanda, Púranpur, Pilibhít, Jahánabad, Ritcha, Deorania, and Bhojipura circles, arrived at the Bisauli circle of the Budaun district on the 20th January.

For the Bisalpur circle I found that the registers previous to February, 1878, had been destroyed: hence I was left to make out my statement for villages from about the 24th February, and then only in part, as many villages share in one name with variations. For instance, there may be Naubadia Baljit, Naubadia Bhagat, and half a dozen other Naubadias widely distant from each other and widely different in circumstances; but at the thána every report from them will be found entered under the heading of "Naubadia." This fault common to all circles, and removable by a very simple remedy, combined with the absence of registers for the months previous to February, prevented me from ascertaining how far the reported rate exceeded the exact rate, but that there had been great exaggeration in reporting, and singular changes in the population since the census was taken seemed clear enough: For instance, Amra Karor and Gauntia appear in the census returns with a population of 450, and in the register with 46 deaths reported subsequent to February, 1878, whereas I counted on the spot 807 people, and could trace but 58 deaths from the 1st October, 1877. Subsequently the variations from the census numbers were in some villages so singular that I took to inquiring when the last general census was taken, and found in nearly every circle, villages, the people of which had a vivid recollection of the census of 1865, but positively declared that no census had been taken since, while in a few out-of-the-way places the last census taken was said to have been taken before the mutiny. The patwáris in this district appear to make enquiries once a year as to the numbers who have died and as to the numbers of births; but the enquiry is evidently a perfunctory one from the chaukidar, and not house-to-house.

For the Bilsanda, Púranpur, Ritcha, and Deorania circles, I found the registers complete, and made abstracts of them for fifteen months.

The character of the mortality differed very much for the different circles. Exaggeration was to be found in all, but where the mortality had been very low, I found cases of neglect in reporting.

At the village of Rampur, circle Bilsanda, the number of deaths reported were 63, while only 49 could be discovered; one of the bystanders suggested that those who had absconded had been reported, and, sure enough, the numbers of those absconded made up the total number required, on which the chaukidar admitted that he had reported them.

At Chandpur, the first village selected in Bilsanda for examination, I counted 296 against a census population of 249, and failed to trace more than 18 deaths, though 47 had been reported. At Magri, in the Ritcha circle, I again found that those who had absconded had been reported as dead. From Tejnagar, in the Ritcha

circle, 34 deaths appeared in the register, whereas but 2 had occurred, nor would the chaukidar admit that he had reported more than 3.

In the Ritcha circle I found many deaths from cholera which were in the register apparently as fever. Small-pox deaths were very numerous in Deorania, but were over-reported. In Gularia, for instance, I found 583 people against a census of 382, and 43 deaths against 56, the difference being due principally to exaggeration of small-pox deaths. Examples of overstatement of census figures may be found, as at Karanpur, where the census figures gave 707, but I could only find 317 people, and no trace of the village ever having exceeded its present limits, beyond some empty huts, from which some 20 people had emigrated. In the village of Simrohli, circle Bilsanda, I could only find 69 deaths against 90 reported. As, however, the chaukidar reported also for Behtaha, I visited the latter next day, and found 23 deaths against 2 in the register, and only 71 people against 134 in the census return. So it was evident that deaths reported by the chaukidar of Simrohli, though occurring in Behtaha, had been put down to Simrohli, and the practice of doing this necessitated my taking every village reported by one chaukidar, and putting together the figures before the register could be checked. The enumeration of these two villages seemed to prove that the people's memories were to be trusted not to forget, as in a joint population of 631 I verified 92 deaths, exactly the number reported.

What I have said regarding the character of the mortality in Sháhjahánpur applies equally to Bilsanda and Bísalpur, the character of the people and the physical features of the country being very similar to those of Kuttra and Khudaganj. In a few villages, however, I found that deaths from want had occurred since the rabi, and that those villages were the ones in which rents had been collected with the most rigour. In these circles a custom appears to prevail of levying arrears of rents with 25 per cent. for default. I found cases of cattle being seized for rent, and crops being sold on the ground to the Banias over the heads of the cultivators. In two villages tenants with rights of occupancy came to me to complain that, although they had been unable to sow their fields this year on account of the dearness of seed-grain, their landlords were pressing them for rent. In some villages, again, I found that several tenants had cut their rabi crops and had flitted at night, carrying off crops, goods, and cattle, leaving large arrears of rent unpaid.

In Simrohli and in Makrandpur Janúbi I found that the greatest sufferers had been the mukaddams (or head cultivators), the Simrohli mukaddam having lost seven people of his household, while he of Makrandpur gave me the names of eighteen of his household, all of whom it was stated had died from want. Simrohli is, I believe, in arrears with revenue, and Makrandpur, belonging to one of the Thakurs of Simrohli, is under attachment and farm. That so many people should die in the houses of the men who are usually the most prosperous in the community, when Chamar laborers close at hand had gone through the year without losing one of their number, was suspicious, especially as there had been a sharp outbreak of cholera in the neighbourhood. Possibly they also looked on cholera as due to famine, for, as a man said to me in Puranpúr, "except those who cannot get sufficient food, who else is ever ill in our villages?" Again, not far from these villages, and just after a bitter night of frost had left acres of arhar burnt up as if by fire, a Thákur from Oudh, and servant of one of the zamindars, stepped forward while I was talking to a crowd, and very vehemently asserted that the people had been telling great lies about their mortality in all the villages round, and that the blighting of the arhar was a punishment for their having done so.

Exaggeration or no exaggeration, it was impossible not to see that the relations of landlord and tenant were very much strained in these circles where the mortality had been the heaviest; and there also, where there had been the greatest losses, both in Bareilly and Sháhjahánpur, I am bound to state that the people complained

of overassessment. The assessment was a topic which I carefully avoided opening, but I could not close my ears to the constant complaints about it, particularly in villages where rice was ordinarily the principal crop. The story the people told was, that when reassessed some four years ago the rice crops were very fine. Then came a year of floods which swamped the rice-fields, and the traces of which are still to be seen in the ruined bridges all over Bareilly and Bijnor. Next came 1877 with drought, and finally in 1878 the assamis were unable to purchase seed grain on account of the price, and the zamindars were too exhausted, as to means, to help them. The number of villages in the hands of Banias in Bilsanda and Bísalpur strikes one at once as remarkable. Amra Karor and Gauntia, already alluded to as having 807 people and 58 deaths, are situated but 500 yards or so from Kasimpur. In the latter village I found 432 people, while 70 had deserted and 51 deaths had occurred within fifteen months, and the condition of many of the survivors was wretched. The difference between the two villages appeared to me to be mainly due to half the area of Kasimpur being under rice, while there was little grown at Amra Karor. It is true that the landlord of Amra had acquired the gratitude of his people by the generous way in which he had behaved to them, but it was the pressure put upon the Kasimpur tenants for the rents of rice lands where they had had no crops for two years which led to distress. I could give other examples from my diary.

As in Shahjahánpur there was one class, the Kahars, conspicuous for their losses, so here it was the Koris. In the tract of country between the Baigul river and the sál forest at Diuria these people have settled in dense colonies, and there they suffered terribly, refusing to move either to poorhouse or to relief works, save for a short time when these latter were near their homes. They are physically a more weakly class than any seen by me in Rohilkhand, save, perhaps, the Julahas and Chamars in Bijnor. In Diuria I found in the Koris' quarter (which is usually quite separate) 132 people living and 79 deaths in fifteen months, while 26 had emigrated. Asking why they rejected the help offered, the spokesman said:—"Our fathers died here, and our wish is to die here also: we felt that if it was our fate to die, we would sooner die here than elsewhere." Yet there was a poorhouse at Bísalpur only eight miles off, and another at Pilibhít some sixteen miles away. Often when I asked people in whose house many had died, why they had not gone to the poorhouse, they simply said—"*hamari mitti yahan badi,*" or "my place has been assigned to me here." The blind belief of these people in fate surpasses credence. One day, soon after being told that people fit for work had died from want, a beggar-woman came limping by, club-footed, nearly blind, and suffering from leprosy: she was a pitiful object. "How," I asked, "could people like this find food and live when strong men were perishing?" "Why not?" was the reply, "she has her set number of days to fulfil, and, come what may, will not die till then;" and this was said in an injured tone, as much as to say "Why ask such an absurd question?"

Of the 79 deaths at Diuria I may note that 54 were either aged or infants. In all the Kori colonies visited the people said that had Government bought cloth from them at any price just sufficient to keep them going, they would have found great relief. It was not only the absence of customers for their cloth that brought distress to these people, but also the destruction of the cotton crop. The weavers in the villages generally procure their cotton from the village crops, and not from Banias. When the crops failed last year it was no one's particular business to import cotton for these people in the manner grain was imported, and I was assured in many villages that their troubles were due quite as much to their inability to procure cotton as to the want of a market for their cloth. On my last day in Moradabad I found a village where the zamindar had, as a mode of relieving his people, adopted a plan of supplying them with cotton instead of cash. The women of the family spun the cotton into thread, which was then made over to weavers, whose wages were paid by the zamindar, and the cultivators either kept the cloth for their own use or sold it. Unfor-

utnately I was obliged to hurry on without seeing the zamindar and making further enquiries.

Crossing a belt of forest I visited the Puranpur circle—a circle showing a very low rate of mortality. This I found to be due partly to there having been more rain in 1877 than in circles further away from the hills, thereby ensuring a fair crop of sugarcane, and partly (in my opinion) to the soil being bhúr. There are a great number of Banjaras living in this circle, a thrifty race owning many cattle. The proximity of the forests, again, afforded the people who might be hard up many roots, grasses, and fruits not procurable elsewhere.

This circle borders on Nipal, and thousands of people from as far as Bhikanir and other Native States in Rajputaña travelled through the circle making for Nipal, most of whom would appear to have perished there when the cold-weather rain fell, as but few returned. The cold-weather rain also carried off immense numbers of cattle which had been sent up to the forest from down country to graze.

The following are examples of registration in this circle and actual mortality.

Tuppa, census 208, now present 116, deaths reported *nil*, deaths verified for fifteen months 2; yet this village in ordinary years had a bad name on account of the drinking water being so unwholesome. The 2 deaths were those of an infant stillborn and of a traveller.

Mutna Zabti, census 354, present 379, deaths reported 1, and deaths verified 7, for fifteen months, of which 2 were accidental.

Kaun and Tanda Mittú, census 144, present 288, deaths reported 18, deaths verified 6.

Harsingpur, census 299, present 218, deaths reported 8, and verified 5.

Kataiya, census 203, present 196, deaths reported 5, and verified 6.

In this village I found small-pox raging and children but half recovered from the disease mixed with the crowd; yet this village was well off, and the people seem to be on particularly good terms with their landlord.

Cholera, which had been very bad in the adjoining circle of Pilibhít, appeared to have failed in crossing the belt of forest which separates the two circles.

Crossed over to Pilibhít, taking villages by the way, and so through the Jahanabad circle to Ritcha. In both these circles there had been some kharíf last year, and a low rate of mortality. In one village, Richola in Pilibhít, close to the forest, I found great desolation. Where the census noted 359 there were now but 75 people. There were 6 deaths during the past fifteen months, of which 4 were from fever. The ruin of the village is due to fever, destruction of crops by wild animals, and disputes amongst the zamindars. In the other villages examined I found 6 deaths, all from disease, mostly fever, against 16 reported.

In Jahanabad I got the figures for the villages examined from the registers, but have mislaid them and have written again for them. I was assured by the police authorities that the census errors here were greater then elsewhere. Jahanabad, for instance, after losing a great number from cholera and many from want, was numbered last year under the orders of the Joint Magistrate and found to contain 1,000 more than given in the census Canal water and proximity to the hills account fairly for a comparatively low rate in this circle. One village, Lalauri, had suffered very heavily from cholera, which had broken out amongst people fairly well off, and had visited the houses of those raised above want as well as the houses of the poor. Just in front of it with the canal running between and not half a mile away, is Sitonia, a clean

healthy village, where cholera is said to be unknown, though Lalauri has frequently been visited.

Ritcha and Deorania are the circles alluded to by Dr. Cuningham in his letter No 742 to the Famine Commission, para 19, where he points out that although adjoining each other, Ritcha showed for six months a mortality of only 18·78, while Deorania for the same period shows 75·85. I took a fair number of villages in each circle with the following result:—both circles irrigated by canals from hill streams; both circles reaped a fair kharíf in 1877, particularly of makka and sugarcane; both circles ascribing their prosperity last year, as compared to Bísalpur and Bilsanda, to the fact that their rents are grain and not cash (except for sugarcane and cotton); great exaggeration in reporting, and a great many cholera deaths in Ritcha which were entered as fever; the death-rate raised by people going to the Tarái for work, and having contracted jungle fever, returning home to die; small-pox and cholera far in excess as compared to circles which suffered more from want, and occurring in the houses of the well-to-do rather than in those who might be supposed to be in straitened circumstances; and finally, no such difference as that pointed out by Dr. Cuningham. It is only while writing this that I have found out by accident the disturbing cause.

Having written to the Civil Surgeon of Bareilly for the total numbers reported for these circles in the monthly returns, he kindly added the population as standing in his books. From the thana register the population added up by me, village by village, comes to 54,462 for Ritcha and 11,413 for Deorania, whereas the Civil Surgeon takes his averages from a population of 76,587 for Ritcha and 17,892 for Deorania. I give the detail to show that a three months' tour fails to exhaust the eccentricities of mortality statistics.

The Tarái fever is considered so deadly that the country is known to the people here more by the name of *Mar-ke-ilaka* than any other, and which may be freely translated as "deaths' domain." I saw many people lying outside their houses in the sun lately returned from "mar," and shivering from fever.

From Deorania I marched to Bisauli, in the Budaun district, arriving there on the 28th January. On the way I tested a few villages in the Bhojipura circle, and found that people had been reported from their own villages who had really died in other villages. One man who had died of cholera 25 miles or so away was brought back to his village for burial. In the house to which the corpse was brought, and a month after a man was seized with cholera and died, but the disease spread no further.

From Bisauli I visited two or three villages in the Bilsi circle of the Budaun district, and several villages about Bisauli itself. Unfortunately the registers previous to April, 1878, were wanting, and I have not yet received the figures for Bilsi, so I can give no idea as to whether the published rate exceeds the actual rate, but my returns show that the mortality was really very low. There had been more kharíf in 1877 than in other parts of the district. The soil was bhúr. The houses of the people far better built, more comfortable, and villages better placed and cleaner as a rule than I had elsewhere seen, while the people had not a word to say against their settlement. The following are examples:

Bhirampur, present 112. No deaths for two years past. A compact well-to-do community of Ahirs.

Fatehpur, 431 present, 18 deaths in fifteen months, and nearly 100 deserted, owing to its having been burnt down twice by incendiaries. Great numbers of Julahas lived here.

Jaggat, present 587, deaths in fifteen months only 7, the head cultivator, a Mewati, having helped every one in difficulties.

I arrived at Chandausi on the 30th January, and marched through the circles of Chandausi, Sambhal, Amroha, Asmauli to Chandpur, in the Bijnor district, where I arrived on the 5th February. As the 20th February was fixed for the submission of my report, and Bijnor showed a higher mortality than Moradabad, I was obliged to pass rapidly through the latter district, but I saw quite enough to satisfy me that the mortality last year was lower than that reported from the circles visited. The line taken by me lay along bhúr soil, and there had been no abnormal amount of sickness of any sort save in the Chandausi circle. Bakarpur Behti, census 343, present 319, deaths reported for fifteen months 28, of which 8 were children from small-pox, 1 accidental, 1 child soon after birth, and 1 still-born. There were a good number of Chamars and Koris here, and some of the deaths from want occurred in the houses of "Hulkiahs," for particulars of whom my diary can be referred to. At Maulagarh I took the inspector of police round the village with me, and when he had expressed himself fully satisfied that every death had been ascertained, I found, census 817, present 718, deaths reported 71, and deaths verified 24. Again at Azimganj, the next village, I found, census 232, present 185, deaths verified 6, while 27 were reported. It turned out afterwards that the chaukidars in this district have, since November or December, 1877, been furnished with books in which the thana muharrir enters the name of the person reported dead with additions. This the chaukidar at Maulagarh never mentioned, and I found out after a time that one effect of these books was to make the chaukidar quite dumb as to deaths, lest he should go and tell of some death which he had not reported at the time and would not be found in the book. The plan appears to take for granted that the chaukidar alone requires check and not the muharrir, but I soon found a village in which the numbers against the village in the register differed from those in the chaukidar's book.

The Amroha circle is almost entirely composed of muafi villages, the people of which were in good circumstances. Here I saw the *batua* standing in the fields ungathered.

At Matipur, Asmauli circle, a village so affected at times by fever that 125 people are said to have died between August and November some seven years ago, I found, census 353, present 465, deaths reported for fifteen months 49, and verified 48, of which 20 were children from small-pox, affecting well-to-do and poor alike, 5 died in one family after a meal of new grain, 3 deaths from leprosy, which appeared to have assumed a contagious form and spread from one family to another. Here two old and very thin Chamars came up and complained that their grown-up sons, who were in good condition and earning wages at sugar-mills, refused to give them any food, and they wished in consequence to be sent to the poorhouse.

Arriving at Chandpur on the 5th February, I marched through the Chandpur, Mandawar, Nagul, and Najíbabad circles, taking villages *en route* in the circles of Bashta and Ambhera, and visiting in addition the towns of Bijnor, Nagina, Dhampur, and Seohara, finally quitting the district on the 19th February.

For the circles of Mandawar, Nagul, and Najíbabad I drew out abstracts from the 1st October, 1877, to the 1st February, 1879, or for sixteen months. These circles were selected because, though contiguous, Mandawar presented a very low figure of mortality, while Nagul presented a remarkably high one, and Najíbabad, again presented a high one but still lower than Nagul.

Passing from the Moradabad district to that of Bijnor, I found a very marked contrast. While in Moradabad, save that the people were anxious about the coming rabi, and that there were great complaints of the hardship of the new assessment, and of its being proclaimed (about Sambhal) just before the drought of 1877, there was little to tell that the people had been hard up last year; on the other hand in Bijnor the people were clamorous for more relief works and for a canal. According to their accounts the rabi of 1878 was injured by hail and the grain shrivelled by hot winds,

while the kharif of 1878 was likewise a failure compared to that of the districts lower down. The price of grain was a proof of this, and later on, on the Nagina road, I met hundreds of carts bringing kharif grains up for the district from Moradabad and Chanda usi.

As to the rate, the first village visited was Bahman Sohra, with a population of 166, and but one death within two years, and that of a visitor who died from cholera. This was a muafi village well placed on a dry sandy site. The very next village close by had suffered heavily compared to the census numbers, but the village has really about twice the number given to it in the register. Six were said to have died from want, but on my asking the zamindar why the men were not sent to the poorhouse, he reflected, and begged to correct the number to two. And as regards these two he declared thot they had received takavi from the Collector on his security, and that he had been obliged to pay up for them.

In Raoti and Suknipur, circle Chandpur, I found, census 683, and deaths reported (so the inspector said who examined the register for me) 40, present 484, and deaths 45. Some of these, however, were suspicious, as a sweeper gave 6 deaths as occurring in his house, but contradicted himself on cross-examination as to their ages and sex. Cholera had carried off 12 in September, 1878, and it is to be noted that a cholera corpse was taken from here to Daranagar on the banks of the Ganges for burial in the river, one of the people who went with it dying of cholera after return. Here I found a family who had earned, it was said, a rupee a day on the relief works, and had purchased from 15 to 20 head of plough and other cattle since the works had closed.

In Mandawar the low death-rate was due to the fact of the people near the Ganges khadir having realized a fair amount of sugarcane in 1877-78, and to its having been a very healthy year for them. There was under-reporting, but on the other hand the monthly totals were all in excess of the actual totals by the register, and there was over-reporting as well. Examples are as follow:—

Chandpur and Bhogpur, census 268, present 272, deaths reported 22, verified 18 for sixteen months.

Mansapur, census 144, present 153, deaths registered 18, and verified 4, all of old people, and 3 of those from the effects of new grain.

Lakhuwala, census 121, present 164, deaths reported 3, and verified 4, for the sixteen months.

Tip, census 553, present 450, deaths registered 8, and verified 16, but of some of these it was doubtful whether they occurred before emigration of the household or subsequently.

Again, the Civil Surgeon calculates his averages from a population of 30,340, whereas from the thana register I find the population to be apparently 35,123.

In the Nagul circle, which showed so high a rate, I found great mortality due to fever and want amongst the villages on high ground, and supplied with bad "chikna" water; but the exact rate it would be difficult to fix, for the present population of the circle and the census figures differ remarkably. Here, again, I found the monthly totals exceeding by 4 per cent. the actual totals of the register. The registration of deaths in the Amsot circle is included in that of Nagul for the rainy months, and, again, apparently taken out and given separate for Amsot, while the population of Amsot appears in the muharrir's list as between 1,400 and 1,500, and in the Civil Surgeon's list as 2,279.

Examples of the Nagul villages are, Katpur, census 276, present 593, deaths reported 56, verified 43 only, of which 37 were either aged or infants.

Ghauspur, census 388, present 357, deaths registered 50, and verified 38, while 6 more died amongst the harvest laborers who came in from other villages.

Memsapur, census 127, present 147, deaths registered 11, and verified 9, and of the 9 there were 2 who died of sheer old age, 6 infants at breast, and one from fever. This village, it may be noted, was the next in a direct line to Ghauspur.

At Najíbabad, again, I found the monthly totals exceeding the actuals; a great deal of cholera reported as bowel complaint and much over-reporting. The following are examples where evasion was scarcely possible :—

Basirpur, census 42, present 58, deaths registered 13, and verified 7, while 20 had emigrated.

Bajawala' census 41, present 33, deaths registered 16, and verified 3, of which 2 died from bowel complaint induced by new grain, and one was an infant at breast. Some 12 people had moved out to the next village.

Parmawala, census 137, present 168, deaths registered 11, and verified 11, of which 7 were from cholera.

Bhitauli, census 245, present 222, deaths registered 32, and verified 26.

Deaths had been registered as from small-pox, but I could only discover 9. This village is well off, getting canal water.

I was able to trace the outbreak of cholera in Parmawala and several villages close to it to the importation from Daranagar of a cholera corpse which was brought home two days' journey for burial. As in the Ritcha circle, so here, cholera and small-pox seem to have affected the villages and people, who were well-to-do rather than those who were badly off.

On the 19th I left the Bijnor district, and, passing through the Chajlait circle of Moradabad, arrived at the latter station on the morning of the 20th the date fixed for the termination of my tour, and proceeded to Lucknow by rail.

My stay in Chajlait was necessarily short, but it was sufficient to afford an illustration or two. At one village the chaukidar volunteered the information that another village a mile off was said to be deserted on account of famine by all but two or three families. I carried him off with me to it, and found just the contrary ; only two or three families had left, and there had been but five deaths from fever and old age in sixteen months in a population of near 200—a curious example of the elasticity of Asiatic imagination. This was the village where I found that cotton had been distributed by the zamindar. At the thana, merely to save time, I took out the deaths registered as " from accidents and other injuries " myself, while the muharrir referred to the roznamcha. I found two registered which were nowhere mentioned in the roznamcha. In the same way in Nagul and Najíbabad I found accidents put down which could not be verified, and at Mandawar accidents in the roznamcha which were apparently entered in the register as fever or bowel complaint. I ought to have mentioned above that Najíbabad was the only circle met with where deaths from want were put down under the head of all other causes ; that at Bijnor, and again at Nagul for a few months, the names of the deceased were entered in the register, and that the census figures for the Bashta circle reported by the thanadar were those of 1865.

I will now make a few remarks on points general to the division.

Everywhere I found in the villages the practice of excommunication from caste resorted to by all castes—except sweepers and " Chammar Chamars "—against those people who went to the poorhouses. Instances may be seen in my diary of families found by me as living out of caste amongst the following :—Ahirs, Kurmis, Julahas, Koris, Kahars, and even "Jatya" Chamars ; while for the most part the people who

had returned had done nothing but beg ever since, and a very large proportion had died since their return. I found many instances of people who had gone to the poorhouse, and after staying there some time returning of their own election to die at home. I am sure that inspection of the returns when faired out will convince any one that the poorhouses had very little effect in mitigating the mortality of the rural classes.

So also in regard to relief works, the only villages in which I could discover that the people had resorted to them in any numbers were those whose villages were near the works, and they too seem to have left so soon as the works were pushed on a day's journey from the village; and I found one case in which Kurmis had been turned out of caste for going on to the works. That relief works and poorhouses were open to the people was, I found, well known everywhere. I received many assurances that the people were fully satisfied that Government had done its best for them, and that those who died from want deliberately elected to do so in the majority of cases rather than go to either works or poorhouse. One village was a singular instance. Dhanaura, circle Najibabad, district Bijnor, has a population of 253, nearly the whole of whom are Julahas and "Chammar" (the lowest) Chamars in nearly equal proportions. A relief work ran close by the village to which so long as the work was near, most of the Julahas resorted, while of the Chamars scarcely one went, yet their rate of mortality was heavy. The reason given was that, being harder of hand than the Julahas, they could make more by cutting grass than on the relief works.

In every circle nearly, I found instances where the rate of mortality was low, owing apparently to the assistance afforded by landlords and leading cultivators to the poorer classes.

Wherever the rents were "batai" the people as a rule were less afflicted than those where rents were paid in cash.

The villages which suffered most were those ordinarily growing large quantities of rice, and also those growing large quantities of sugarcane in the tracts where sugarcane was in 1877-78 a failure.

I found instances where the mortality seemed clearly traceable to the rigour with which rents had been collected, leaving the tenants helpless to aid the laborers.

One of the singular features of the mortality as registered for the division for 1877-78 was the great increase in every month of deaths from "suicides, accidents, and injuries;" and latterly I gave particular attention to this point, and append a return for a few circles showing the difference between the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, from which it will be seen that there is no real reason for ascribing the increase to the scarcity. The only two suicides which I could find attributed to hunger were enquired into on the spot, and the supposition that hunger was the cause proved utterly gratuitous. Unprotected and dangerous wells, for which the owners ought to have been made answerable, was the cause in each case.

Dr. Townsend ascribed this increase in part to falls from trees of weak famished people looking for fruit. There are deaths from this cause every year of people employed either in collecting fruit or dry wood; but in the only two cases for which I examined the roznamchas, the falls were brought about by branches breaking, and not through the weakness of the people. In the Amroha circle a great rise took place in this class of deaths owing to the increased boldness of wolves driven by want of water from the jungles. At another circle I observed that strangers found dead were entered under the heading of accidental. The deaths from accidents by fire were very numerous, and in some circles this year nearly every village that I visited had suffered from fire lately, and some I found of which one half or more had been burnt down.

It will be seen that in the Najibabad circle 8 deaths from wild animals have already occurred since October last, though none occurred in 1877-78. I think that one cause of the great increase probably lies in this class of deaths having in previous years been overlooked. They are always recorded in detail in the roznamcha, and the muharrir may possibly have in the days when registration was more carelessly done, forgotten to make an entry in the mortality register as well.

A singular fact may be mentioned here, though not one of the points referred to by the instructions, and that is that in the village throughout the division where the mortality had been high I was assured that there had been scarcely any births for the last two years. The people generally seemed to think this quite as great a misfortune as the mortality, and the absence of children in arms as compared to the number of children of three and four years and upwards was very remarkable. Births have, it is said, again commenced occurring, the women having begun to conceive more generally since the last rabi was cut; still in one circle the muharrir told me that since the 1st January, 1879, only two births had been registered against 45 deaths. In some towns there was an increase in the birth-rate for 1877-78, which tends to the inference that the trading classes benefited rather than suffered. I was often assured that these classes have amassed much wealth by the grain trade, and by the purchase of ornaments, &c., from agriculturists at very low prices.

I found a very deep-rooted belief in fatalism amongst the people, and a conviction that, if they were fated to die, no resorting to works or to poorhouses would help them to avoid that fate; also a conviction in some parts that the land was barren last year, and that even canal or well water would have failed in raising crops.

With but few exceptions, and saving the Bijnor district, I found the people everywhere in as good condition as if there had been a succession of good harvests for years past. In January, while the marriage star remained above the horizon, the roads in Bareilly were alive with marriage parties, and in many villages I found Sonars busily employed in making up the profits of the last kharif into ornaments, and admiting that business was returning.

Under my instructions, suggestions regarding the course to be pursued in future scarcities ought, perhaps, to be confined to remarks in my diary, but I will venture to hazard a few here.

Poorhouses will never be more popular than they are now until Chamars and Bhangis are relegated to separate enclosures. In the villages the chamars have a perfectly separate quarter and the sweeper a perfectly separate house, for the Chamar holds himself superior to the sweeper. No one who has not been on foot through many villages can appreciate the utter loathing and dislike entertained by the rest of the village towards the Chamars. I found Musalmen sharing this feeling as well as Hindus, and I often found all the people, who could do so, slink off when I came to enumerating the Chamar families. At the same time, having seen the demoralisation of those who have been to poorhouses, I am convinced that to render the poorhouses more popular is simply to increase pauperism, and that all measures should be tried which would keep people at their homes. There was far greater mortality in proportion amongst those who left their homes, whether for poorhouses, for relief works, or to wander in search of friends or work. More than once people remarked—"Those who died of hunger were those who left their villages, while those who remained quietly at home survived."

Our object should be to provide for the great class of weavers and cotton-carders by keeping them to their proper work at their looms in their villages, either by advancing them materials, or by purchasing their cloth at a price which would leave them sufficient to live on until they could get a better price in open market.

Eliminate this class and suspend revenue liberally, giving the landlords to understand that illiberal behaviour towards their villagers will be taken notice of, and I believe that there would be little occasion for either relief works or poorhouses where only one harvest had failed.

Another measure which would afford relief would be for Government to purchase bullion at such times at a fair price, sending it to the Mint to be coined, instead of as last year leaving the people at the mercy of the Banias, who drove hard bargains, and refused to give more than six or eight annas in the rupee for silver ornaments.

If relief works must be opened, they must be near the homes of the people to have any effect. It would require a failure of two harvests to induce the people of Rohilkhand to comply with the distance test in appreciable numbers.

Bijnor seems to be an exceptional district. The communities of Chamars and Juláhás are denser there than elsewhere, and the district appears more subject to the caprice of the seasons. A canal, as planned some years ago, and an extension of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from Moradabad to Hardwar, are, in my humble opinion, works urgently needed, while there are other works, such as a line from Chandausi *viâ* Amroha and Bijnor to link in at Najíbabad, which would tap large centres of trade and population, and could not fail to pay, while rendering the district fairly safe for the future.

To conclude, it cannot, I think, be shown that the difference in the death-rate of adjoining or similar and similarly situated circles is due to the existence of relief works or poorhouses.

It can be shown that the difference in adjoining circles and adjoining villages is due to the assistance given by zamindars and head cultivators to their dependents.

A difference is also, I think, to be found in the sanitary aspect of adjoining circles and villages, particularly with reference to such a wet cold winter as that of 1877-78.

The differences alluded to by Dr. Cuningham in his para. 19 have been traced to errors in census figures in some cases. It has not been possible to examine all.

The mortality, though very great, was exaggerated to a degree which it is impossible to approximate with accuracy, and the mortality statistics, as at present registered, are totally unreliable for purposes of argument, whether for the year 1877-78 or for any previous year. The census figures of 1872 also no longer afford a reliable guide to the populations of villages.

The mortality was most severe in villages rather than in towns.

The sufferers were chiefly aged people and young children amongst tenants with small holdings, agricultural laborers, and village artizans. Beggars in the villages do not appear to have suffered heavily.

Men have suffered in excess of women, but exceed them at all times in numbers.

There has been a remarkable abatement of the birth-rate coincident with the heavy mortality.

Taking the division generally, the mortality was heaviest during the period from the heavy fall of rain which saved the rabi and which fell in the end of October, 1877, up to the end of March, when the rabi was cut. Its cessation then was due to

the cessation of the damp cold and to a plentiful supply of grain and work. Its duration was due to damp biting cold acting on people living to a great extent on improper and insufficient food and insufficiently clad. In April and May it was due to small-pox and incautious excesses of diet. I am unable to discover that there was any reason for considering the mortality between May and September, 1878, abnormal, but in October and November, fever, cholera, and excesses of diet, with reference to the kharíf grains appear to have been the chief causes of such mortality as occurred.

As regards the diet of the people last year, it may be said that the use of wheat was confined chiefly to poorhouses and, perhaps, to towns. In the villages gram and barley formed the staple food with sugarcane, the green tops of gram, ság, and various roots and grasses. The gular, pipal, pakar, and bargad trees afforded a very large supply of fruit, bearing more plentifully than usual. So long as a man could procure on an average four chittacks of grain a day, he could, the people said, hope to live, and on eight chittacks could certainly live, supplementing the grain of course with green food. It may be that the mortality so noticeable amongst poorhouse inmates on their return home was due to the sudden change back again from wheaten flour to the coarse kharíf grains.

To the curiosities of the food controversy, I can add the fact that in one of my wanderings I surprised a Chamar child, about two years old, in the act of sucking milk from the dugs of a pariah bitch that had lately pupped; two of the child's relatives were looking on. There was no pretence of starvation, for I never saw a fatter child. Yet these Chamars, whose filthy habits and foul feeding render them so loathsome to other natives, would absolutely rather starve than eat an egg. It is a curious reflection that those public speakers in England who demand that Indian Governments should be made personally responsible for every life lost through starvation, would probably feel that there was little left to complain of if beef, fowls, and eggs had been tendered in any quantity to those starving. Yet it is an unquestionable fact that I speak under the mark when I say that there are twenty-five millions of people in these provinces who would rather die than touch either one or the other. The contrast may be shaded to stand out bolder when we reflect how the lower orders of European people are known to behave under similar circumstances: instances of cannibalism amongst shipwrecked crews being unfortunately far from rare even in our time.

Another incident which I came across accidentally in a police diary illustrates the fact that people died of hunger though possessing money sufficient for their wants. A woman was brought to the thana and died there who was possessed of Rs. 4-8 in cash and some ornaments. She complained of assault, but was in the last stage of starvation.

It may not be out of place, and may remove some doubts, if I state here, in explanation of the curious discrepancies in census figures, that in every district, and in nearly every village, on my informing the people that I proposed enumerating the village, it was usually suggested, that I should sit down at the chaupal, and put down the numbers for each house there, as told by the people. This, I was frequently informed, was the patwari method of taking a census of late years, and to take the trouble of going from house to house seemed to the people quite superfluous. Censuses, too, have been rendered formidable by the fuss and bother given. At one village, for instance (Rampur Bassant), containing 439 people, it had taken a native, the people said, four days to enumerate it, whereas it was easily done in two hours. And in further illustration of the little reliability to be placed upon native agency, I will cite the following facts :—

The village of Lah, in the Puranpur circle, appeared by my returns to have a population of 303, while the deaths reported from it came to 54 for fifteen months.

It would have detained me another day at Puranpur to visit it, and to find, perhaps, that the population was really about 1,000, as I had found at Mádho Tánda the population to be about double the census numbers; so sending for the patwari and chaukidar I ruled out forms as used by me, made the patwari fill in the headings, and took him round a large village while I enumerated it, explaining every entry made. When the patwari, who could, by the way, only write *Hindi*, had expressed himself well acquainted with what was required, I gave him two sheets of forms, *sufficient* for 163 houses, and sent him off. After many days the forms arrived by post filled in in *Urdu*, with inhabitants for 163 houses, neither more nor less, while with two slight deviations the deaths were entered into pairs right through the return, either two males or two females, giving a total of 1,057 as the population and 84 deaths. Against the first two entries were recorded, according to directions, the cause of death (fever) and month; but against the others appeared the simple epitaph "By the grace of God." I have not included these figures in my returns, and gave up the attempt to employ native agency in collecting facts.

LUCKNOW:
The 28th February, 1879.

D. G. PITCHER, CAPTAIN,
On Special Duty.

A.

District Bareilly, Circle Deorania. Abstract of deaths in each village from 1st October, 1877 to 1st January, 1879.

Name of village.	Population by census, 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Accident, &c.	Deaths, 1st period from 1st October, 1877, to 1st October, 1878.			Deaths, 2nd period from 1st October, 1878, to 1st January, 1879.			Total 1st period	Total 2nd period.
					Fever.	Bowel complaint.	All other causes.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	All other causes.		
Aodra	432	...	231	...	411115321	...	...	14	...	...	25	5
Amindipur	256	...	3	1	322111	11	...	241	...	...	16	5
Asppur Khera	207	...	1211	...	11111111	...	...	11	...	...	13	2
Aila Pipuria	94	...	...	...	...	...	..	1	...	...	...	1
Abbèpur	280	...	2411	...	11141111	2	...	...	...	...	21	...
Amirta	799	...	...	...	212221	12	...	2	...	..	13	2
Airola	149	...	...	...	1	11	...	1	...	...	3	1
Basdarrun	1,025	...	1	...	131421237122	1	...	1	...	...	31	1
Beharipur	247	...	1223,211	...	122242121	1	...	1	...	...	30	1
Buchanpur	190	...	1	...	112211	11	...	1211	...	...	11	5
Badrak	498	...	11312	1	21236111111122	1	...	12	...	...	34	3
Deondah	939	...	12	...	222122 243222445113	... 2	..	125611	...	...	49	16
Badshahganj	90	...	...	...	11	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Bikumpur	409	...	41141	...	12341312131211 11	2	...	1	...	...	43	1
Banjuria	685	...	14	...	122131121111	...	...	122	...	...	22	5
Bairpura	376	...	11	...	311	1	...	11	...	...	8	
Bassenga	102	...	2	...	11141	11	...	...	...	...	12	...
Bhura	163	...	11	...	3211	111	...	...	...	...	12	...
Bhanpur	299	...	...	...	12212	1	...	1	...	...	9	1
Bakarganj	169	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Baikur Shahpur	438	...	11	1	11121242211	1	...	1	...	...	22	1
Baikur Nanda	494	...	22	...	311	11	...	41	...	...	11	5
Bhurwa	379	...	2	...	2213	...	...	211	..	...	10	4
Bichpuri	225	.	3	.	211	...	...	1	...	...	7	1
Beghpur	472	...	1131	1	1111181312	111	...	...	...	...	30	...
Biboputpur	114	...	2112	..	2	11	...	...	...	...	10	...
Pachpera	383	...	...	...	215111	1222	...	111	1	...	18	4
Pachua	443	...	3242	1	112211	11	.	...	...	...	22	...

Pailadpur	212	...	...	...	122112	...	...	..	1	...	9	1
Pakurni	677	...	1223	..	112321211122111	11	..	211	...	...	31	4
Takia	197	...	1321	...	1112111	.	..	1	...	...	15	1
Tulsipur	77	...	1	...	111	...	...	..	...	....	4	...
Tajua	367	...	1	...	113242311	21111	...	1112	...	...	25	5
Tah	489	...	21	...	2666321	1	...	15	4	...	30	10
Tah Sani	122	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tiria	170	...	1	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...
Tiria Jagir	146	...	4	...	21111	...	..	11	...	...	10	2
Jadopur	207	...	1	...	11121433	1	...	1	...	...	18	1
Jummania	403	...	1132222	1	2211	11	11	...	...	...	24	...
Chotia	577	...	1	...	12131111	11	...	24	...	...	14	6
Chamnan Naguria	391	...	...	...	14413	1	...	3	...	...	14	3
Hossainganj	211	...	121	...	11111	...	...	1	...	...	9	1
Hashma	381	...	1121	...	1414513	211	...	264	...	...	28	12
Deorania	1,065	...	212126211231	1	12141111113243311	2211121111	1	212113	...	...	69	10
Dhannia	232	...	111	1	1112111	3	...	1	...	...	15	1
Dharumpur	216	...	21	...	1323122111	...	...	4	...	...	20	4
Dalpatpur	511	...	142	...	13122	1	...	...	...	...	17	...
Dakhia	262	...	12	...	133111	3	...	1	1	...	16	2
Raipura	1,088	...	21	...	1121312131322212	...	..	32114	...	...	29	11
Reoli	487	...	11111	...	1112221	1	.	21	...	...	16	3
Reola	255	...	1	..	11111122	...	...	4	...	...	11	4
Richola	259	...	1	11	22211214314	111	...	2	...	...	29	2
Ram Naguria	185	...	411	..	1111112213	111	...	1	1	...	23	2
Rampura	188	...	...	...	11122331	...	..	...	...	...	14	...
Rutna	900	...	...	1	2111432111	212	..	226511	...	...	23	17
Serha	405	...	13	...	3311211111111	141	....	131	..	...	28	5
Sangtarra	714	...	313	...	3511132113121322	121	...	42	3	...	43	9
Lemkhera	739	...	1	...	111121	111	...	...	...	...	11	...
Sitarnagar	265	...	...	...	13111	21	...	1112	...	...	10	5
Serba Sani	142	...	21	...	4411	21	...	...	...	...	16	...
Samua	745	...	111	...	12211142211	121	...	1132	...	...	25	7
Bissonah	265	...	...	1	112213	11	...	12	11	...	13	5
Sissaye	407	...	3	...	32213	1	...	4	...	...	15	4
Shahpur	274	..	1	...	1111	...	...	1	...	...	5	1
Akilabad	375	...	2491	...	111431124111	11	..	1	...	...	39	1
Kamalpur	580	...	23	...	11421123	...	...	4	...	...	20	4
Khata	506	...	1111218111	...	1111121	...	...	1	...	...	26	1
Kuari Danda	345	...	...	...	3231	21	..	..	...	..	12	...
Kalhara	222	...	112	...	111128111112111	1	..	1	...	...	23	1
Karranpur	709	...	...	1	111234	...	...	12	...	...	13	3
Kamarria	311	...	4	...	123311111	111	...	111	...	...	21	3
Kandha	366	...	...	1	1111	...	.	1211	...	...	5	5
Katarra	609	...	...	...	32111223212	1	...	1	...	...	21	1
Kanpuri	87	...	22	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	7	2
Kallianpur	142	...	...	1	1111	1	...	...	..	...	5	...
Gulabnagar	99	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...

A.

District Bareilly, Circle Deorania. Abstract of deaths in each village from 1st October, 1877 to 1st January, 1879—(concluded.)

Name of village.	Population by census, 1872.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Accident, &c	Deaths, 1st period from 1st October, 1877 to 1st October, 1878			Deaths, 2nd period from 1st October, 1878 to 1st January, 1879.			Total 1st period.	Total 2nd period
					Fever.	Bowel complaint	All other causes.	Fever	Bowel complaint	All other causes.		
Ganeshpur	123	...		...	11	1	.	...	...	...	3	...
Gunah	1,333	...	86	...	1211213142212	11	...	6361	...	..	39	16
Gauntia Gunah	55	...	..	...	.	...		.	..	...	...	.
Gopalpur	430	..	11321	...	212121111	...	...	2	...	...	20	2
Gularria	382	...	3 689 + 1433	...	111112111	...	...	211	...	...	48	4
Gunu Nagla	325	..	26587131	..	11112244212511	1	...	1	...	...	62	1
Gaubar Landi	65	...	.	...	1	1	...	.	...	...	2	..
Gailuyea	805	...	1	...	422621	121	...	111	...	..	22	3
Gunyea	30	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...
Ganutia	111	...	...	...	22	...	.	1	1	...	4	2
Mohindinpur	509	...	328241	...	122141221	1	...	3111	.	...	32	6
					11112	...	...		...	..	...	...
Mundia Jaghir	1,763	.	1112	...	311111112226224	12	.	231512	...	...	44	14
Meondia Aodha ...	75	...	2	...	112111	.	..	.	...	...	9	...
Milk Sangtarra	163	...	11	..	1	...	.	121	...	...	3	4
Milk Kattara...	155	...	1	...	31	..	...	1	..	.	5	1
Milk Niaz Ali	152	...	11	...	11	111	...	...	...	.	7.	...
Milk Bichpuri	36	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..		...
Mainore	818	...	32	...	112113242321 1	12	...	232	...	...	31	7
Massi	180	...	...	...	2	...	.	.	...	.	2	...
Mundia Hafiz	781	...	113	...	2312115211	1	...	211	...	..	25	4
Mozum-Nagla	401	...	111	1	1111211111	12	...	113	2	...	17	8
Mujama Santuk	456	...	2	...	31131	1131	...	2	352	...	17	12
Mohunpur	855	...	1141	...	1324441213	1	...	33	1	...	33	7
Nagarria	652	...	112424212954	1	112121222	..	...	1412	...	.	50	8
Nagla Nagarria	52	...	.	...	1	...	...	...	..		1	...
Nirbua	259	..	12121	1	11131111	...	.	1	...	...	18	1
Nirbua ke Mejra	48	...	2	...		...	...	...		...	2	...
Nagla	232	.	31	...	213211111	11	...	111	...	..	19	3
Niamatpur	49	...	...	...	1221	...	...	.	.	...	6	.
Nagleh Mohmadpur	215	...	231	..	11112	1	.	11	...	...	13	2
Nagleh Milk Jogeh ke	138	.	...	..	121111	...	...	1	1	. ...	7	2
Nandpur	257	...	1	...	1111	1	...	5	3	...	6	8
Nagla Hosainpur	135	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	..		2	...
Hurhurpur	201	...	1	...	2211	11	...	.	1	...	9	1

B.

Comparative statement showing the nature and number of deaths recorded at the undermentioned stations for the year 1876-77 and for the year 1877-78 respectively, under the head of injury, accident, or suicide.

	Suicide.	By snake-bite.	By fire.	By wild animals	By falls from trees.	By accident.	By drowning in tanks, &c	Total.	Remarks.
1876-77.									
Bijnor (city and country) ...	2	14	...	...	2	1	3	22	
Mandawar ...	2	9	...	2	...	...	1	14	
Najibabad ...	3	4	3	2	5	5	5	27	
Nagina ...	2	...	7	...	2	3	1	15	
Nagul ...	...	5	2	...	...	...	2	9	=87
Total ...	9	32	12	4	9	9	12		
1877-78.									
Bijnor ...	3	18	2	...	1	7	14	45	
Mandawar ...	5	6	4	...	3	1	3	22	
Najibabad ...	8	7	6	...	9	3	13	46	
Nagina ...	5	...	9	...	17	3	16	50	
Nagul ...	2	1	...	...	2	2	6	13	=176
Total ...	23	32	21	...	32	16	52		
Najibabad from 1st October, 1878, to 13th February, 1879 ...	1	...	...	8	1	...	2	12	12

Dated Lucknow, the 28th March, 1879.

From—CAPTAIN D. G. PITCHER,

To—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh.

SIR,—In continuation of my report on the mortality in the Rohilkhand Division, for the years 1877-79, I have the honor to submit the following returns:—

1. Return indicating the villages visited during my tour in which results were obtained available for comparison, and showing the population according to the census of 1872, the population as found to exist now, the deaths reported, and the deaths verified.

Exclusive of the villages named in this return, many others, as well as several large towns, were visited for purposes of enquiry; but the notes made were not sufficiently exact for use in calculations, and have not therefore been included.

2. Return giving particulars of the deaths verified in tabular form by caste, age, and cause of death, for seven villages in the Sháhjahánpur district.

These were among the villages first visited, and the people were enumerated without reference to sex.

3. Re turn giving particulars in tabular form for the rest of the Sháhjahánpur district, showing caste, sex, age, and alleged cause of death.

4. Return of particulars in tabular form for the remaining districts of the division, showing the caste and sex of those living, distinguishing children from grown up people, and the caste, sex and cause of death, of those whose deaths were verified.

I have shown Sháhjahánpur separate from the other districts, as the figures of Sháhjahánpur are of less value, owing to the fact of my being new to the work, and wanting then the facility subsequently acquired in checking erroneous statements.

5. Return giving particulars in tabular form by age and sex of deaths verified.

This return includes the figures relating to these headings contained in return No. 3.

With reference to para. 84 of my first report, I beg to state that I have since tested a few other circles with the following result:—

	Population.
PURANPUR, DISTRICT BAREILLY—	
By Sanitary Commissioner's returns	23,577, and
By village returns	68,057
JAITIPUR—	
By Sanitary Commissioner's returns	45,910, and
By village returns	47,221
KUNDERIA—	
By Sanitary Commissioner's returns	32,887, and
By district returns	35,135
NAJIBABAD CITY—	
By Sanitary Commissioner's returns	19,656, and
By thána returns	18,870
BISSAULI, DISTRICT BUDAUN—	
By Sanitary Commissioner's returns	85,023, and
By village returns	81,967

In a footnote to return No. 1, I have pointed out that villages which may fairly be compared one with the other show some 25 per cent. as the extent of exaggeration.

Instead, therefore, of the mortality for the North-Western Provinces being increased by one-fourth of a million to cover supposed defective registration, it would rather appear that one-fourth of a milllion should be deducted.

Since the submission of my first report my contention that the verification of the deaths from house to house were to be relied on, as indicated in the figures for Simroli, Behtaha, and other villages, has received further confirmation in the case of Fatehpur circle, Bilsi, district Budaun.

The reported figures for the village have only come to hand within the last few days. In no village examined was it more likely that there would be mistakes than in this—a village holding 436 people, and from which nearly 90 had emigrated; half the houses roofless, owing to incendiarism and desertion, and the families left huddled together in groups. Yet for 15 months I verified 18 deaths, while the register shows 16, but, whereas I verified all deaths, which occurred up to the 1st January, 1879, the register only contained all deaths reported up to the 1st January, and it is quite possible that there were two deaths in December which were not reported till January.

With reference to what I said in my original report about the great increase of deaths from "suicides, accidents and injuries," a supplementary return is submitted, showing in comparative form the deaths by "accident, injury, and suicide," for five circles of the Sháhjahánpur district, for the years 1876-77 and 1877-78, from which it may be seen at a glance under which heading the increase took place in the latter year.

No. 1.

Return showing those villages inspected in which results were obtained available for comparison and calculation.

Number.	Name of village.	Census figures.	Deaths reported.	Actual population.	Deaths verified.	Left village.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SHÁHJAHÁNPUR.						
	Circle Kánt.						
1	Babbakkarpur ...	442	27	...	11	...	Deaths in full.
2	Indepur ...	743	96	...	26	...	Deaths from want only.
3	Parbatpur ...	586	56	...	12	...	Ditto ditto.
4	Jorawan ...	435	53	...	20	...	Ditto in full.
5	Jassanpur ...	...A	35	...	24	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st November, 1877, to 1st November, 1878.
	Circle Jalalabad.						
6	Raghunathpur ...	...	28	...	20	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Kunderia.						
7	Golaganj ...	156	14	...	27	...	
8	Kallianpur ...	...	7	...	7	...	
9	Bhangi Kherah ...	80	19	...	14	...	
10	Chaukia ...	180	27	...	17	...	
11	Hædwara ...	3.0	41	...	20	...	
12	Bhudia Sábbal ...	671	27	...	21	...	
13	Gahbarra ...	26	31	...	26	...	
14	Paroutam ...	118	11	...	10	...	
15	Bahmini ...	140	26	...	18	...	
16	Kathla ...	664	51	406	64	89	
17	Sageru ...						
18	Sherganj ...	255	6	...	7	...	
19	Kunia ...	355	30	...	29	...	
20	Nanaura ...	409	49	...	28	...	
21	Golao ...	216	37	...	30	...	
22	Sabbal Omarsanda ...	54	6	81	6	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st November, 1877, to 30th November, 1878.
	Circle Jaitipur.						
25	Amaipur ...	808	36	...	10	...	
26	Burhiya ...	156	22	...	22	...	
27	Jaggat ...	282	18	...	21	...	
28	Marora ...	174	56	255	73	20	
29	Karkori ...	334	83	565	95	...	
30	Mirpur ...	192	37	155	49	...	
31	Burha ...	139	12	130	8	...	
32	Madarua ...	138	26	213	21	...	
33	Jujharpur ...	141	12	138	4	2	
34	Ali Akbarpur ...	283	5	185	25	29	
35	Bchasipur ...	181	5	180	6	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st December, 1878.
	Circle Kuttra.						
36	Kamarka ...	186	83	593	44	...	
37	Haepur ...	411	43	320	41	...	
38	Bhamori ...	142	6	...	6	...	
39	Sydapur ...	447	39	454	43	...	
40	Mudia ...	133	16	..	16	...	
41	Burhiya ..	474	56	408	52	...	
42	Salempur ...	15	8	69	2	...	
43	Patti Bakhsh ..	52	3	42	2		
44	Usmanpur Tiswi ...	246	29	142	19	...	
45	Harharpur ...	167	20	...	6	...	
46	Bhojpur ...	388	54	300	53	17	
47	Kataya ...	159	10	178	2	...	
48	Jullapur ...	412	80	336	70	...	Ditto ditto.

A.—Census figures were not obtainable.

No. 1.

Return showing those villages inspected in which results were obtained available for comparison and calculation—(continued).

Number.	Name of village.	Census figures.	Deaths reported.	Actual population.	Deaths verified.	Left village.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT SHÁHJAHÁNPUR —(*concluded*).						
	Circle Khudaganj.						
49	Sarahi ...	243	34	401	53	...	
50	Simorha ...	138	20	106	23	...	
51	Chircharra ...	152	24	187	21	...	
52	Bhakora ...						
53	Jaginnia ...	368	48	380	48	...	
54	Taharpur ...	201	13	104	7	...	
55	Sattrahpur ...	218	20	209	24	...	
56	Baher ...	218	20	199	15	...	
57	Goindah ...	80	13	313	13	...	
58	Khera ...	80	27	613	13	...	
59	Magh Khera ...	1,294	15	415	18	...	
60	Latifpur ...	135	13	122	11	...	
61	Bhunda ...	135	16	108	10	...	
62	Mirpur ...	192	33	192	22	...	
63	Utampur ...	205	12	186	4	...	
64	Hoshipur ...	273	14	300	23	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st December, 1878.
	DISTRICT BAREILLY.						
	Circle Bisalpur.						
65	Nibabdandi ...	110	10	117	8	23	
66	Barrapur Gharum* ...	150	...	163	20	...	
67	Ogunpur* ...	494	...	428	71	...	
68	Amra Karor* ...	450	...	592	32	...	
69	Gauntia* ...			211	26	...	
70	Kasimpur* ...	575	...	433	51	90	
72	Manpura khurd* ...	303	...	264	34	...	
73	Kainchua* ...	310	...	250	11	...	
75	Maheshpur* ...	299	...	263	6	23	
76	Beharipur* ...	843	...	759	74	124	
77	Nedrapur* ...	...A	...	202	53	28	Koris only.
78	Deoria* ...	...A	...	132	79	26	Ditto.
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st January, 1879.
	Circle Bilsanda.						
79	Chandpur ...	249	47	296	18	...	
80	Bhagwantapur ...	95	7	101	5	...	
81	Pasiyapur ...	197	28	188	19	...	
82	Behasipur ...	227	24	122	13	20	
83	Audiara ...	110	30	105	8	28	
84	Simroli ...	675	90	564	69	33	
85	Rotapura ...	340	61	246	28	...	
86	Behtaha ...	134	2	71	23	2	
87	Sewaiyan ...	267	34	149	20	17	
88	Sabhuapur ...	186	21	143	8	...	
89	Makrandpu ...	248	30	103	35	20	
90	Malkapur ...	126	25	86	25	43	
91	Madhuapur ...	78	6	54	2	7	
92	Orajhar ...	490	37	386	32	17	
93	Rampura ...	496	63	440	38	24	
94	Nagarria ...	303	13	226	16	22	
95	Nagra ...	25	36	302	18	28	
96	Bhura ...	163	9	90	7	26	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st January, 1879.
	Circle Puranpur						
97	Madho Tandah ...	...A	...†	229	17	...	
98	Chittarpura ...	234	...‡	38	1	9	
99	Kallia ...			138	4		

* The number of deaths reported in these villages could not be ascertained owing to the mortuary registers of the circle for the months previous to February, 1878, having been destroyed.

† Total deaths reported not given, as there was no time to test more than the worst mohallas before darkness set in, and closed the enquiry.

‡ Villages not distinguishable from other villages of the same name

A.—Census figures not given; as a complete enumeration was not taken, but only of certain mohallahs.

No. 1.

Return showing those villages inspected in which results were obtained available for comparison and calculation—(continued).

Number.	Name of village.	Census figures.	Deaths reported.	Actual population.	Deaths verified.	Left village.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT BAREILLY—(*concluded*).						
	Circle Puranpur—(contd)						
100	Jaggatpur ...	...A	...A	14	1	...	
101	Kaun and Mittu Tandah,	144	18	289	6	3	
102	Rámpur ...	47	12	47	2	...	
103	Harsingpur ...	299	8	218	5	22	
104	Tappah ...	208	...	116	2	...	
105	Kataiya ...	203	5	196	6	...	
106	Fazilpur ...	168	...	121	12	12	
107	Dodhpura ...	256	...	242	6	7	
108	Matna zabti ...	354	1	379	7	7	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st January, 1879.
	Circle Pilibhit.						
109	Richola ...	359	20	75	6	...	
110	Kallianpur ...	471	9	110	3	7	
111	Nawada ...	138	7	116	3	4	
112	Gauntia ...			102	1	4	
							Ditto ditto.
	Circle Jahánabad.						
113	Daulatganj ...	..B	...	73	1	...	Deaths reported not entered, as enquiring officer's original note was mislaid.
114	Siawari patti ...	...B.	...	227	8	...	
115	Manpur ...	...B	...	210	9	...	
116	Sitonia ...	...B.	...	79	...	...	
117	Laluri ...	...B.	...	740	67	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st January, 1879.
	Circle Ritcha						
118	Bakainiah Salah ...	...B.	...	384	19	...	
119	Tejnagar ...	159	35	137	2	...	
120	Shankarpur ...	133	5	116	2	...	
121	Kullianpur ...	156	12	177	8	...	
122	Rat ...	436	43	450	33	6	
123	Magri ...	175	29	263	19	20	
124	Nuvada Dhon Singh ...	79	10	193	14	8	
125	Hassan Nagra ...	227	5	193	4	9	
126	Pusaupura ...	363	34	394	40	11	
127	Mittipur ...	227	5	227	4	...	
128	Buzpur ...	70	5	128	3	...	
							Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Deorania.						
129	Karanpur ...	709	16	317	8	...	
130	Gunu Nagla ...	325	63	587	32	...	
131	Nagarria Nagla ...	704	59	610	41	...	
132	Gularria ...	382	52	593	43	...	
133	Milk Niaz Ali ...	152	7	170	6	...	
134	Massit ...	180	21	136	12	...	
135	Jadopur ...	307		382		...	
							Ditto ditto ditto
	Circle Bhojipura.						
136	Pipursanah ...	473	16	456	11	...	
137	Rampuria ...	201	15	237	12	...	Register deaths up to December, 1878, only.
138	Lachmipur ...	240		229	5	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st January, 1879.

A.—Census figures and deaths reported not given, as this village was bracketed in the census return with another, which enquiring officer had not time to test.

B.—Accurate census figures not available.

No. 1.

Return showing those villages inspected in which results were obtained available for comparison and calculation—(continued).

Number.	Name of village.	Census figures.	Deaths reported.	Actual population.	Deaths verified.	Left village.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT BUDAUN.						
	Circle Bisauli.						
139	Kuan Danda ...	331	...	332	9	14	Deaths reported in these villages are not entered, as owing to the registers having been sent in to the sadr, the figures were not obtainable at the time of visit.
140	Guria ...	225	...	213	5	...	
141	Rattanpur ...	125	...	180	8	10	
142	Ajnawar ...	585	...	554	17	18	
143	Sarawar ...	594	...	511	29	17	
144	Hulasnur ..	...B	...	31	1	22	
145	Jagat ...	510	...	567	7	...	
146	Ditari ...	355	...	329	11	6	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 30th January, 1879.
	Circle Bilsi.						
147	Patakpur ...	60	...	39	...	4	In 147 and 149, no deaths were reported in the period covered by the enquiry, and none had occurred.
148	Fatehpur ...	564	16	436	18	87	
149	Bhirampur ...	99	...	112	...	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 30th January, 1879.
	DISTRICT MORADABAD.						
	Circle Chandausi.						
150	Bakarpur Behti ...	343	33	319	28	4	
151	Allahdadpur ...	...A.	..†	455	30	11	
152	Maulagarh ...	817	71	718	24	9	
153	Azimganj ...	232	27	185	6	...	
							Ditto ditto to 1st February, 1879.
	Circle Sambal.						
154	Muhammadpur ...	343	...*	316	8	1	
155	Jalalpur ...	...A.	..*	98	26	19	
156	Tajpur ...	...A.	...*	94	9	24	
							Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Asmoli.						
157	Matipur ...	} 353	49	465	48	18	
158	Dhakota						
159	Fatehpur Abbas ...	115	12	132	6	9	
							Ditto ditto ditto.
	DISTRICT MORADABAD.						
	Circle Amroha.						
160	Makhdumpur ...	265	27	240	14	25	
161	Nasin Nagla ...	131	4	139	3	...	
162	Pila Kund ...	232	4	238	7	...	
163	Hafizpur ...	129	26	112	6	14	
165	Bánskhera ...	421	25	352	9	...	
							These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st February, 1879.

* Separate figures for 154 and 155 not obtainable, and those for 156 being combined with another village not visited.

† Village not identifiable from another in the same circle of a similar name.

A.—Accurate census figures not available.

B.—Village not to be traced in the thana register, and the people themselves said that no census had ever been taken.

No. 1.

Return showing those villages inspected in which results were obtained available for comparison and calculation—(concluded).

Number.	Name of village.	Census figures.	Deaths reported.	Actual population.	Deaths verified.	Left village.	Remarks.
	DISTRICT BIJNOR.						
	Circle Chandpur.						
166	Bahman Sohrah ...	200	7	166	1	...	
167	Rania ...	522	38	366	30	42	
168	Raoti ...	683	40	483	48	90	
169	Sudaipur ...						
170	Ajipura ...	246	12	176	11	30	These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st February, 1879.
	Circle Bashta.						
171	Mirzapur ...	105	13	91	6	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Amhera.						
173	Mukerpur ...	143	10	117	4	18	
174	Chánchcri ...	318	2	301	9	...	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Mandawar.						
175	Lakkuwala ...	121	3	164	4	23	
176	Chandpur ...	268	21	282	18	...	
177	Bhogpur ...		1				
178	Mansapur ...	141	18	153	4	...	
179	Padampur ...	153	6	94	4	18	
180	Titarwala ...	192	5	175	6	18	
181	Tip ...	553	8	450	16	16	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Nagal.						
182	Kátpur ...	276	56	593	43	...	
183	Hasganpur ...	137	31	104	21	20	
184	Ghauspur ...	388	50	358	38	36	
185	Memsapur ...	127	11	142	8	...	
186	Hakimpur ...	77	10	72	4	21	Ditto ditto ditto.
	Circle Najibabad.						
187	Bijoi ...	73	1	109	4	...	No deaths at Malakwali. The deaths at Manupura were tested, but the figures have been mislaid.
	Manupura ...	397	...	...	...	...	
	Malakwali ...						
188	Dhaffoura ...	336	53	259	43	...	
189	Bassirpur ...	42	13	58	7	20	
190	Sonehrio ...	86	5	81	...	6	
191	Parmoowala ...	137	11	168	11	...	
192	Bhadaula ...	642	11	...	15	...	
193	Gúrha ...	253	26	150	18	...	
194	Bhitauli ...	245	32	222	26	...	
195	Bajawala ...	41	16	34	3	12	
196	Shamliwala ...	180	11	...	12	...	These deaths occurred from 1st October, 1877, to 1st February, 1879.

D. G. PITCHER, CAPTAIN,
On Special Duty.

NOTE.—For those villages in which the reported deaths and verified deaths can be fairly compared, we have deaths reported 2,892, and deaths verified 2,257, showing exaggeration of about 25 per cent.

No. 2.

Return of deaths in seven villages of the Sháhjahánpur district from 1st October, 1877, to 1st December, 1878, showing caste and age, also cause of death as stated by the villagers. The numbers of each caste as present in December, 1878, are also given.

Caste.	Number in each caste.	Number of deaths.	Small-pox.					Want					All other causes.				
			Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants.	Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants.	Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants.
Ahirs ...	36	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Barhis ...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Brahmins ...	25	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...
Bhurjis ...	17	2	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
Behnas ...	3	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	.	...	...	...	...
Chamars ...	467	64	...	...	...	...	...	2	9	10	18	9	1	5	4	4	2
Darzis ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhobis ...	96	22	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	5	3	1	2	...	3	1
Dhanuk ...	30	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Fakirs ...	10	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...
Gwalas ...	46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gareriyas ...	125	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Julahas ...	28	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	5	10	3	...	...	...	...	...
Kahars ...	97	23	...	...	...	2	1	...	4	8	6	2	...	...	...	...	...
Kisans ...	66	13	...	.	...	...	...	1	2	2	2	5	...	...	...	...	1
Koris ...	14	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kumhars ...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lohars ...	29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Manihars ...	7	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Mewatis ...	139	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	1	2
Nao ...	15	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nat ...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Teli ...	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Thakurs ...	261	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	5	1	1
Rangrez ...	4	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
	1,566	203	...	...	...	2	1	3	32	41	49	24	8	10	14	9	10
Very old ...	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Old ...	...	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Adults ...	...	55	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Juvenile ...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Infants ...	...	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

No. 3.

Return of deaths in 27 villages of the Shahjahánpur district, showing caste, sex, age, and cause of death, as given by villagers, also the number of people now resident in these villages, for 14 months, from 1st October, 1877, to 1st December, 1878.

Caste and tribe.	Population		Deaths		Male.															Female													Remarks.
					Small pox.					Want.					All other causes.					Small pox.					Want.					All other causes				
	Male.	Female.	Male	Female	Very old	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants	Very old.	Old.	Adults	Juvenile.	Infants.	Very old	Old.	Adults	Juvenile.	Infants.	Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants	Very old.	Old	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants	Very old.	Old	Adults	Juvenile	Infants	
Ahirs, cultivators and labourers ...	81	64	2	2	.	.	..	2	..	...	.	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	.	...	1	...	...	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Banias	56	42	1	1	...	..	.	.		...		...	.		..	1	...		.	.		..	..	...	...	.	..	...	..	.	1	. .	.	.	
Bhats	9	4		...			..	...		..	..	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...		...	...	..	.	.	...	...	.		...	.	.	.	
Brahmins	241	199	7	3	.			...			.	1	...	...	2	2	1	.	1	.	...	..	1	.	.	1	.	.	.	1	.	.	.	.	
Barhis...	64	56	3	1		..	.	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	..	...	1	...	...	..		.	...	.	.	. .		. .	.	.	..	.	..	1	
Bhurjis	38	39	6	6		..	..	..	..	1		2	2			..	1	.	. .	...	...	..	..	..	...	1	4	1	...			..	4	...	
Behnas	104	94	19	12	.	...	.	...	..		1	5	5	5	...	1	1	.	1				..	1	2	1	4	1	3	...		.	.		
Bhangis ..	6	3		2	..	...		.		...	...	...	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	.	...		.	..	..	...	.	...	2	.	..	.		.	
Chamars, cultivators and labourers ...	707	560	180	61	.	..	..	4	5	6	26	60	41	19	3	2	9	4	1		..	..	1	1	9	11	9	13	6	2	1	.	7	1	
Darzis	38	31	6	1	..		.	..	.	1	1	2	2	.	.	...	.	..	...		.	.	..		.	1	...	.	...					..	
Dhobis	54	52	9	4	..		...	.	..	1	1	5	..	1	1		.	...	...		..		..		..	...	1	2	1	..	. .	.	.	..	
Dhanuks	47	27	4	1	...	...	...	...		.	...	1	...	1	1	.	...	1	..	.		.			1		...	...	...	.			..	..	
Fakirs	8	7	2	2	...	..	...	.	. .	...	...	1	.	. .	...	1	...	...	..		.	.	.	..	. .	.	...	2	...	...	.	.	.		
Garerias, cultivators and labourers ...	24	24	2	3		.		..	.	...	.	...	..	...	...		2	. .	..	.	.				..	.	...	1	2	.	...	.	.	.	
Gosains ditto .	56	45	8	4	.	..	..	.	..	.	...	1	. 2	...	1	...	4	.	...	.		.	..	...	.	..		1		3			..		
Julahas, ditto ...	83	71	11	9	.		...	3		...	1	4	...	...	...	1	1	1	...	...		...	..	...	.	2	2	1	...		1	3	.	...	
Jats, ditto . .	2	...		...	.	. .	...			...	...	...	.		...		...	..	. .		.		..	.	...	.	...	...	..	..	.	.		..	
Kaiths, ditto .	31	97	2	...	.	...	...	..	.	...	...	1	...	.	..	1	...	...	.			..		.	...	.	...					..		. .	
Kahars, ditto ...	316	287	66	21	..		.	.		3	5	26	19	9		2	1	...	1	...	..	...	1		2	5	5	3	4	.	.	1	...		
Kisans, ditto ...	911	813	82	31	.	...	1	4	10	7	10	22	12	3	4	4	2	2	1	..		.	2	3	2	7	2	5	6	...		2		2	
Koris	121	92	39	11	.	...	.	...	3	...	3	15	14	3	..	..	...	1	.			.	..		2	4	2		2	.	..	1	.	.	
Kumhars cultivators and labourers ..	4	6	4	2	...	...	...	...	...		1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	...		..	.	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	..	...	..	..	

Abstract.

Small-pox ...	50
Want ...	537
All other causes,	112

By ages

Very old ...	68
Old ...	114
Adults .	223
Juvenile ...	180
Infants ...	113

Lohars	64	44	6	1	..	.	.	...		..	..	1	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	.	.	...	.	.	.	1	...	...	...	..	...	..	.										
Maimars	11	9	...	..	.	.	.		..	...	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	...	...	.	.	.	..	...	..	...	..		.	..	...										
Malis, cultivators and labourers ...	7	6	..		...	..		.	..	...	.		...	...	...	..	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.									
Musalmans ditto ...	16	15	3	...	.	.		.	...	...	1	..	2	...	.	..	...	...	...	..	.	..	...	...	...	...	.	...	...		..	...	..	.									
Nao and Hajjams	58	58	3	1	.	...	...	..	..	.	...	1		1	...	1	...	..	...	..	...	..	.	...	..	..	...	...	1	...	..	.	..	..	.									
Nats	8	5	...	...		...	.	..	..	...	...	...	...	...	..	.	.	...	...		.	...	...	...	...	...	...	.	.	.	.	..	.										
Sonars	35	33	2	.	..	.	.	.	.	...	..		1	...	...	1	..	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	..	...	..	..	.										
Telis	72	64	11	3	..	.	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	3	.	...	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	.	...									
Thakurs, cultivators and labourers ...	509	433	24	12	..	.		..	..	3	5	3	5	.	2	2	2	...	2	.	..	1	1	.	3	1	2	.	..	1	1	1	1	.									
Total ...	3,781	3,210	502	194	.	..	2	15	19	23	57	152	110	46	15	19	27	10	7	.	..	1	6	6	22	35	33	31	28	8	4	8	6	4									

D. G PITCHER, Captain,

On Special Duty.

Note.—The above figures, if correct, would evidence 162 deaths from small-pox and all other causes in a population of some 7,000 for 14 months I say 7,000, as many of the deaths occurred in the families of people who have left these circles for more favoured ones; and for calculation there should be taken at least 500 as the excess of deaths over births. This, then, would give less than 21 per mille in a year of high prices, marked by the extensive occurrence of small-pox and cholera. Hence it seems clear how greatly the people exaggerate in their ideas as to what constitutes death from want.

No. 4.

Name of caste.*	Numbers Present.				Total.		Grand Total.	Deaths.											Percentage.
	Man.	Boy.	Woman.	Girl.	Male.	Female.		Want.		Small-pox.		Cholera.		All other causes.		Total.		Grand Total.	
								M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Ahirs C.	703	517	688	358	1,220	1,046	2,266	16	9	4	1	...	...	25	20	45	30	75	3 31
Ahirs L.	30	25	38	12	55	50	105	10	3	...	...	...	..	1	0	11	3	14	13·33
Bamas	95	60	86	27	155	113	268	3	3	...	..	...	...	1	3	4	6	10	3·75
Banjaras	87	45	57	28	132	85	217	3	2	2	1	...	...	6	2	11	5	16	7·37
Barhais	112	84	108	55	196	163	359	10	1	3	0	1	5	4	3	18	9	27	7·52
Brahmans	491	261	387	190	752	577	1,329	6	4	4	5	0	4	15	4	25	17	42	3 16
Bhurjis	65	46	51	37	111	88	199	6	1	0	2	..	...	2	1	8	4	12	6 03
Bhangis	154	108	124	81	242	205	447	9	0	0	1	2	2	3	4	14	7	21	4 7
Bhats	7	6	5	1	13	6	19	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..
Chamars C.	646	427	646	352	1,073	998	2,071	30	23	16	8	4	5	28	18	78	54	132	6 37
Chamars L.	585	435	646	332	1,020	978	1,998	102	74	4	5	13	9	37	26	156	114	270	13·51
Darzis	69	39	65	31	108	96	204	0	1	1	2	1	0	2	6	4	9	13	6 37
Dhobis ...	156	104	152	68	260	220	480	5	0	3	4	...	...	6	4	14	8	22	4 58
Dhanuks and Khatiks ...	45	36	45	24	81	69	150	4	4	0	1	...	...	3	0	7	5	12	8·00
Fakirs	139	108	143	75	247	213	465	3	12	4	3	2	0	5	2	14	17	31	6 66
Gosains C.	11	13	8	5	24	13	37	5	0	...	...	...	...	1	0	6	0	6	16 31
Gosains L.	13	4	11	5	17	16	33	3	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	0	3	9·09
Gujars	60	38	50	26	98	76	174	...	...	1	1	...	...	3	2	4	3	7	4 03
Gareriyas C.	181	164	188	80	345	268	613	12	4	7	5	...	...	7	4	26	13	39	6 36
Gareriyas L	59	29	42	26	88	68	156	2	3	2	0	...	...	1	0	5	3	8	5 13
Jats C	412	286	311	160	698	471	1,169	4	4	2	7	8	3	15	13	29	27	56	4 79
Jats L	17	11	10	2	28	12	40	2	0	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	5·00
Julahas ..	317	184	314	177	501	491	992	37	13	10	4	3	4	17	13	67	34	101	10 18
Kaiths ...	70	45	58	24	115	82	197	...	.	0	1	...	...	3	3	3	4	7	3 55
Kahars C.	147	97	130	87	244	217	461	2	5	14	3	1	2	6	3	23	13	36	7 81
Kahars L.	163	134	156	94	297	250	547	12	7	0	1	3	2	13	5	28	15	43	7 86
Kisans C.	2,357	1,511	2,217	1,065	3,868	3,282	7,150	84	54	36	38	19	12	60	50	199	154	353	4 87
Kisans L.	83	78	97	51	161	148	309	32	15	0	1	...	...	1	3	33	19	52	16 83
Koris .. .	239	135	247	104	374	351	725	110	96	2	4	3	6	14	6	129	112	241	33 24
Kumbars	129	84	120	62	213	182	395	6	0	4	2	1	0	6	3	17	5	22	5 57
Kawar C.	62	47	57	30	109	87	196	0	1	...	...	0	1	4	1	4	3	7	3 57
Kawar L	7	4	6	1	11	7	18	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	...	.	..	.
Lohars	134	93	124	67	227	191	418	1	3	1	1	1	0	6	1	9	5	14	3·35
Manihars	9	4	9	2	13	11	24	1	0	..	..	..	...	2	0	3	0	3	12 50
Mowatis C.	65	51	67	40	116	107	223	...	...	2	0	...	...	2	9	4	9	13	5 83

Mewatis L.	6	4	5	8	10	13	23	...	...	2	0	...	...	...	...	2	0	2	8·70
Musalmans C.	240	188	251	149	428	400	828	0	2	10	10	...	...	6	6	16	18	34	4·10
Musalmans L.	75	46	82	41	121	123	244	1	3	3	1	...	...	2	3	6	7	13	5·33
Naos	184	115	151	184	299	335	634	6	2	1	1	0	1	4	7	11	11	22	3·47
Nats and Badis ...	18	16	19	12	34	31	65	2	2	...	...	...	...	1	0	3	2	5	7·69
Pasis C.	53	38	51	27	91	78	169	7	1	...	...	...	...	4	1	11	2	13	7·69
Pasis L.	35	23	37	23	58	60	118	7	2	...	...	...	...	5	0	12	2	14	11·86
Hulkiah	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	0	1	0	...	...	...	...	3	0	3	...
Sonars	10	8	9	11	18	20	38	...	...	...	...	...	..	0	1	0	1	1	2·63
Telis	155	118	157	104	273	261	534	15	12	3	6	1	0	5	8	24	26	50	9·38
Thakurs C.	526	316	415	172	842	587	1,429	6	3	7	7	2	1	16	10	31	21	52	3·50
Thakurs L.	18	6	11	4	24	15	39	1	0	2	0	...	...	1	0	3	0	3	7·69
Bahelia C.	41	30	41	22	71	63	134	31	17	1	0	...	...	0	2	1	2	3	2·24
Bahelia L.	6	4	8	6	10	14	24	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	.
Mali or Sani C.	138	114	146	98	252	244	496	4	3	3	0	2	0	6	2	15	5	20	4·03
Mali L.	13	11	14	18	24	32	56	2	0	...	...	...	...	0	1	2	1	3	5·36
Patwa	3	...	1	...	3	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arrak	8	3	9	3	11	12	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	2	8·70
Tamboli	2	1	3	...	3	3	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beldars C.	92	65	94	53	157	147	304	2	3	4	1	...	...	4	1	10	5	15	4·93
Beldars L.	2	3	2	1	5	3	8	...	...	1	0	...	...	1	0	2	0	2	25·00
Bangrez	5	4	5	1	9	6	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chhipi	11	5	10	7	16	17	33	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	...	1	0	1	3·03
Kalwar	3	8	5	2	11	7	18	0	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	0	1	1	5·55
Thaga	11	9	9	2	20	11	31	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...
Turaks	20	15	20	11	35	31	66	1	0	...	...	...	...	2	2	3	2	5	7·57
Bhatiaras	1	3	1	...	4	1	5	...	...	1	0	...	...	...	—	1	0	1	20·00
Paharis	1	...	2	...	1	2	3	...	...	...	...	0	1	...	...	0	1	1	33·33
Rangers C.	2	5	4	2	7	6	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dhunasor Bhenas ...	91	77	84	49	168	133	301	4	4	1	0	0	1	7	3	12	8	20	6·64
Total ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,173	823	1,996	...

* The letters C. and L. after castes in this column mean cultivators and laborers respectively.

D. G. PITCHER, CAPTAIN,
On Special Duty.

NOTE.—From the above table it may be observed that a disparity between boys and girls in numbers to the disadvantage of the latter is not confined solely to Thakurs and Jats. That this disparity is not wholly due to a difference in birth-rate or to girls being more liable to disease may, I think, be inferred when by reference to return No. 5 it can be seen that females, on the whole, suffer less than males, while female adults, who doubtless get fairer usage than female infants, suffer less than any other class.

There is a slight (but not material) difference in the totals, given in this return and those in return No. 5. The latter it must be remembered, includes the figures for Shâhjahânpur. Such a difference in dealing with such a mixed mass of figures is very difficult to avoid, especially as I have not had any large experience or practice in making out returns of this description.

No. 5.

Return of deaths verified in the Rohilkhand Division, classified according to age and sex.

Districts.	Male.					Female.					Male.			Female.			Proportion of male deaths.			Proportion of female deaths.			Total.		Proportion.	
	Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants.	Very old.	Old.	Adults.	Juvenile.	Infants.	Old.	Adults.	Infants.	Old.	Adults.	Infants.	Old.	Adults.	Infants.	Old.	Adults	Infants.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Bareilly, six circles ...	34	22	66	86	66	47	9	36	55	67	56	66	152	56	36	122	1 55	1·83	4·22	1 55	1·	3·38	274	214	1 28	1
Ditto, two circles ...	...	..	..	..	..	..	...	...	...	..	140	198	183	117	63	144	2 05	2 91	2 69	1 72	1·	2 11	521	329	1·58	1
Sháhjáhánpur ...	38	76	181	135	72	30	39	42	45	38	114	181	207	69	44	83	2·59	4 11	4 70	1·56	1·	1·88	502	194	2 56	1
Budaun	11	7	25	10	10	12	4	12	6	6	18	25	20	16	12	12	1 50	2 08	1·66	1 33	1	1	63	40	1·57	1
Moradabad	28	15	38	34	22	20	5	18	14	29	43	38	56	25	11	43	2 38	2 11	3 11	1 38	1·	2·38	137	86	1·59	1
Bijnor	58	23	62	46	23	52	13	35	37	25	81	62	69	65	35	62	2 31	1·77	1·97	1 85	1·	1·77	212	162	1 30	1
Total ...	169	143	202	311	193	161	70	143	157	165	452	570	687	348	213	466	2 12	2·67	3 22	1·63	1·	2·18	1,709	1,025	1 66	1

NOTE.—In the first two circles examined in Bareilly the deaths were only classed as "old, adult, and infants," hence the hiatus in columns 1 to 10. Columns 11 to 16 are merely a summary of columns 1 to 10. The proportionate figures are arrived at by taking the lowest number in each series as 1 and dividing the others by that lowest number. It will be seen that in every district the female adults suffered least of any class. These figures do not include all the villages visited, there being a few in which at the first commencement, sex and age were not classified.

Return of deaths from accidents, suicide, and injury in five circles of the Sháhjahánpur district of 1876-77 *and* 1877-78.

	By drowning.	By fire.	Falls from trees.	Falls from, or by, walls.	Snake bites.	Injuries from animals.	Other injuries.	Suicides.	Heat apoplexy.	Total.
1876-77	22	5	9	...	31	3	13	39	1	123
1877-78	68	7	28	3	24	6	7	58	...	201

D. G. PITCHER, CAPTAIN,
On Special Duty.

NOTE.—From the above, it is clear that the great increase of deaths in the division under these headings can scarcely be attributed to starvation The suicides were mostly effected by opium, and people who could purchase or procure opium enough to cause death, would have enough to purchase food for three or four days. Family quarrels are almost invariably the cause of suicide.

Report by Mr. W. C. Benett, C.S., *on the mortality in the Lucknow and Rae Bareli Divisions.*

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1. *Procedure.*—I devote the smallest possible space to the description of what I have done. At Mohanlálganj, Goshainganj, and Salempur in Lucknow, at Loni Katra and Haidargarh in Bara Banki, and at Bachrawan in Rae Bareli, I examined clusters of villages in the neighbourhood of my encampment. In dealing with the Mohanlálganj circle, I stayed three days at Inhona, and made four marches through the centre of the circle, examining three large villages and the Maharájganj bazar on the same days. My choice of villages was determined either by the fact that they contained, besides an agricultural population, a large bazar, and therefore presented varieties of condition, or in Bara Banki by the recommendation of Mr. Gibbon, Assistant Commissioner, and in Rae Bareli by my own knowledge that they would repay inspection, or by an examination of the village returns in the thana mortuary registers, which I had analysed at every encamping-ground. In the case of every death I ascertained, I enquired the caste, the age, and, if beyond childhood, the sex of the deceased; the Hindi month during which the death occurred, the cause of death, and whether the head of the family to which the deceased belonged was a labourer, or cultivated 5 bighas of land or more.

2. *Value of results.*—For the results of the Mohanlálganj circle I cannot speak with the same absolute confidence as for the rest, as not only was I new to the work, but in four villages—Gaura, Kubarua, Deoti, and Khujahta—I relied entirely on an investigation made by village patwáris. I do not, however, think that even there there is any material error. In the remaining circles I cannot bring myself to believe that I have recorded a single death that did not actually occur, though I may have entered a few deaths which occurred outside of the selected periods; and I am equally sure that only the most inconsiderable number of deaths could have escaped my enquiries. As to the trustworthiness of the remaining details, I may remark that the villagers very commonly knew not only the month, but the day on which their relatives died, and that, though some mistakes on this point were inevitable, the number is not likely to be very great. When there was any hesitation as to whether the cause of death was hunger or disease—and this was not often—I, as a rule, recorded the former, thinking that before any doubt could arise, starvation must at any rate have reached a pronounced stage.

3. *Appendices.*—The results of these enquiries are embodied in four tables, to which I shall have frequent occasion to refer. The first shows for each village separately the total population as given by the census of ten years ago, the number of deaths reported by the police, the number of deaths ascertained by local investigation; and distributes the death between starvation, small-pox, fever, and other causes. The second divides the year into three periods, and shows the number of children, adult males, adult females, aged men, and aged women, who died from each cause within each period. The periods selected have been (1) from the beginning of Kartik, 1285 to the end of Magh, 1285: (2) from the beginning of Chait, 1285 to the end of Jeth; and (3) from the beginning of Asarh to the end of 1878 A.D. In the Mohanlálganj circle I took the deaths for 1285 only, or from August to August, 1877-78. The periods selected in the remaining circles correspond to the English dates from early in November 1877, to February 18th, 1878, from February 19th to June 15th, and from June 16th to the end of 1878.

My reasons for selecting them were, in the first place, that the natives could only answer any enquiry as to dates in their own months; and, secondly, because the end of Mágh corresponded more nearly than any other date with the general commencement of relief works, and the end of Jeth closed the hot season, and with it the main violence of the small-pox epidemic. The third table distributes the deaths by famine and small-pox among all the castes who have lost members by either cause. The fourth shows whether the deceased was a labourer for hire or a cultivator of more or less than 5 bighas of land.

4. *Population.*—The population statistics throughout are taken from the Oudh census of ten years ago. There can be no doubt that the population has considerably increased since that date, but the limited time at my disposal, combined with the exceptional difficulties arising out of the large migration of labouring classes during the past year, made it hopeless for me to get a trustworthy census of the population as it stood at the beginning of 1285 fasli. I made the attempt in several instances with a perfect want of success.

5. *Value of the police registration.*—A reference to the first table will show that there were 3,062 deaths registered by the police against 3,380 ascertained by local enquiry, leaving a deficiency of about 10 per cent. The variations on either side of accuracy are, in some cases of single villages, very considerable. Where the number reported is in excess of facts, there is generally an obvious explanation. Wayfarers, of whom no trace survived for the local investigation, have died in the bazar or on the road, and in many cases such deaths have been recorded twice, in the village to which they belonged and in the village where they died. Similarly, men who have died on relief works, or at other employments away from their villages, have not uncommonly been twice registered. On the other hand, special causes have operated to make the registration incomplete. A chaukidar has lost his whole family, and been himself brought to the verge of the grave by starvation. Cholera has broken out, and a sanitary cordon been drawn round the village by its neighbours. Two chaukidars have each declined the duty in favour of the other, and half the deaths remained unreported. In one case a chaukidar ceased to report at the commencement of the rains, and in another the name of a village was not to be found in the police register. But these were isolated instances; and I can confidently report that an immense improvement has lately taken place in the registration, and that in a large number of villages it is very nearly perfect.

6. *Recent improvements.* (1) *The permanent thana register.*—The system of permanent thana registers was the first step towards improvement, and this was introduced in May, 1877. "Before that date" (I quote the statement of the thanadar of Digbijaiganj), "there was no regular rule. Some patwáris would send in a slip with the number of deaths, but the majority did not. Any deaths which the chaukidar chose to report were entered in a tabular form and sent to sudder. Now no deaths are reported except from a slip signed by the patwári, and presented by the chaukidar." These slips, as well as the permanent register, are now kept in all the thanas of at least the Rae Bareli district.

7. (2) *The patwáris' diary of deaths.*—A second and still greater improvement is gained by the maintenance in Rae Bareli and Bara Banki of private registers of deaths by the patwáris. These are generally of quite recent introduction, some of them beginning with November, 1877. In the majority of instances I believe them to be as near perfection as is possible for Indian mortuary statistics. I never consulted them till I had completed my personal house-to-house inspection, and their general correspondence with the results of that confirmed the accuracy of both. In Bachrawan, where the police returns showed 232 deaths, the patwári's register showed 189, and my investigation 186; in Kasrawan it showed 92 and my investigation 91, against 104 in the police register. In fact the results, when comparison was made, never substantially disagreed. It was fortunate for the purposes of my enquiry that this great improvement had been introduced into precisely two of the three districts in which there had been any considerable mortality from famine.

8. *Stimulus imparted to registration.*—In addition to those two direct improvements in registration, the attention, both of the police and the chaukidars, had been stimulated by repeated enquiries from the Deputy Commissioner on the first appearance of distress, followed by local investigations by the thanadars.

9. *Conclusion.*—My conclusion is that during the last year the number of deaths registered by the police has not been seriously wrong; a deficiency of ten per cent. is the utmost that can be presumed. At the same time I cannot feel equally

confident as to the correctness of the details. As has been said, deaths that have not been reported at all are counterbalanced by deaths that are reported twice. It is difficult to feel any confidence either in the date or the recorded cause when, as is often the case, 30 or 40 deaths are reported at once after a long blank interval.

10. *Separate registration of deaths from fever.*—As a minor and not very important point, I may add that, in my opinion, the maintenance of a separate head for fever is open to the objection that the villagers themselves cannot discriminate fever from a number of other illnesses. I place no value at all on my own returns for this cause of death.

11. *Proposals.*—As the sensible improvement in registration within the last eighteen months is a thing of which I am unable to entertain serious doubt, I would not recommend any violent change in the system. It is very much to be desired that, in districts where the practice does not prevail, the patwáris should be directed to maintain a private register of deaths; that they should furnish the chaukidars with written slips to be presented at the thana; and that such moderate supervision should be exercised as to secure that the deaths be entered with fair regularity.

12. *Relative fatality of starvation in different castes.*—Table 3 shows the deaths from starvation and from small-pox as distributed among castes. At present I propose to deal with the first only, and that not exhaustively. The first point to be observed is that five castes—Koris, Chamárs, Pasis, Lodhs, and Ahírs—contribute 1,347 out of the 1,740 cases which have been investigated; Kurmís follow next at a long distance below the most moderate contributor among these five, and after them Brahmans. But the mere number contributed by each caste is a very imperfect index of the amount of pressure from destitution that it has undergone. It is obvious that a caste which has lost 90 out of a total of 100 souls has suffered far worse than one that has lost 500 out of a thousand. The only way to ascertain exactly what the relative pressure has been on each caste was to take a census of the castes in every village examined. This was a sheer impossibility. What I have done is to take the numbers of each caste for all the parganas I visited, and compare them with the deaths. The total population of the parganas I visited was 464,062, and of the villages in which I made a house-to-house inspection 50,705. It seems to me that the latter number bears a sufficiently large proportion to the whole population to obviate the danger of any serious mistake.

13. *Koris, Chamárs, Pasis, Lodhs, Ahírs.*—The numerical proportion borne by the five castes which have suffered most to the total population is 384 : 1,000; the proportion of the famine deaths they have contributed is 776 : 1,000. For the remaining population the proportions are—total population 616 : 1,000; contribution to famine deaths 224 : 1,000. It appears, then, that the pressure on the first five castes has been nearly six times as great as on the remainder; and there are great differences among these five castes themselves—the ratio of deaths for equal numbers of each having been Kori 3·1, Chamár 2·46, Pasi 2·22, Lodh 1·94, and Ahír 1·05. That is to say, that whereas Ahírs have contributed roughly in proportion to their numbers, Lodhs have contributed nearly double, Pasis and Chamárs between double and treble, and Koris more than treble.

14. *Brahmans.*—Treating Brahmans in the same way, we find that the proportion they bear to the total population is 137 : 1,000; the proportion of deaths they contribute is 30 : 1,000; and their ratio, therefore, for comparison with other castes is ·22. The pressure, then, on Koris has been fourteen times as great as on Brahmans, and on Ahírs five times as great.

15. *Thákurs.*—The proportion of deaths contributed by Thákurs has been 9 : 1,000, their numerical proportion to the whole population being 65 : 1,000. So their sufferings have only been about half as great as those of the Brahmans, their figure for comparison being ·14.

16. *Banias.*—Banias have lost altogether four lives from want—two aged men, one aged woman, and one adult woman: all of them, I think, doubtful cases.

17. *Kurmis.*—Half way between them and the Ahírs come the Kurmis, whose ratio of deaths to ratio of numerical strength is 64 to a hundred.

18. *Enquiry left unfinished.*—These figures show no more than the relative intensity of the distress in the various castes of which the community is composed. The comparison would hold equally good if the death-rate from starvation were 5 or 500 per mille, and gives no information as to the actual degree of distress prevailing in any part of society. This point will receive attention elsewhere. In the meantime it is enough to say that, whatever the degree of general distress, the lowest castes, *i.e.*, the Koris, Chamárs, Pasis, and Lodhs, were infinitely the worst sufferers. Very great numbers in any one caste bear some points of resemblance to an overcrowded trade; and it is striking that the Brahmans, who are by far the most numerous caste of all, should have suffered so little in comparison with much smaller castes.

19. *Relative fatality of starvation in different classes.* (*a*) *Trading class.*—The next question I propose to take up is, "Among what classes of the people did the mortality chiefly prevail? Was it most severe in towns or villages? Were the sufferers generally landlords, &c.?" To this I answer, in the first place, that I have carefully investigated the mortality in the four large bazars of Mohanlálganj, Goshainganj, Digbijaiganj, and Bachrawan, as well as the smaller bazars of Mo and Inhona. In all these, with the exception of two old sweetmeat-makers at Goshainganj, I did not meet with one even probable case of death from hunger among the trading classes, though in some, deaths from other causes, and especially from small-pox, were comparatively numerous. It is beyond doubt that the past year, far from being a period of distress to the trading classes, was, on the whole, one of exceptional prosperity.

(*b*) *Landlords.*—In the same way, there was no mortality from hunger among even the poorest of the landlord classes. All the numerous village communities, at whose doors I have enquired, could only furnish two cases—those of a poor sharer in Jigawn, who had sold all his land some years ago, and his mother. There is no doubt that these classes were very hardly pressed to meet their liabilities to the State, but their sufferings never even nearly reached the point of starvation.

(*c*) *Tenants with rights of occupancy.*—As tenants with a right of occupancy are practically unknown in Oudh, I may pass over that part of the question which refers to them.

(*d*) *Tenant cultivators, and labourers for hire.*—In dividing the deaths from famine among tenants having farms of more than 5 bíghas (3 acres roughly), those with farms of less than 5 bíghas, and day labourers, I made what was practically an exhaustive division, though the term 'day labourers' will require a word of explanation.

20. *Proportion borne by several classes to whole community.*—Before treating of the way in which these classes were severally affected by the late scarcity, I may perhaps venture to say a few words on their general condition and on their numerical proportions to the whole community. A few months ago I made careful enquiries into these very points in ten selected villages in the Lucknow district, and the results will not, I believe, be altogether inaccurate for the whole tract to which the present report refers. I found then that, roughly speaking, the trading classes amounted to a quarter of the community, and among them were included all who did not derive a living directly from the soil—such classes, for instance, as the Mahabrahmans (who officiate at funerals), prostitutes, the watchers of crops and cattle, leather-dressers, washermen, barbers, tailors, and even market gardeners. The 75 per cent. which constituted the agricultural community proper, divided itself as follows:—

Farmers with more than 5 bíghas	25
Ditto less than „	30
Day labourers	20
	75
Add professions	25
Total ...	100

Large numbers of the tenants with less than 5 bighas can hardly be distinguished from day labourers. They hold minute plots for which they pay high rents, and their subsistence is derived almost entirely from the labour for hire of themselves, their wives, and their children.

21. *Tenant cultivators with farms of 5 bighas.*—For reasons which it would be long to recapitulate I considered that "a farm of 5 bighas was the least that would enable an average sized family to live in fair comfort in average years, and keep them from starvation, except in times of actual famine."

22. *The agricultural labourer. His poverty.*—Of the agricultural labourer the following description will be sufficient for the purpose of this report. He never has any live-stock or any kind of property (except a few brass pots and his pick and spade) to supplement his scanty earnings. While agricultural labour is to be had, he is paid at various rates, which, on the average, bring him in about Rs. 2 per mensem. He gets 9 pies a day for weeding, and this is generally done by boys and women; for digging or making irrigation trenches, 1 anna per diem; for watering, from 1 anna 3 pies to 2 annas; and when he is paid in kind he gets 5 or 6 local seers (that is to say from 4 to 4½lbs.) of the coarsest kinds of grain. He cannot make certain of employment in the fields all the year round, and, when without it, keeps himself alive by selling grass, if he can—an occupation by which he may earn 9 pies per diem, or doing jobs on the roads, or in the last extremity eating unwholesome weeds which do more quickly the work of starvation. He can rarely afford to buy clothes, and keeps himself warm by creeping under a pile of straw.

23. *His increase.*—Among these people there is no restraint on intercourse between the sexes, and they are very fecund.

24. *Density of population to square mile and to square mile of cultivation.*—The average population of the tract with which I am dealing varied ten years ago from 555 to 694 to the square mile; and even if it be allowed that since that time the increase in the area of cultivation has been greater than the increase in number of inhabitants—an assumption which I should be very unwilling to make—the average density of population to the square mile of cultivated area must still be considerably over a thousand. With so dense a population, and so large a proportion of that population living always in a condition of the most extreme conceivable poverty, it is clear that any violent disturbance in the course of the seasons must at once produce aggravated distress, and it is only natural to expect that the distress will show itself first where the poverty is most pronounced.

25. *Deaths in each class.*—And such, in fact, has been the case. Of the deaths from starvation which I have investigated, 68 per cent. were of day labourers, 22 per cent. of tenants with farms of less than 5 bighas, and only 10 per cent. with farms of more than 5 bighas. Considering, as has been said, that a great number of the first class of tenants are practically day labourers, it will be safe to estimate that this class has contributed at least 80 per cent. of the whole number of deaths from famine.

It must be explained that deaths among the poorer *quasi*-professional classes—such as washermen, barbers, potters, and tailors—have been classed with day labourers, but a reference to table 3 will show that they have not been so numerous as to materially affect the result or require a separate classification.

26. *Comparative fatality of hunger for different ages and sexes.*—The total number of deaths described in table 2 amounts to 3,100, against the total of 3,380 investigated. Especially at first it was very difficult to remember to ask in the case of every death all the particulars required in order to fill in the forms I had decided on, and I have been obliged to omit 280 deaths altogether from the want of one or another item of information. The following abstract shows the deaths contributed by children,

adult men, adult women, aged men, and aged women, respectively, to the famine mortality and to mortality from other causes :—

		Children.	Adult men.	Adult women.	Aged men.	Aged women.	Total.
Hunger	...	486	430	168	219	218	1,521
Per cent.	...	32	29	11	14	14	100
Other causes	...	865	153	95	235	231	1,579
Per cent.	...	54	9·5	6	15 25	15·25	100
Total	...	1,351	583	263	454	449	3,100
Per cent.	...	43	19 20	8·5	14·65	14·65	100

27. *Preponderance of adult males over adult females.*—It will be seen that by far the heaviest sufferers have been the children ; but the explanation of this fact will come more conveniently when the periods at which the deaths took place and their causes are considered. The only point which I wish to notice here, and perhaps the most noticeable feature in the return, is the great preponderance of adult male over adult female mortality,—a preponderance which is striking enough in the case of deaths from all causes, but still more remarkable in the case of deaths from famine. When it is considered that an enormous majority of the deaths from famine occurred among the very lowest classes, it is quite absurd to suppose any attempt at concealment of the deaths of grown women. From what I know of native feeling generally, and from the particular experience I have gained in the last month, I am positive that there is no more reluctance to admit the deaths of their women than there would be in an English village, and that even in the highest classes there is never a momentary thought of concealment. I over and over again came across families where all the adult males and most of the children had died, leaving only the women and one or two young ones alive. I am, in fact, unable to entertain a shadow of a doubt as to the substantial accuracy of the figures given above; at the same time I do not conceal from myself the extreme difficulty of giving an adequate explanation.

28. *Causes.*—There probably is no one general cause that can be alleged; but a number of small concurrent causes, which, each comparatively unimportant in itself, combined to produce the result. When questioned on the point, the natives assert it even more strongly than the statistics do, and offer the following explanation :—

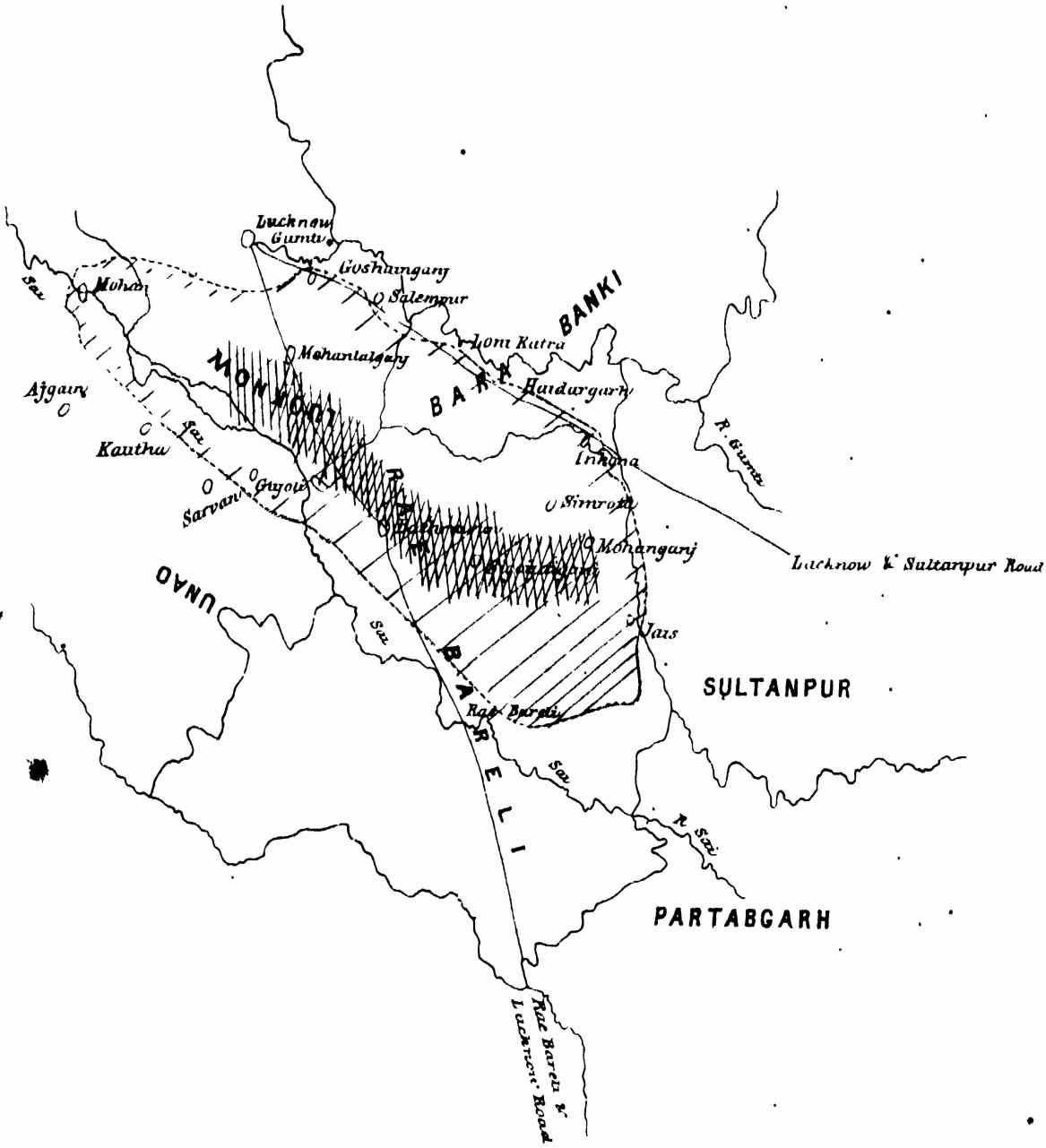
In the first place, they say the woman in a Hindu family always keeps the household stores, and has no scruple in availing herself of the advantage this gives her.

In the second place, she commonly has some small metal ornaments which she disposes of in time of need for her own benefit.

Thirdly,—and this is a reason which will account for much,—her ordinary means of livelihood were not extinguished so completely as those of her husband ; the household work of sweeping and garnishing the dwellings of the well-to-do continued to support large numbers of women when the men had absolutely no work to look for.

Fourthly, they refer to the common feelings of tenderness with which women are regarded. Not only is charity extended to them which would be denied to an adult male, but the husbands themselves will very generally rather starve than see their wives starve before them. No one who has seen an Indian famine can fail to have been struck by the extraordinary habits of self-restraint and patience under suffering which are the fruits of the lifelong discipline of the religious system of the people, and I have little doubt that this sacrifice on the part of the males, which is alleged without boasting as a matter of course, really had the effect of saving a large number of women who would otherwise have perished.

Finally, it was on the males that the brunt of the struggle fell. The incessant anxiety, the wanderings from place to place in search of employment, the long watches by the growing crops during inclement nights, all operated fatally on bodies enfeebled by want, and destitute of even the ordinary insufficient clothing.


Lucknow
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Kautha
Sarvan
Gujoi
Inhona
Simrota
Mohanganj
Lucknow & Sultanpur Road
R. Gumti
UNAO
Jais
SULTANPUR
Rae Bareli
BARELI
Sai
R. Sai
PARTABGARH
Rae Bareli & Lucknow Road

29. *Area of famine tract.*—Before dealing more fully with the points already partially discussed and proceeding to the others raised in Resolution No. 63, it is necessary to define as nearly as possible the area over which the famine extended and to consider its causes. The famine rate is worst at Mohanlálganj, where it reaches 66·7 per mille; ten miles to the north of this, at Goshainganj, it falls to 32 per mille; and again six miles to the east of Goshainganj it drops to the very low figure of 9 per mille, at Salempur. Almost exactly the same rate of decrease is found on the southern side of Mohanlálganj; ten miles to the south, at Gujoli Asrenda, the rate falls to 35·5; and six miles to the west of that, at Sarwan, to 8 per mille. Now death-rates of 9 and 8 per mille for fourteen months, and scattered pretty evenly over those fourteen months, do not denote a condition of things to which the term famine can be properly applied. They are mere sporadic cases, not affecting materially the entire community, and which it would be impossible to deal with, except by the maintenance of a permanent system of Government poorhouses,—a measure the adoption of which would be a far worse calamity than the worst famine. It appears then that both at Sarwan and at Salempur I had definitely reached land of which the famine wave had fallen short, and that the tract which it had submerged had a width of about twenty miles, with a greatest depth in the centre at Mohanlálganj. Moreover, its longitudinal direction was from north-west to south-east. Following the line to the south-east, I found the deaths from this cause most numerous in the Bara Banki villages to the south of the Lucknow and Sultánpur road. Want of time prevented my following the line beyond Haidargarh, but all I could ascertain from the tahsíldar and the villagers in the neighbourhood led me to conclude that in the Subeha pargana there had been comparatively few deaths from famine, though small-pox had been exceptionally fatal. It is not unsafe to conclude that the only portion of Bara Banki which had been seriously affected by the famine of which I am dealing was the south-west corner adjoining Rae Bareli, and bounded by the Sultánpur road and that district. Still further south-west the line passes through a corner of Rae Bareli into Sultánpur. Of the latter district I have no direct knowledge whatever, and I can only say that the late Mr. Maconochie, the then Deputy Commissioner, whom I met at the time when the scarcity was at its very highest point, assured me that there was no famine at all in his district. It is unnecessary for me to say how good his authority was; there was probably no man in Oudh so capable of forming a just opinion on the subject. Of the Partabgarh district, at this point, it is only necessary to say that relief works were opened at Ateha, a few miles from the Rae Bareli frontier, and that it was found, I believe, impossible to attract a soul for the receipt of Government relief.

This review has defined, as closely as was in my power, the northern and eastern boundaries of the famine area. To the south and west we come upon the Rae Bareli district, in which it is well known that very severe distress existed. For its boundaries within that district I cannot do better than quote the authority of the Deputy Commissioner, and two of his Assistants, who were personally engaged in managing the relief works.

The Deputy Commissioner writes (March 23rd, 1878) :—"The territorial limits of the distress were remarkable. The Sai nadi, traversing the district parallel to the Ganges, divides it into two nearly equal portions; north of this nadi the distress was severe, while the southern portion" (of the district) "enjoyed an almost perfect immunity."

Captain Grigg, Assistant Commissioner, writes :—"The distress in the Rae Bareli tahsíl was confined to that portion that lies north of the Sai, but particularly to the tract lying to the north of the Lucknow road and north-east of Rae Bareli." In the same way Captain Noble, Assistant Commissioner, reported that the distress in the Salon tahsíl was confined to its northern half. This defines the boundaries of a parallelogram running nearly due south-east for about 45 miles from Mohanlálganj to Jais, with a nearly constant width of between 20 and 24 miles, and with an area in this direction of something less than 1,000 square miles, of which 468, or about half, are

comprised in the Digbijaiganj tahsíl of Rae Bareli. I deeply regret that I can give no accurate account of the area of distress to the west of Mohanlálganj. From what I can learn, the northern and southern limits of the parallelogram already described converged to a point near Mohan, in the Unao district, which would add at the outside about 250 square miles, Mohan being 20 miles from Mohanlálganj.

I may add that throughout this period I had the charge of large estates scattered all over the southern half of the Rae Bareli district; that I never had the slightest difficulty in realizing my rents the moment they fell due, and never heard a complaint of famine. The high prices had in fact fully compensated the peasantry for the deficiency in the kharíf harvest.

30. *Causes peculiar to this tract which produced famine.*—And this leads to the distinguishing fact which produced famine in the tract I have defined, while it was quite unknown all round it. In other parts of the province the kharíf had been far below the average; here it had completely failed. Whereas in other places a very fair crop of Indian-corn and the millets had been saved by the October rains on the higher lands, throughout the famine tract not a single ear of any kind had been reaped. The reason for this lies in the physical configuration of the country to the north of this part of the course of the Sai. The whole of the cultivated lands lie low, deepening into extensive jhíls, and intersected by a number of broad but shallow water-courses. The greater part is completely flooded during an ordinary rainy season. As a consequence, the kharíf crop is peculiarly valuable; there is a very large proportion of the cultivated land which yields no second harvest, and much more where the second harvest consists entirely of inferior gram and barley crops sown after the September rice, and dependent, as wells would be submerged, on the moisture left after the rains have cleared away. The autumn crop, again, consists entirely of the early or late rice.

It is clear that the failure of the rains must affect a country of this kind with peculiar severity; and here the failure was exceptionally complete, Digbijaigang having had during the twelvemonth only 7·5 inches of rain against 14·4 inches in the neighbouring tahsíl of Salon. There is no alternative crop to fall back upon like the Indian-corn and millets of other parts of the province which suffer from heavy rains, and can be saved, as they were in many places during the drought, by well irrigation.

31. *History of the labouring classes through the rains,* 1877, *and to the beginning of January,* 1878.—I shall best answer the question as to the way in which the drought was met by describing as nearly as I can the course of the season. Up to the end of August there were still hopes that some portion at any rate of the crop might be saved, and even the field labourers were able to get small advances from the money-lenders secured on their anticipated share of the produce. Their ordinary occupations, indeed, were already gone. The ground was too hard to permit of the early ploughings for the spring crops; there was much less sowing than usual for either the kharíf or the winter crops; there was no transplanting of winter rice to be done, and none of the usually constant work of weeding in the fields; and when the harvest came there was of course no crop to be cut and no share of the produce in return for reaping. On the other hand, another employment sprang up which provided large numbers with a bare means of subsistence. The wild herbage of the rains had failed as well as the crops, and starvation was beginning to make itself first felt among the cattle. Every effort was made to save what is the most indispensible and costly property of the agricultural classes, and labourers were scattered all over the country digging up the roots and withered remains of the grasses. By this employment, by small loans from the money-lenders, and by the sale of all their household property, a few brass and iron cooking utensils, and in a very few cases some cheap personal ornaments, the labouring classes managed to exist till the beginning of October, when they were again saved for a time by the opportune fall of rain. Strenuous attempts were made everywhere to remedy by the spring crop the failure of the kharíf—at least the ordinary area, in some places

more was sown ; and, wherever it was possible, small kucha wells were sunk to provide against the failure of the winter rains. Out of a total rabi area in the Digbijaigang tahsil of about 150,000 acres, 98,571 were irrigated from wells, and this and the excavation of new wells fully employed the labouring population. The heat, prolonged till late in November, gave place abruptly in December to the most bitter cold. Against this the labouring classes had not even their ordinary means of protection. They were unable to buy winter clothes; there was none of the straw which is their usual covering in a cold night, and even the thatch of their hovels had been dismantled to feed the starving cattle.

32. *No famine during the first fortnight in January*, 1878.—It was at this time, in the beginning of January, that I was sent into the heart of the affected tract to enquire into the necessity for remissions of the revenue. My work involved the careful examination of three or four villages every morning. I went from house to house enquiring into the liabilities of the zemindari communities, and from field to field in order to estimate the probable loss of the past, and the prospects of the coming harvest. With every opportunity of forming a correct opinion, more than any enquiry at the present can provide, I can confidently say that there was as yet no famine. There was very great distress; there may have been, there no doubt were, sporadic cases of death from starvation, but not a single case came under my personal observation. When consulted by my Commissioner as to whether relief works should be opened, I replied that there was no immediate necesssity, and that to open works would risk the ruin of the spring crops by withdrawing labour—and every available hand was required—from the wells. With all my subsequent experience I would again, under similar circumstances, give the same advice.

33. *The commencement of famine.*—On January 13th and 14th there was a very heavy fall of rain. All apprehension for the spring harvest was done away with at once. But this great boon to the cultivators proved the death-warrant for the labourers. Their employment at the wells ceased, every scrap of property or credit that they might have possessed had been exhausted before the fall of rain in October, and they had no means of procuring a meal except from charity. Except as it accounts for the different rate of mortality in different circles, the subject of Government relief, which is the staple of the history of the next two months, does not come within the scope of this report, and I pass on to the Holi festival, which fell on March 18th, and gave the signal for the general cutting of the spring crops.

34. *Its conclusion.*—At that date, or soon after, the works everywhere, with an unimportant exception at Mollanganj, were deserted and closed. The spring harvest, though on a somewhat reduced area, for some sowings had failed, was a good one : there was ample employment in the fields, and for the next two months there was hardly any trace of famine anywhere.

35. *From rabi to kharif*, 1878.—Distress showed itself again in the end of May, and relief works were again opened, but, as far as I can ascertain, there was no more famine in any part of the distressed tract. The struggles of the last eight months still made themselves apparent in occasional deaths from starvation ; there are a few even now, but the death-rate on this account never reached alarming proportions. With the commencement of this year's rains all idea of a famine was finally laid to rest.

36. *Cultivators.*—Having sketched the history of the labouring classes, I will say a word on the subject of the cultivators and landed proprietors. The cultivators were of course put to great straits by the failure of the kharif. But most of them had some small property in silver ornaments or accumulations of grain or money, and, even if they had not, could depend on the money-lender to help them through the winter months. As has been seen, very few were starved. The worst loss they suffered was the death of their cattle. In the Digbijaiganj tahsil out of a grand total of 160,138 head, 10,274 had been sold, and 37,825 died before the beginning of February.

37. *Landowners.*—The landowning classes were never near the point of famine, but they nevertheless suffered severely. A very large number of them depend mainly for the support of their households on the produce of the lands they cultivate themselves. This of course entirely failed them. Further, the general destitution of the cultivators made it impossible by the exercise of any severity whatever to realize much of the rent. I have not had time to collect good statistics on this point, but the scattered pieces of information on which I can rely lead me to think that they were compelled to allow from a fourth to a half to remain in arrears,—no slight loss to men already heavily in debt, and called on to pay their revenue.

38. *Traders.*—The trading classes do not in any way call for compassion. They were making large profits by the sale of their stores and by the lively transport trade. They had unexampled opportunities of lending money on the best terms and best security, and of driving advantageous bargains in the purchase of ornaments and household property from men who were compelled to part with them on any conditions.

39. *Grain supply and prices.*—Before concluding this sketch of events I must say that there was never any want of grain. It poured in to the full extent to which it was wanted both from the south and from the trans-Gogra districts. Prices even were never exorbitantly high, the maximum having been reached on February 18th, when wheat was sold at 10 seers 8 chittacks, barley at 12 seers, and gram at 10 seers 14 chittacks for the rupee The most curious point was the gradual approximation of the prices of various kinds of grain, which I have found to be characteristic of all periods of scarcity for the last hundred years.

40. *Small-pox.*—Besides the scarcity, the only remarkable fact in the period under review was the outbreak of small-pox, which commenced in the end of February and reached a point of unheard of severity in April and May.

41. *Distribution of deaths from hunger by periods.*—It is possible now to treat of the mortality by periods. The 1,521 deaths from famine, tabulated in form 2, account for a population of about 45,000, and extend altogether over more than fourteen months in periods of different lengths, the first period being nearly four months, the second four months, and the third six months-and a-half; 879 deaths, or 20 per mille on the whole population, occurred in the first period; 301 deaths, or 7 per mille, in the second; and 341, or 8 per mille, in the third. The rate was fairly even through all the months in each period, with the exception of Mágh, or from January 18th to February 18th, when the rise was very great. I have not had time to tabulate the deaths for each month separately, but if I allow 5 per mille for November and December and the first half of January,* I shall, I believe, be well over the mark. This will leave a death-rate for the month consisting of the last half of January and first half of February of 15 per mille, and this was really the only time during which the people were dying in any considerable numbers from famine. In no other month do I believe that the rate rose appreciably above 2 per mille, and in most it was well below that.

42. *Mortality in spring and hot weather.*—The mortality from all causes for the second period was 24 per mille over the whole tract, and of this by far the greatest share, that is, more than 13 per mille, was contributed by small-pox. Except in three villages or really two, for Deopuri and Bahádurpur only form one village site, the whole force of this epidemic was concentrated on the period between the end of February and the middle of June. In Sárwan and Deopuri-Bahádurpur the outbreak took place in December and January, 1877, and it is worth remarking that where it appeared this earlier outbreak was still more fatal in its effect than the later. In Sarwan it destroyed 30 per mille of the population, and in Deopuri-Bahádurpur 41 lives out of 627, or nearly 70 per mille.

* NOTE.—The Civil Surgeon of Rae Bareli, whose remarks on the subject are always intelligent, writes—"It will be most convenient to consider deaths from famine as commencing with 1st January, 1878. There were some deaths from starvation in November and December, 1877, but they will make little difference in the calculation." This probably means not so much that the deaths actually commenced with 1st January, as that the police returns for that month were the first that contained them.

43. *Connexion between want and small-pox: (a) as exemplified in circles.*—I had expected to find that my enquiries would show some connexion between the distress which was prevalent in this tract and the outbreak of small-pox; that the latter would be more fatal in whole tracts, or in special villages, or among the well-marked sections of society which had undergone the most severe trials from destitution. Such, however, has not been the case. In comparing the different circles, for which the deaths have been tabulated in form I., it will be seen that small-pox is far more severe in Sarwan than in any other, rising to a rate of 30 per mille, or about 2¼ times the average rate on the whole famine tract. But this is precisely the circle where the death-rate from famine has been lightest; where, in fact, there has been no real famine at all. The Bachrawan circle, with a death-rate from this disease of 23 per mille, comes next, but in that the famine death-rate has been only 21 per mille, or four-sevenths of the average death-rate from that cause. To go to the other end, we find Mohanlálganj, which in respect to the famine death-rate, is unapproached by any other circle. There the small-pox death-rate falls to 9 per mille, and is lower that it is anywhere else. Taking the four circles of Mohanlálganj, Loni Katra, Haidargarh, and Gujoli, in which the famine death rate is above the average, and comparing them with the five in which it is below the average, we get the following result:—

	Famine rate.	*Small-pox rate.*
Four circles	47	13
Five "	17	18

a result which would not be anticipated were there any real connexion between the two causes of deaths.

(*b*) *In special localities.*—To the enquirer on the spot the evidence drawn from single villages is much more striking, but at the same time it is more difficult to state concisely. So almost invariably is it the case that in places which have been decimated by famine there is hardly a trace of small-pox, and, *vice versâ*, that a hasty reasoner might be inclined to regard famine as a prophylactic against the disease. The real explanation appears to be that it is rare to find in a large village, or a large collection of hamlets, that either cause of death has spread over the whole locality. In both cases the deaths are, as a general rule, confined to definite quarters or clumps of houses; with famine, the quarter where the low caste live; with small-pox, wherever the capricious contagion has settled. If there were any connexion between the two, they would commonly select the same quarters; if there is no connexion it would be a rare coincidence to find them together. The latter is distinctly the case. In showing this in figures one is encountered by the difficulty that the population statistics, as a rule, apply to whole villages only, and it is therefore impossible where villages have many hamlets (Pukhra, for instance, has seventeen, and nearly all the large villages four or five), to make the necessary comparisons. I will, however, quote a few instances from the form appended. Tejwapur, in the Loni Katra circle, is divided into three subordinate villages. In one of those, Sarayyan, the death-rate from small-pox is 45 per mille, but it has suffered hardly at all from famine. In the other two the loss from small-pox has been comparatively insignificant, but the loss from famine severe. In the same circle, at Kakri, the loss from famine has been far worse than in any other village, but there has not been a single death from small-pox. Inhona, Sarwan, Deopuri, Bahádurpur, Deoti, are all extreme instances of the same fact, and if only the population statistics of the separate hamlets could be obtained separately, there would be no difficulty in adding scores besides.

(*c*) *In special castes.*—Passing to the deaths in different castes, the figures again support the view that there is no direct connexion between famine and small-pox: for this I must ask attention to the abstract of form 3. As has been already done in the case of famine, the relative destructiveness of each cause of death in each caste has been deduced from a comparison of the proportion borne by the whole number

of souls in that caste to the whole population, with the proportion contributed by it in each case to the total number of deaths. I quote the result of the comparison :—

	Hunger.	*Small-pox.*
Kori	3 1	·48
Chamar	2 46	1 25
Pasi	2·22	1 34
Lodh	1 94	1·04
Ahír	1·05	·91
Kúrmi	·68	1 71
Other castes	·41	·98
Brahman	·22	·92
Thákur	·14	·34

The first point to be noticed is the extraordinarily small loss from small-pox incurred by the Koris, who have contributed far more than any other to the deaths from famine. It is not meant to be concluded that they have really contributed less than their due numbers to deaths from small-pox. The probability is far greater that it was only accident that brought me on fewer outbreaks in the case of this caste than in that of others. Still this very imperfection in the figures affords a strong argument against any direct connexion between the two causes of death, for it shows that though I have encountered an exceptionally severe degree of want in that caste, the area on which that want has been ascertained has also been exceptionally free from small-pox.

The larger the figures taken, the more do the differences, nowhere nearly so striking as in the case of famine, between the proportion contributed to small-pox deaths and the proportion borne to the whole population, disappear. By way of showing this, I have added up (1) the five castes who have suffered worst from famine, (2) the Brahmans, Thákurs, and Kurmis, and (3) the rest of the community.

	To 1,000 population.	*To 1,000 small-pox.*	*Ratio.*
Chamars, &c. ...	384	404	1·05
Brahmans, &c. ...	261	249	·96
Others ...	355	347	·98
	1,000	1,000	

The difference is inappreciable, and would probably be still less if I had time to add in the figures for Gujoli and Sarwan, where Brahmans and Thákurs have suffered most severely from small-pox. It is not to be expected, even if all the deaths from small-pox for the whole province were tabulated, that they would have the same ratio, exact throughout, to the relative numbers of the different castes, but so close a correspondence would surely be sufficient to warrant the conclusion that all castes, those which had suffered from want and those which had not, had been indiscriminately attacked by the disease.

(*d*) *How far connexion may be presumed.*—While, however, the same point of view is presented to us from whichever side the figures are approached, it seems far from unlikely that there may be some remote connexion between famine and small-pox. Certainly not in the sense that one predisposes for or produces the other, but that both may proceed from one and the same distant cause. If the human organism has been gradually developed to withstand a certain combination or sequence of combinations of innumerable external forces, it follows that when that combination or sequence undergoes a violent change, the internal equilibrium is deranged in a way that is likely to cause disease or death. The far greater variability of the seasons in India seems in this way the reason why the death-rate in India varies so much more than in England. Now the year just past varied most conspicuously from the ordinary round of seasons. If the population of an English county were suddenly transported to India, no amount of wholesome food would prevent a heavy mortality from disease. The case was not very different for the natives of this country of all conditions. The complete want of the rains and rain vegetation, the long heat followed abruptly by cold of extreme severity, the earth baked for eight months instead of four and uncooled by the usual evaporation, all formed an unusual combination of circumstances before which unformed or weakened constitutions might well succumb. It has

been remarked that in the army and the jails the year was exceptionally healthy; the same may be said for the adults in the villages. Except from famine very few died. The whole of the immense mortality from small-pox and other causes took place among the very young and the very old. On the other hand, the famine mortality was most severe among the adults.

44. *Deaths in third period.*—The deaths in the third period do not call for much remark. The rate from famine continues to diminish, and is little more than 1 per mille per mensem. The greater part of the mortality is among the aged of both sexes.

45. *Total number of deaths from famine. (a) For whole community.*—There is some difficulty in calculating the exact population of the famine area, because, except Digbijaiganj tahsíl and pargana Mohanlálganj, no portion of it coincided with any of the census divisions. It is, however, believed that the subjoined estimate errs, if at all, on the side of exaggeration. The famine death-rates for each tract are those actually ascertained in the representative villages which were inspected. Only in Mohanlálganj the death-rate of 66·7 would probably be excessive if applied to the whole circle, in only the southern half of which do I believe that the famine attained this pitch of intensity. In the parts of Rae Bareli famine tract, which I have not been able to visit, the rate for the northern and most severely afflicted tract has been used. The same rate has been applied to the country to the west of Mohanlalganj, where it is probably above the mark. Any appearance of extreme accuracy has been purposely avoided :—

	Population.	Famine death-rate per mille.	Total deaths estimated.
Mohanlálganj	90,000	50	4,500
Goshainganj	50,000	32	1,600
Rae Bareli	400,000	20	8,000
Haidargarh	50,000	45	2,250
West of Mohanlálganj	125,000	20	2,500
	715,000	26	18,850

giving a general famine death-rate over the whole area of 26 per mille for fourteen months.

(*b*) *For each caste.*—It is now possible to estimate the actual loss from this cause for each caste and each class separately. The rate for the whole population having been 26 per mille, the rate for each particular caste will be 26 multiplied by the compound ratio, which has already been described twice. Koris therefore lost $26 \times \frac{310}{100}$, or 80·6 per mille, Chamars lost 63·96 per mille, Pasis 57·72, Lodhs 50·44, Ahírs about 26, Kurmis 17·68, Brahmans 5·72, Thákurs 3·64, and the remainder of the community, including a number of poor castes, each few in numbers, 10·66.

(*c*) *For each class.*—If 5 per cent. are taken from the trading population and added to labouring classes, as is necessary to cover the instances referred to in para. 26, we find that the labouring classes, rural or urban, bearing the proportion of 25 per cent. to the whole population, contributed 68 per cent. to the total deaths from famine. Their ratio therefore will be 2·7, and they have lost 70·2 per mille. The small cultivators of less than five bíghas, many of whom are undistinguishable from day labourers, have lost $26 \times \frac{22}{30}$, or 19 per mille, and the cultivators of more than five bíghas $26 \times \frac{10}{25}$, or 10·4 per mille, which gives them a rate of less than 1 per mille per mensem for the whole period.

46. *Relative mortality of adjacent circles.*—The last group of questions remaining to be dealt with is, of adjoining circles, to what causes are the more favourable rates in some and the great mortality in others due? Do defective registration, or relief measures, &c., afford any explanation? The best means of giving relief to those who suffered?

I may begin by stating that as far as I can ascertain the failure of the 1877 kharíf was equally complete all over the famine tract, except where the level of the

land rises gradually on its northern or southern boundary. This gradual rise might be noticed at Goshainganj in Lucknow, in the portions of the famine tract falling within the Unao district, and in the land through which the Lucknow and Rae Bareli road runs for ten miles before reaching Rae Bareli. In Bara Banki the depression continues to within a few miles of the Gumti. In the south of Bara Banki, Mr. Gibbon, Assistant Commissioner, wrote :" In this village (Pukhra), as in Lahi, the staple crop is *dhan* (rice), of which there has not been a bigha cut this year," and " in this year there has been no kharif harvest reaped in this pargana, or next to none." My own knowledge enables me to say the same with respect to the area falling within the Rae Bareli and Lucknow districts.

47. *Death-rates in adjoining circles. Registration.*—The death-rates for fourteen months, ascertained by local enquiry in the different circles inspected, are as follows :—

	All causes.	*Famine.*	
Mohanlálganj	96	66.7	Lucknow.
Goshainganj	67	32.	
Salimpur	42	9.	
Loni Katra	67	42.	Bara Banki.
Haidargarh	96	47.	
Mohanganj	41	17.	Rae Bareli.
Bachrawan	63	21.	
Gujoli Asrenda	67	35·5	Unao.
Sarwan	50	8	
Kantha Ajgain	22	2.3	

Defective registration would in any particular circle have the effect of making that circle compare more favourably than the facts would warrant with its neighbours. The comparatively low rates among those given above can none of them be accounted for in this way. But the excessively high rates shown in the police returns for Mohanlálganj and Goshainganj, *i.e.*, 103·67 and 74·37 per mille for the year beginning with January, 1878, admit of a simple, if not obvious, explanation.

The figures which have been taken by the Registration Department as representing the population of the rural circle are in each case grossly in error. Instead of 56,690 and 56,969, the real census is 89,872 and 69,165, and the deaths reported, when divided by the real population, give rates of 65·3 and 60·5. Such errors, when once made, easily escape detection, as the mortuary circles do not coincide with any of the census divisions, and no local enquiry in single villages could even suggest their existence. They must have arisen from the careless omission of more than a third of the villages in one thana, and more than a fifth in the other, when the village totals were added up. It is hopeless to endeavour to conjecture what particular villages have been omitted, and it is difficult to place much confidence in returns, where, independently of any incompleteness in the local reporting, such grave inaccuracies on a point of fundamental importance occur in the treatment of the material provided.

48. *Natural causes affecting death-rates.*—The natural causes affecting the death-rates in the different circles were briefly these. Mohanlálganj was in the very centre of the famine area, and though deaths from other causes were few, the famine rate was exceptionally high. In Goshainganj the level of the country has begun to rise, there was some autumn harvest, and the famine rate was lower ; on the other hand, the total death-rate is enhanced by the severity of the small-pox epidemic. At Salimpur not only was there no real famine, but the deaths from all causes were unusually few. Famine was nearly equally bad at Loni Katra and Haidargarh, but in the latter group of villages the mortality from all causes was far above the average. The only natural cause affecting the death-rate in the Rae Bareli circles was the virulence of the small-pox at Bachrawan. In Unao, again, we get almost immediately out of the famine tract.

49. *Assistance given by landlords to tenants.*—I proceed to consider the various means by which a famine might be mitigated, enumerated in Secretary to Famine Commission's No. 1A., in the reverse order to that in which they are mentioned there. That the landlords generally throughout the distressed tract assisted their tenants, sometimes by direct loans, but more generally by securing their loans by engage-

ment with the money-lender to let his claim take precedence of rent at the time the crop should be cut, there is no doubt. But though it was probable that a vast amount of suffering after the cutting of the 1878 rabi was saved by the crop which such loans enabled to be grown, I am not of the opinion that they had much, if any, effect on the relative mortality of adjacent and similar tracts. The effect would tell primarily on the solvent cultivating class, which contributed hardly any deaths, and as far as regards the labourers engaged on cutting, would not be felt till the spring, at a later period than that in which the main differences in the mortality occurred.

50. *Private relief works and poorhouses.*—There can, however, be no hesitation in regarding the assistance given by public spirited landlords as a principal reason why the famine death-rate was so much lower in the Digbijaiganj tahsíl than in the neighbouring circles. In that tahsíl the talúqdars and village proprietors kept open nearly forty private relief works and poorhouses, and between January 22nd and March 18th supported 152,719 souls, with a daily average during the greater part of the time of 3,812 recipients of relief, of which large numbers must have died but for the seasonable aid. In that part of Rae Bareli which lies within the famine tract, but to the south of the Digbijaiganj tahsíl, the landlords behaved with the same wise liberality; but, except that Rája Nawab Ali Khan of Salempur employed a limited number of men in repairing his house, I have not been able to ascertain any similar action on the part of private individuals in the remaining portions of the area of distress. Many, though not nearly all, of the landowners who thus came forward supplied the requisite cash by taking takávi advances on favourable terms from Government. Their relief works had generally a distinctly remunerative character, and their private interest secured an efficient supervision. At their poorhouses they always supplied cooked food, which was eagerly received by numbers who could never have been induced to attend a Government relief kitchen. In cases where it can be secured that money thus advanced by Government be properly expended, this is perhaps the very best form of relief conceivable, but the abuses to which it is peculiarly liable can only be prevented by the most active and patient supervision. I may cite, as an instance of the effects of private relief works, Chandapur in the Mohanganj circle, where the famine death-rate for the fourteen months was only four per mille, and I am confident that many similar cases would have appeared in my returns if I had only been able to test the proper localities.

51. *Suspensions of revenue.*—Suspensions of revenue are not likely to have any effect in the earlier stages of famine, when, as was the case here, only labourers are dying in considerable numbers. It must be remembered that long before famine reaches even the agricultural tenant it has become a sheer impossibility for him to pay a large portion of his rent. It cannot be expected that the remission of his revenue will enable the landlord to forego the portion he can realize. Even if no revenue were demanded, he would still require that portion of his receipts for the interest on his debts for his increased household expenses, and to provide against the danger with which he himself is eventually threatened. Still, though the effect of revenue remissions on the death-rate is not at first likely to be very considerable, I regard them as more necessary to the interest of the whole community than even relief works. Society can less easily afford the loss of its finest class through debt and ruin than it can the decimation of the lowest orders who have increased beyond the numbers that the land can provide for; nor should it be forgotten that a suspension of revenue not unfrequently permits a small proprietary to employ labour for the performance of work in the fields, which, except under severe stress of want, he will not undertake with his own hands.

52. *Government poorhouses.*—Government poorhouses in which cooked food is provided, were of little service here, and are not, I think, likely ever to be of much use in this part of India. The average daily attendance at the poorhouse at Mohanlálganj during the worst stress of the famine was only 243. I have not the accounts for the Digbijaiganj poorhouse, but I believe that the number relieved was even less; at

Haidargarh, if I rightly understood the tahsíldar's accounts, the average attendance was only 43 in February, and 33 in March. It is quite clear that even the highest of these numbers is a mere inappreciable drop in the great sea of distress, and could have no effect on a mortality rate worked out only to two places of decimals. At the same time the so-called poorhouses, or helpless colonies attached to the relief works in Rae Bareli, supported nearly 1,000 per diem, and the private poorhouses as many more.

53. *Native feeling about cooks.*—It is almost unnecessary to say that the explanation lies in the reluctance to take food prepared under Government auspices. We think it sufficient to provide a Brahman cook, but this is a great mistake. Brahmans of one family will not eat food cooked by Brahmans of another. Thákurs will not eat food cooked by a Brahman at all, unless they know that he is a man of good family and of good moral character. I do not think that any of the respectable classes would eat food cooked by a Brahman of notoriously bad livelihood. Some castes, the Gwálbans Ahírs, for instance, will not touch food cooked by a Brahman, and Gararias throw away food cooked by themselves if a Brahman has come into contact with it. Most of these difficulties might be overcome in the case of a relief kitchen kept open by a wealthy Hindu. The character at least of the cook can be depended upon, and that the food has been prepared with a proper regard to the ordinances of religion. This can never be the case with a Government kitchen; in addition to the ever wakeful apprehension of attempts on their caste, the Hindus feel that they have no security that any low scoundrel may not have been selected to cook, or even that he is a Brahman at all. When the Bachrawan relief work poorhouse was removed to Digbijaiganj, where cooked rations were distributed, all the poor of the smallest pretence to respectability declined to follow it, though they had been drawing three pice per diem with the greatest thankfulness. The tahsíldar of Digbijaiganj sent out a chaprasi to bring in a colony of 14 Ahírs and Lodhs whom he knew to be starving at a village a few miles off. They said they would rather die than lose their caste, and a week later two miserable old Ahírs crawled in saying that all the rest had died, and that being left alone they had no longer the spirit to resist the food that was so near them.

54. *Use of distribution of cooked rations.*—The objections to the distribution of cooked rations are, then, that it does no appreciable good, and that while it saves an infinitesimally small portion of the dregs of society, it leaves good men to die.

55. *Public relief works.*—Public relief works were started at Mohanlálganj on February 12th, between Rae Bareli and Digbijaiganj on January 26th; in the Digbijaiganj tahsíl itself on February 12th; in Haidargarh on February 11th; or in all three districts at almost exactly the same time. As far as the death-rate was influenced by relief works at all—and it is impossible to doubt that they influenced it very greatly—the differences in the mortality of the different circles must have resulted from the difference in the numbers that attended the works. In Mohanlálganj the average daily attendance was 722 per diem for February and March. I have not been able to ascertain the maximum; but on February 25th, or in the middle of the very worst week, the attendance was 1,297. At Haidargarh the average attendance for the same time was 1,282, and the highest attendance on any one day 3,831; and in these tracts, except the practically useless poorhouses, there was no other relief. In Digbijaiganj, during the same period, the average attendance at public relief works, after deducting an estimated 200 for the one cooked ration poorhouse, was 9,540, the average daily attendance at all kinds of relief works and poorhouses 13,552, and the maximum attendance on February 22nd, 26,690. These figures alone would, I think, be sufficient to account for the different death-rates, and I can think of no other cause. The distressed population to be provided for was certainly largest in Digbijaiganj, having been (roughly) 250,000 there, against 140,000 in Mohanlálganj, and perhaps 50,000 in Haidargarh; so that in proportion to its population, the relief works were four times as good in Haidargarh as they were at Mohanlálganj.

If this were not sufficient, the condition of the people attending the works would afford a further explanation. The Deputy Commissioner of Lucknow writes:—

"On February 25th there were 1,297 persons on the Sissendi-Jabrela road. They were in fairly good condition."

On February 17th the Civil Surgeon of Rae Bareli inspected 1,444 labourers taken at random from the gangs at Digbijaiganj. He found that 827, or more than 57 per cent., were in a more or less pronounced stage of starvation. It is not difficult to conjecture how many of these would have gone to swell the death-rate had they not been kept alive by Government relief till the cutting of the spring harvest. Any destitution that there may have been in the south part of the tract to the west of Mohanlálganj was amply met by the relief works which were started near Ajgain on January 2nd, and the further works opened on the Bani road, both in the Unao district, in the middle of February, works which must necessarily have had their effect on the death-rate of the neighbouring police circle of Banthara in Lucknow. The numbers employed on these works give a most faithful reflection of the course of the famine. For the first fortnight in January the average daily attendance was only 38, showing that relief works were not as yet actually wanted. In the last week in January the daily average had risen to 1,018, and it continued to increase till the third week in March, when it reached 4,775, falling in the next week to 775.

It is important to arrive at some explanation of the fact that in one tahsíl every one in want of relief came to the works, while in the next circle they were nearly deserted. The error lay chiefly in attaching too great value to the poorhouses. When a starving pauper is rejected at the relief works as incapable of doing a fair day's work and told to go to the poorhouse, he is, as I have already shown, condemned to an almost certain death. Immense harm was done by the unmeaning catchword "a great picnic." I am offering no opinion on the proper conduct of works which are expected to last for any length of time, but on works like these, which were meant only to meet a partial famine lasting over barely two months, where the people come to the works enfeebled by a long period of destitution, it is easy to attach a value to the rates of expense which will be fatal to the purpose with which the work was started. Taskwork is an admirable thing for the strong, but should be exacted from them only, and they will not be numerous. Petty contract work should on no account be allowed; and, above all, the very weakest applicant should be admitted in preference to the stronger, even if the utmost he can do is to sit on the side of the road and beat the ground with a stick. Idleness must be prevented by active direct supervision. There is no other way consistent with the efficiency of the works as a means of saving life.

56. *Conclusion.*—I have now written all that I have been able to ascertain on the points raised in the correspondence sent me. To recapitulate :—

(1) The famine was confined to a clearly-marked tract, and occasioned by definite causes special to that tract. There was no famine or even severe distress in the surrounding country.

(2) Within the famine tract itself there had been severe distress for very nearly the whole year from August to August, 1877-78, but actual famine, *i.e.*, the deaths of numerous individuals in any class of society from starvation, began definitely on 15th January and ended on 18th March.

(3) The only castes and classes who have suffered appreciably belong to the lowest strata of an overcrowded population; classes which even in years of plenty are close on the verge of starvation.

(4) The total mortality from famine may be estimated at something less than 20,000, and would have been much greater if it were not both for private and public relief.

(5) The mortality from all causes has been raised nearly 14 per mille by small-pox; and we have the strongest grounds for considering that there is no direct connection between small-pox and want.

W. C. BENETT, C.S.,
Assistant Commissioner.

The 20th February, 1879.

Abstract of Form No. 1 for seven circles.

Circle.	Population.	Deaths by police.	By local enquiry.	Hunger.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.	Remarks.
Mohanlálganj ...	10,385	817	960	667	97	62	134	
Goshainganj ...	7,990	456	494	234	128	85	45	
Salempur ...	4,205	163	174	38	42	53	41	
Loni Katra ...	4,141	257	277	172	47	27	81	
Haidargarh ...	5,145	443	491	244	81	101	65	
Mohanganj ...	11,128	352	452	193	96	54	109	
Bachrawan ...	8 411	574	532	175	195	61	101	
Total ...	50,705	3,062	3,380	1,723	686	443	528	
Per mille ...	...	...	67 7	34 5	13·7	8 9	10 6	

SUPPLEMENTARY.

Gujoli Asrenda in zila Unao.

Gujoli ...	2,300	120	153	85	30	22	10	
Asrenda ...	1,627	77	111	59	26	12	14	
Hardi and Bhatua ...	626	39	43	18	15	3	7	
Total ...	4,553	236	307	162	71	37	37	
Per mille ...	...	...	67.	35 5	15 5	8	8	

Sarwan in Unao.

Sarwan ...	2,183	105	109	17	66	13	13	
Per mille ...	...	...	50	8	30	6	6	

Kantha and Ajgain in Unao.

Kantha ...	3,734	85	95	10	17	41	27*	* Includes 11 deaths from cholera.
Ajgain ...	2,365	27	41	5	23	5	8	
Total ...	6,099	112	136	15	40	46	35	
Per mille ...	...	...	22	2 4	6 5	7 5	56·	

FORM No. I.—*Mohanlálganj circle, zila Lucknow.*

Name of village.	Total population.	Deaths by police register	Deaths by local investigation.	Hunger.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.	
Mohanlálganj ...	772	*154	51	19	10	14	8	* Includes deaths in poor-house and of wayfarers in bazar, and perhaps some that should have been registered in Mo.
Mo ...	2,294	146	219	143	49	19	8	
Gaura ...	1,667	92	122	101	2	15	4	
Atroli ...	978	82	63	44	...	...	†19	† Chiefly small-pox.
Dihwa ..	637	94	81	52	23	3	3	
Parsent Gopal Khera,	1,534	69	84	51	3	7	23	
Indarjit Khera ...	479	37	42	32	...	3	7	
Kubarma ...	472	40	54	50	...	4	3	
Deoti ...	1,090	70	152	144	5	...	3	
Khujahta ...	552	33	92	31	5	0	‡56	‡All cholera. The chaukidar in this village began by reporting well, but lost his whole family (11 out of 12 persons) by starvation. The village was put into quarantine for cholera by its neighbours, and none of the cholera deaths reported.
Total ...	10,365	817	960	667	97	62	134	
Per mille ...	...	...	96	66·7	9 7	6 2	13 4	

The Unao figures only are supplementary, and should be clearly divided from those for Mohanlálganj and the succeeding circles.

Goshainganj circle, zila Lucknow.

Name of village.	Total population.	Deaths by police register.	Deaths by local investigation.	Hunger.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.	Remarks.
Goshainganj ...	2,679	119	124	37	34	27	26	
Sadrpur Karora ...	1,012	*122	85	32	26	12	15	* This probably includes some deaths from the adjoining bazar of Goshainganj, and a few wayfarers.
Kuriani ...	243	26	27	8	13	6	...	
Balia Khera ...	280	26	35	20	10	5	...	
Chand Sarai ...	403	†27	15	3	2	10	...	† I examined this village carefully, and can only explain the excess deaths in police register by supposing that the chaukidar (though he denies it) reported runaway inhabitants as dead. There are many deserted houses.
Malloli ...	691	40	49	35	11	3	...	
Sarai Karora ...	493	26	30	14	10	6	...	
Simnapur ...	156	9	8	4	...	3	1	
Kazi Khera ...	288	19	32	24	4	4	...	
Misa ...	694	32	‡63	42	13	7	1	‡ The bad reporting in this village is due to the fact that there are two chaukidars—one Musalman, the other Pási—and each leaves it to the other to make the reports.
Sangta ...	351	10	26	15	5	2	4	
Total ...	7,290	456	494	234	128	85	47	
Per mille ...	...	...	67	32	17	11·5	6·5	

Salempur circle, zila Lucknow, thana Goshainganj.

Sifatnagar ...	168	3	11	2	8	...	1	
Bastoli ...	293	16	19	2	5	1	11	
Ghuskar ...	832	25	24	14	1	2	7	
Rasulpur ...	547	27	40	5	19	11	5	
Salempur ...	2,365	93	80	15	9	39	17	
Total. ...	4,205	163	174	38	42	53	41	
Per mille ...	...	...	42	9	10	13	10	

Loni Katra circle, zila Bara Banki.

Tejwapur ...	1,002	*184	65	35	12	7	11	*The police register the deaths for the first three villages all under Tejwapur, with which the other two are demarcated.
Sarayyan ...	532	...	38	6	24	2	6	
Basantpur ...	287	...	27	16	8	2	1	
Madanapur ...	204	7	21	18	2	1	...	
Roni ...	1,136	44	†46	35	1	...	10	† The police entries for Roni are undistinguishable from those for another village of the same size, and not dissimilarly situated, Roli. I have been compelled to divide them equally between the two villages.
Kakra ...	980	72	80	62	...	15	3	
Total ...	4,141	257	277	172	47	27	31	
Per mille ...	...	...	67	42	11	6·5	7·5	

Haidargarh circle, thana Haidargarh.

Pukhra ...	3,442	346	362	179	59	88	36	
Picharna ...	957	*29	69	41	7	2	19	* The chaukidar reported fairly up to the beginning of the rains. He then appears to have dropped the habit.
Kharsatia ...	746	68	60	24	15	11	10	
Total ...	5,145	443	491	244	81	91	65	
Per mille ...	...	...	96	47	16	20	13	

Thana Mohanganj, six villages, and thana Digbijaiganj, one village, zila Rae Bareli. Population 11,128.

Name of village.	Population.	Deaths by police register.	Deaths by local investigation.	Hunger	Small-pox.	Fever.	Other causes.	Remarks.
Mhona ...	3,953	75	145	41	61	14	29	
Mianganj ...	114	6	13	3	4	3	3	
Dangi ...	320	*None*	27	15	3	4	5	
Dhirapur ...	491	29	30	18	2	3	7	
Fatehpur ...	1,659	55	72	39	6	10	17	
Sunrota ...	3 613	165	135	73	12	1	39	
Chandapur ...	978	22	30	4	8	9	9	
Total ...	11,128	352	452	193	96	54	109	
Per mille ...	...	...	41	17	9	5	10	

The Maharájganj bazar was inspected, but as no separate register, distinct from the neighbouring village of Atrehta is kept by the police, it was impossible to enter its results in this table. The deaths, in number 17, are included in the hunger and small-pox by castes table.

Bachrawan, zila Rae Bareli.

Hardei ...	1,365	84	85	7	26	13	39	
Bachrawan ...	4,066	*232	186	64	57	30	35	* The chaukidars admit having reported deaths at the works six miles off, and ascribe some of the excess to deaths of travellers in the bazar
Kasrawan ...	1,378	†104	91	33	37	8	13	
Sultanpur ...	89	3	7	4	2	...	1	† The patwari's register shows 92 deaths.
Hajijot ...	113	12	13	3	8	...	2	
Jiganw ...	773	61	77	‡49	21	3	4	‡ Includes one relative of a zemindar.
Deopuri ...	358	§42	36	5	20	7	4	§ The chaukidar admits having reported deaths away from the village.
Bahádurpur ...	269	36	37	10	24	...	3	
Total ...	8,411	574	532	175	195	61	101	
Per mille ...	...	...	63	21	23	7	12	

FORM 2.—*Mohanlálganj circle, on a population of* 7,236, *thana Mohanlálganj.*

Cause of death.	Age and sex.	1st November, 1877, to 18th February, 1878.	19th February, 1878, to 15th June, 1878.	16th June to end of 1878.	Total.	
Hunger ...	Children ...	91	21	21	133	The age and sex were not ascertained in the case of 249 deaths in this circle.
	Adult men ...	117	44	12	173	
	„ women ...	43	11	7	61	
	Aged men ...	38	13	11	62	
	„ women ...	30	18	8	56	
	Total ...	319	107	59	485	
Small-pox. ...	Adult men ...	...	1	...	1	
	„ women ...	...	1	...	1	
	Children ...	9	58	...	67	
	Total ...	9	60	...	69	
Fever ...	Children ...	6	11	3	20	
	Adult men ...	1	5	9	15	
	„ women ...	4	5	3	12	
	Aged men ...	6	3	5	14	
	„ women ...	6	2	5	13	
	Total ...	23	26	25	74	
Other causes ...	Children ...	3	*16	1	20	Includes * 12, * 24, *8, *2, * 10 Deaths from cholera.
	Adult men ...	4	*27	...	31	
	„ women ...	...	*8	...	8	
	Aged men ...	4	*4	4	12	
	„ women ...	...	*11	1	12	
	Total ...	11	66	6	83	
	Grand total ...	362	259	90	711	
	Per mille ...	51	36	12	99	

Goshainganj circle, thana Goshainganj. Population 7,290.

Cause of death.	Age and sex.	November 1st, 1877, to February 18th, 1878.	February 19th to June 15t 1878.	June 16th to end of year.	Total.	Remarks.
Hunger ...	Children ...	32	27	9	68	In this circle the full particulars were not ascertained for 17 cases of death.
	Adult men ...	26	14	12	52	
	„ women ...	9	4	4	17	
	Aged men ...	20	10	11	41	
	„ women ...	20	9	16	45	
	Total ...	107	64	52	223	
Small pox ...	Children ...	10	113	5	128	
	Adult men ...	...	...	...	...	
	„ women ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	10	113	5	128	
Fever ...	Children ...	2	10	11	23	
	Adult men ...	4	2	6	12	
	„ women ...	2	2	4	8	
	Aged men ...	6	4	2	12	
	„ women ...	2	2	10	14	
	Total ...	16	20	33	69	
Other causes ...	Children ...	2	4	3	9	*Includes one death from cholera.
	Adult men ...	...	4	*8	12	
	„ women ...	1	2	2	5	
	Aged men ...	6	6	4	16	
	„ women ...	4	2	9	15	
	Total ...	13	18	26	57	
	Grand Total ...	146	215	116	477	
	Per mille ...	20	30	16	66	

Salempur circle, thana Goshainganj. Population 4,205.

Hunger ...	Children ...	8	4	4	16	In this circle the full particulars were not ascertained in the case of six deaths.
	Adult men ...	3	2	1	6	
	„ women ...	2	1	3	6	
	Aged men ...	2	...	3	5	
	„ women ...	1	...	4	5	
	Total ...	16	7	15	38	
Small-pox ...	Children ...	2	37	3	42	
	Adult men ...	...	...	...	...	
	„ women ...	...	...	...	...	
	Total ...	2	37	3	42	
Fever ...	Children ...	1	6	5	12	
	Adult men ...	1	3	5	9	
	„ women ...	2	1	3	6	
	Aged men ...	1	7	5	13	
	„ women ...	1	4	8	13	
	Total ...	6	21	26	53	
Other causes ..	Children ...	3	...	2	5	
	Adult men ...	1	1	1	3	
	„ women ...	...	...	...	...	
	Aged men ...	7	4	7	18	
	„ women ...	4	2	3	9	
	Total ...	15	7	13	35	
	*Grand Total ...	39	72	57	168	
	Per mille ...	9	17	14	40	

2.—*Loni Katra circle, thana Haidargarh, zila Bara Banki. Population* 4,141.

Cause of death.	Age and sex.	1st November, 1877, to 18th February, 1878.	19th February, 1878, to 15th June, 1878.	16th June to end of 1878.	Total.	Remarks.
Hunger ...	Children ...	36	6	8	52	
	Adult men ...	37	4	7	48	
	„ women ...	11	2	9	22	
	Aged men ...	12	2	4	18	
	„ women ...	10	2	13	25	
	Total ...	106	18	41	165	
Small-pox ...	Children ...	6	37	1	44	
	Adult men ...	1	...	...	1	
	„ women ...	1	1	...	2	
	Total ...	8	38	1	47	
Fever ...	Children ...	...	2	4	6	
	Adult men ...	...	2	4	6	
	„ women ...	...	1	5	6	
	Aged men ...	2	3	1	6	
	„ women ...	1	...	2	3	
	Total ...	3	8	16	27	In this circle the full particulars were not ascertained for six deaths
Other causes ...	Children ...	...	1	1	2	
	Adult men ...	...	1	3	4	
	„ women ...	2	1	3	6	
	Aged men ...	...	...	1	1	
	„ women ...	6	4	9	19	
	Total ...	8	7	17	32	
	Grand Total ...	125	71	75	271	
	Per mille ...	30	18	18	66	

2.—*Haidargarh circle, thana Haidargarh, zila Bara Banki. Population* 5,145.

Hunger ...	Children ...	72	12	29	113	
	Adult men ...	35	11	16	62	
	„ women ...	11	2	7	20	
	Aged men ...	17	6	3	26	
	„ women ...	10	6	5	21	
	Total ...	145	37	60	242	
Small-pox ...	Children ...	8	61	8	77	
	Adult men ...	...	1	1	2	Two deaths are omitted for want of full particulars
	„ women ...	...	2	...	2	
	Total ...	8	64	9	81	
Fever ...	Children ...	5	14	28	47	
	Adult men ...	...	4	6	10	
	„ women ...	...	...	6	6	
	Aged men ...	4	3	13	20	
	„ women ...	3	5	10	18	
	Total ...	12	26	63	101	
Other causes ...	Children ...	*8	1	5	14	*Includes two deaths from cholera.
	Adult men ...	3	1	1	5	
	„ women ...	2	...	1	3	
	Aged men ...	6	7	11	24	
	„ women ...	2	4	13	19	
	Total ...	21	13	31	65	
	Grand Total ...	186	140	163	489	
	Per mille ...	36	27	31	94	

2.—*Thana Mohanganj, six villages, thana Digbijaiganj, one village, population* 11,128, *zila Rae Bareli.*

Cause of death.	Age and sex.	1st November, 1877, to 18th February, 1878.	19th February, 1878, to 15th June, 1878	16th June to end of 1878.	Total.
Hunger ...	Children ...	27	4	9	40
	Adult men ...	29	11	13	53
	„ women ...	11	6	5	22
	Aged men ...	18	5	14	37
	„ women ...	29	2	10	41
	Total ...	114	28	51	193
Small-pox ...	Children ...	2	82	2	86
	Adult men ...	...	6	...	6
	„ women ...	...	4	...	4
	Total ...	2	92	2	96
Fever ...	Children ...	7	5	7	19
	Adult men ...	2	3	4	9
	„ women ...	2	1	3	6
	Aged men ..	2	2	2	6
	„ women ...	3	5	6	14
	Total ...	16	16	22	54
Other causes ...	Children ...	1	5	6	11
	Adult men ..	5	3	5	11
	„ women ...	...	3	6	9
	Aged men ...	10	8	20	38
	„ women ...	7	9	24	40
	Total ...	23	27	59	109
	Grand Total ...	155	162	134	452
	Per mille ...	14	15	12	41

2.—*Circle Bachrawan, zila Rae Bareli. Population* 8,411.

Hunger ...	Children ...	22	18	24	64
	Adult men ...	23	2	11	36
	„ women ...	4	6	11	20
	Aged men ...	14	8	8	30
	„ women ...	10	6	9	25
	Total ...	72	40	63	175
Small-pox ...	Children ...	45	142	8	195
	Adult men ...	...	...	...	...
	„ women ...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	45	142	8	195
Fever ...	Children ...	...	8	12	20
	Adult men ...	1	3	3	7
	„ women ...	1	2	3	6
	Aged men ...	3	3	11	17
	„ women ...	4	2	5	11
	Total ...	9	18	34	61
Other causes ...	Children ...	3	3	12	18
	Adult men ..	1	4	4	9
	„ women ...	1	4	5	10
	Aged men ...	10	9	14	33
	„ women ...	6	6	19	31
	Total ...	21	26	54	101
	Grand Total ...	147	226	159	532
	Per mille ...	18	26	19	63

Form 3.

	Hunger.							Total.	Small-pox.							Total.
	1st circle.	2nd circle.	3rd circle	4th circle.	5th circle.	6th circle.	7th circle		1st circle.	2nd circle.	3rd circle.	4th circle.	5th circle.	6th circle.	7th circle.	
Brahman ...	14	4	2	1	20	10	2	53	10	10	...	3	28	9	27	87
Thákur ...	4	2	1	2	4	4	..	16	4	1	...	5	8	2	...	15
Kori ...	146	...	1	30	23	50	14	264	2	...	...	5	3	3	1	14
Chamar ...	51	34	7	13	29	20	53	260	2	3	...	1	8	14	23	51
Pasi ...	164	86	15	49	67	24	48	453	13	20	9	2	10	11	43	108
Lodh ...	127	2	2	10	15	5	15	176	17	5	1	7	...	3	4	37
Ahír ...	58	31	5	4	43	38	15	194	16	20	8	1	7	8	8	68
Kúrmi ...	3	18	1	26	12	2	6	68	...	10	14	7	1	...	38	70
Mali ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	...	2	3
Murau ...	...	1	...	...	5	5	...	11	...	...	...	...	3	8	8	14
Káchhi ...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	6	2	...	...	...	...	2	10
Bania ...	...	2	...	...	1	1	...	4	4	9	...	...	...	1	4	18
Halwái ...	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	2	6
Kalwar ...	...	4	...	1	...	2	2	9	3	1	...	...	1	2	...	7
Dhobi ...	13	5	1	1	3	...	...	23	3	12	...	...	4	...	1	20
Nau ...	1	8	...	6	2	3	...	20	2	3	...	2	...	2	3	12
Bari ...	2	...	...	...	4	...	...	6	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Darzi ...	...	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	5	10
Ruát ...	1	2	...	3	...	2	1	9	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	4
Dom ...	6	3	...	4	1	1	7	22	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	4
Tamoli ...	7	...	...	...	1	6	8	22	1	1	...	...	2	...	1	5
Gararia ...	11	...	...	2	4	...	...	17	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2
Lunia ...	8	1	...	...	...	...	...	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kahár ...	17	...	1	...	2	6	1	27	...	...	5	2	1	...	...	8
Barhai ...	4	...	...	...	...	4	...	8	...	3	1	1	2	1	5	13
Bahna ...	3	1	...	6	3	6	2	22	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Bhurji ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	4	3	1	...	...	1	3	3	11
Teli ...	3	2	...	3	...	1	...	9	4	2	1	2	1	5	3	18
Kumhár ...	11	2	...	1	2	2	1	19	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	4
Patwa ...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fakír ...	8	4	...	...	...	2	...	14	...	...	...	1	...	2	1	4
Manihár ...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	4
Kaith ...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	5	...	1	...	1	...	1	6	9
Musalmán ...	...	11	3	...	...	4	...	18	...	3	2	...	...	13	...	18
Goshain ...	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gújar ...	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4	...	...	...	3	...	1	...	4
Lohár ...	...	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	2	1	1	1	2	...	7
Juláha ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Chirimár ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Búchar ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	2	7
Hijra ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Sunár ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	3
Kabaria ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2
Daffáli ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Total ...	667	234	38	172	244	210	175	1,740	97	128	42	47	81	100	195	690

Abstract of Form 3.

Whole population	Brahman.	Thákur.	Kori.	Chamar.	Pasi.	Ahír.	Kurmi.	Lodh.	Other castes.
464,062	63,427	30,209	22,832	27,132	54,220	49,910	27,427	23,859	165,046
Per 1,000 ...	137	65	49	59	117	107	59	52	355
Deaths from hunger 1,740 ...	53	16	264	260	453	194	68	176	256
Per 1,000 ...	30	9	152	149	261	113	38	101	147
Deaths from small-pox 690 ...	87	15	14	51	108	68	70	37	240
Per 1,000 ...	126	22	21	74	157	98	101	54	347

Form 4.—*Labourers, &c., in seven circles.*

	1st circle	2nd circle.	3rd circle.	4th circle.	5th circle.	6th circle.	7th circle.	Total.	Per cent.
Labourer	367	182	35	113	132	155	125	1,109	68
Cultivator of less than 5 bighas ...	149	32	2	39	64	21	48	375	23
Ditto of more than 5 „ ...	71	20	1	20	28	17	2	159	10
Total ...	587	234	38	172	244	193	175	1,643	100

Eighty deaths in Mohanlálganj are unentered for want of information.

Report by MR. D. T. ROBERTS, C.S., *on the mortality in the Agra Division.*

* * * *

I commenced my enquiry, on being relieved from other duties, on the 10th January, and in the course of it have visited and enquired into the mortality of 36 villages and 35 hamlets in circles of Agra district, 10 villages and 14 hamlets in three circles of Etah district, and 16 villages and 21 hamlets in two circles of Mainpuri district, comprising a present population of 20,446 in Agra, 7,048 in Etah, 8,180 in Mainpuri; total 35,674.

It was impossible for me to visit, with any effect, the other three districts of this division, as loss of time was inevitable in passing into another district; and I have done more in Agra than elsewhere, because information was there to hand enabling me to make those preliminary arrangements which were necessary to rapid and regular progress.

The villages visited comprise, I believe, almost every variety of local conditions and social circumstances to be found in the division. Fever-stricken Sikandra; canal-irrigated villages in Jalesar, Etah, and Mainpuri; villages on the *bhúr* upland, on the *úsar* plains, and among the ravines of the Jumna and Chambal. The circles visited were selected with a view to this variety, and the villages visited in each circle with reference to the high or low mortality in them as recorded in the mortuary returns.

The procedure I adopted was to take a census of each village, and to call over the census roll in person, requiring the entries to be attested by a member of the family, or, failing that, by a near relative or neighbour, and as the roll call proceeded, the attestors were asked who had died in the family since November, 1877.

This method, however, was not effectual in securing a perfect return. There remained deaths in families of which no representative was left in the village, and of passing strangers, which had to be ascertained by enquiring from the assembled villagers, and I could never be sure that I ascertained all of these. For, through carelessness, sluggishness of memory, or actual forgetfulness, the attestors frequently omitted to mention the deaths which occurred even in their own families. A year ago is an indefinitely distant period to the more stupid and ignorant rustics, and the death of a young child or old woman a matter of not much moment.

To exemplify this difficulty, I quote my note on Nizampur-Garhuma, Mainpuri district:—" Eight additional deaths ascertained. This is a good instance to illustrate the hopelessness of a complete return of the mortality for the past year. On calling over the census roll, 14 deaths were named to me; every family was represented at the count, and attention particularly directed, by asking in a variety of ways, to the deaths in the family during two years past. The attestor was asked in detail if any old man, old woman, or young child had died; if his father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, grand-daughter, nephew, niece, brother's wife, &c., &c., according to the possibilities of the case as inferred from the census roll, had died. As these 14 deaths were not only one short of the police return, but differed in detail, the assembled villagers had their memories again stimulated, and they recollected five more deaths, of which the particulars were attested; and as the Ahírs of this village were proclaimed, it occurred to me to compare the infanticide register with my return, and I thereby discovered four infant deaths not included in the ordinary mortuary register, nor mentioned to me, and on sending for members of the families concerned, these additional deaths were attested."

My note on Jatauli (*vide* village statement, Etah district) furnishes another instance.

It will be readily understood, therefore, that in villages where registration had been neglected, and where I had no data in the police returns whereby to direct attention to particular cases of apparent omission, I have not succeeded in ascertaining the total mortality, and more especially in the larger villages.

Thus in Mundi, Agra district, 45 deaths were reported, and 85 were mentioned to me; in Bawan 42 deaths were reported, and 79 mentioned to me. In these and similar instances I am satisfied that, great as was the increase ascertained, my return is still short of the mark.

Again, there is very considerable inaccuracy in the dates given of the deaths now first ascertained. The general tendency was not to date the deaths sufficiently far back. As far as the police returns went, I was, of course, able to correct the villager's statement by the reported dates; but where the deaths had not been recorded, I was obliged to accept the date mentioned to me. Thus, in Muhammadpur 15 additional deaths were ascertained, and in Kakreta, 39; and all these were dated between July and December, 1878.

Undoubtedly, the majority of these deaths were rightly so placed, being due to the great epidemic of fever which prevailed in October and November last, but not all of them; for it is impossible to believe that the police registration was so perfect from November, 1877 to June, 1878, that no death failed to be reported, and so imperfect from July to December, 1878, that only two-thirds of them were reported.

The return of deaths now submitted is, therefore, to a certain extent inaccurate in two particulars. It does not include every death which occurred, and of the deaths which are included, some are entered in the period, July to December, 1878, which really happened between November, 1877 and June, 1878.

The results of my enquiries are shown in the accompanying statements:—

(1) Village statement giving details of the deaths reported and now ascertained, with general remarks on each village.

(2) Abstract of the preceding, giving the totals for the circles visited.

(3) Abstract statement exhibiting the causes of deaths as stated by the people.

(4) Abstract age and sex statement for ten circles.

Before dealing with these statements, an account of the great shifting of population and of the great emigration movement which occurred is necessary to a due understanding of what happened during the period of scarcity.

The total population tested numbers 35,674 according to my census, which is less than the 36,588 of the census of 1872; and there are some remarkable differences in the detail. In the circles marginally noted there was an increase. These are circles along the line of the canal. All the villages in them are not canal-irrigated; but whether from the canal or from wells, irrigation is extensive. The increase is due partly to gradual growth and partly to immigration during the period of the scarcity from less favoured localities.

	1872.	1879.	*Increase.*
Agra.			
Jalesar ...	3,793	4,197	404
Etah.			
Etah ...	2,596	2,828	232
Nidhauli ...	2,978	3,161	183
Mainpuri.			
Jasrana ...	4,213	5,061	848
	13,580	15,247	1,667

In two other circles there is an increase, but very slight, and in the rest there is a decrease. The two first circles are on the northern bank of the Jumna, the last four are in Bah Pinahat on the south bank, and Sikandra is on the south bank near Agra City. The decrease is not merely in the villages I have visited, but is general in the circles to which they belong. The Sikandra circle contains 17 villages, of which I tested five: but I took a census of them all, and I find that the present population is 10,184 against 12,761 in 1872, a decrease of 18 per cent., and the decrease occurs in every village but one. Part of this decrease is due to the great mortality which occurred here from the fever epidemic, part is due to emigration during the scarcity, and part to a gradual decline since 1872, which I have not had time fully to investigate.

	1872.	1879.	*Decrease.*
Mainpuri.			
Shikohabad,	3,345	3,119	226
Agra.			
Khandauli ...	3,454	3,319	135
Sikandra ...	2,938	2,451	487
Batesar ...	2,440	2,374	66
Bah ...	2,444	2,100	344
Hatkaul ...	3,077	2,368	709
Kachaura ...	3,489	2,794	695
	21,187	18,525	2,662

The case of Bah Pinahat is very remarkable. This pargana is situated between the Chambal, the Utargan, and the Jumna, the tortuous and barren ravines of which extend to a great distance from the rivers. Water is at a depth of from 80 to 120 feet, irrigation is in consequence extremely limited, and the crops may be said to depend entirely upon the rainfall. Upon the failure of the rains in 1877, the people took flight *en masse* for Málwa in August and September. Old, young, and middle-aged, all the members of a family went together, with their cattle and all they possessed, or with the proceeds of a hasty sale of them. Some reached the borders of Guzerat, most went as far as Bhopal, Sagar, and Jubbulpore, and the further side of Gwalior territory, and some went no further than the Jhánsi Division. Of those who had not gone far, a great many returned in October, and November when the rain fell. Of the rest, many came back after the rabi harvest in the places of their refuge. A great many have not come back at all. Some villages were almost entirely deserted, the zemindar, a tenant or two, and the chaukidar alone remaining. They were not poorly off when they started. The pinch had not come; and it was mere apprehension of such another famine as the well-remembered "chauranawe" which drove them off. The old men said Malwa was a refuge then, and so to Malwa they fled now.

Returns called for by the Collector of Agra show that in Agra district 74,657 persons left their homes, of whom 48,686 had returned up to October, 1878, and 25,931 were still missing. Of this number, 23,919 were from Bah Pinahat, 12,941 from Fatehabad, the next pargana, and 12,104 from Khairagarh. The total population of Bah Pinahat is 142,155, so that over one-sixth of the people emigrated. These returns are below the mark. In attesting the census, I enquired as to each family whether it had left the village or not, and I found the patwári's original return to be usually less than the fact, and in some cases very much less. The number that left was probably not less than 100,000. The number of those who have not come back is probably the most defective part of the return; but allowance must be made, on the other hand, for a very considerable number who returned to the district, but not to their former village, or who merely left one part of the district for another.

These circumstances, of course, affect the reported death-rates, which are calculated upon the population of 1872. In the canal districts the reported rate is somewhat higher than it should be; in Pinahat and similar circles it is lower. My ratios are calculated upon the present population, but by reason of the return of the emigrants that population is now greater than it was between November and June, 1878. This matter, however, affects the distribution of the death-rate rather than the division average. There was a considerable counterstream of immigrants from the native States, and the general increase by gradual growth in most parts of the division probably more than balances the number who have left it lately.

THE MORTALITY IN THE VILLAGES TESTED.

Against 1,882 deaths reported I have ascertained 2,297 deaths, being an increase of 22 per cent. for the period of November, 1877 to December, 1878. Of these, 1,197 were from November, 1877 to June, 1878, giving a death-rate for that period of 33·5 per mille, and 1,103 were from July, 1878 to December, 1878, giving a death-rate of 31 per mille.

From the age and sex statement relating to 1,800 deaths in 10 circles, it will be seen that in that number there were 1,030 males, 770 females.

The disproportion of female to male deaths is excessive, and proves, I think, that of the deaths which, I am otherwise satisfied, were not reported to me, the much larger portion were female deaths.

Of the ascertained increase of ·22 per cent., 2½ per cent. belong to Nov.-Dec.
5½ „ „ Jan.-June.
14 „ „ July-Dec.

As I have already noted in above a good deal of this 14 per cent. should be transferred to the earlier period.

I think the true excess of deaths which occurred over those reported will not be less than 25 per cent.

I propose to examine my returns with a view of testing whether they are fairly representative, and whether the same increase of actual over reported deaths may be predicated of the division generally.

The following table compares the ratios for the Agra circles tested:—

Circle.	Population in 1872.	Death rate reported.		Population tested.		Death-rate on population tested.			
						Reported.		Ascertained.	
		November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July, 1878 to December, 1878.	1872.	1879.	November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	November, 1877 to June, 1878	July, 1878 to December, 1878.
1	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Khandauli ...	30,561	26	28	3,454	3,319	23	27·5	30	46·5
2. Aharan ...	32,147	39 5	24	803	843	60·5	16·5	60·5	13·5
3. Jalesar ...	62,154	25	23	3,793	4,197	29	13	29	13
4. Sikandra	18,787	46	80	2,938	2,451	58	94	62	134
5. Batesar ...	20,437	22	18	2,440	2,374	28	21	36	24
6. Bah ...	44,961	34	26	2,444	2,100	30	19	30	22
7. Hatkant ...	16,401	36	30	3,077	2,368	42	24	43	30
8. Kachaura ...	20,642	22	54	3,489	2,794	22	25	23	28
	241,190	...	...	22,438	20,446	...	...	...	...
District ratio ...	...	28	33	...	...	34	31	38	40
		61				65		78	

From this table it will be seen that the villages tested comprise nearly 10 per cent. of the circles visited. Each circle is not precisely represented in the villages tested, inasmuch as the reported ratios in columns 6 and 7 are higher than the ratios in column 3. In the total, however, they very nearly coincide, allowance being made for the circumstance that they are calculated on the present population instead of on the larger population of 1872. And they are as nearly representative as could be managed. Selection was made of villages of high, low, and average mortality, but it frequently turned out that the low mortality was apparent merely, and due to mistake in the thana returns. And thus in the end it proved that a slightly larger proportion of high than of low mortality had been tested.

In only two circles have the deaths ascertained corresponded with the deaths reported; in all other cases there is an increase. Upon reference to the village statement it will be seen that in 24 villages there is an increase, in one there is a slight decrease, and in 10 the reported and ascertained deaths correspond.

The increase varies from one death up to 41 deaths, from an increase very trifling to an increase of 50 per cent. In some villages every death appears to have been reported, in two no deaths at all had been reported for 18 months.

That the circles visited represent the district pretty fairly as including high, low, and average mortality will be apparent from the table in the margin, which shows their position in this respect among the 35 rural circles of Agra district. Four are above and four below the average of the district.

Agra. Rural circles—	Reported death-rate, January to June, 1878.
1. Sikandra ...	38
2. Hatkant ...	33
6 Bah	30
7 Ahran... ...	30
17 Khandauli ...	22
19. Jalesar ...	21
25. Kachaura ...	19
27. Batesar ...	18
34. Tajganj ...	11
35 Haripurbat ...	6
Agra district ...	23

It may be concluded, therefore, that the villages tested are a fair sample of the district, and that the same proportion of increase, or nearly that, would be found throughout.

Lest, however, it should be supposed that the increase is mainly due to defective registration in the circles where the returned mortality is low, I subjoin another table placing the circles in order of their reported death-rates "for the whole period:"—

	Reported ratio in thana.	Tested villages.	Ascertained in tested villages.	Increase.
1. Sikandra ...	126	152	196	44, or 29 per cent.
2. Ahran ...	69·6	71	71	...
3 Bah ...	60	49	61	12 „ 25 ditto.
4. Hatkant ...	56	66	75	9 „ 14 ditto.
5. Khandauli ...	54	50.5	76.5	26 „ 50 ditto.
6. Jalesar ...	48	42	42	... ...
7. Kachaura ...	46	47	51	4 „ 8 ditto.
8. Batesar ...	40	49	60	11 „ 22 ditto.

Of course it cannot be concluded that the percentage of increase, noticed in the villages tested, extends throughout the whole circle, but it is clear from this statement that defective registration will not account for all the difference which obtains between the various circle ratios, and that the relative lowness of the registered death-rate is not conclusive of imperfect registration in the circle where it obtains.

The probable true death-rate for the districts visited.

	Nov.-Dec., 1877.	*Jan.-June,* 1878.	*July-Dec.,* 1878.	*Total.*
Agra ...	5	23	33	61
Etah ...	5·5	25	10·5	41
Mainpuri ...	5	20	15	40

The reported death-rates for Agra, Etah, and Mainpuri are noted on the margin.

The increase due to additional deaths is, for the villages visited in Agra, 4 per mille from November to June, and 9 per mille from July to December. I have already given reasons for believing that part of the increase for the latter period is due to deaths being placed in that period which really occurred in the first one. I cannot state confidently what allowance should be made on this account; but my impression is that about 1½ per mille should be transferred, and that 5½ and 7½ represent very nearly the actual increase.

And I would add 1 per mille to each period as representing deaths undiscovered.

Assuming the same increase throughout the district, the true death-rate for Agra would be—

	November to June.	July to December.	Total.
Agra. ...	34·5	41·5	76

It would be tedious to give in the body of this report an analysis of my returns for Etah and Mainpuri similar to that given for Agra. I have given it, therefore, as an appendix.

The result arrived at is that the probable death-rates for these districts are—

	November to June.	July to December.	Total.
Etah ...	41 5	15	56·5
Mainpuri ...	28	20	48

The normal death-rate.—To ascertain how much of this is in excess of the normal rate it is necessary to enquire what the normal death-rate is.

The reported death-rates for preceding years are as follows:—

	1875.	1876.	1877.	*Mean of 5 years.*
Agra ...	23	19	19	16
Etah ...	26	21	19	22
Mainpuri ...	24	19	18	20

The prevalence of cholera in Etah and Mainpuri in 1875 accounts for most of the excess deaths in that year over the two years which followed.

It would seem, therefore, that in the absence of special outbreaks the reported death-rates for these districts approximate to 20 per mille.

The proposed additions to the reported mortality from November, 1877 to December, 1878, are :—

Agra	from	61 to 76	Increase	15	=25 per cent.
Etah	"	41 to 56·5	"	15 5	=36 "
Mainpuri,		40 to 48	"	8·	=20 "

or about 25 per cent all round.

The same proportional increase would raise the assumed normal rate of 20 to 25. But this is not a sufficient increase. Defective as registration has proved still to be in these districts, it was greatly more looked after during the year under review than in any previous year. Not only were general instructions issued by Government for the improvement of registration, but the interest taken in the mortality of the period induced Collectors of their own motion to impress upon thanadars the duty of correct registration. Special returns of deaths from starvation were called for. In Agra I find that some native officials were for a time deputed to visit villages and test the returns, and in one way or another the attention of the police was continually directed to the matter. I found that one thanadar had received 15 orders and reminders between September, 1877 and June, 1878, four of them directly on the subject of registration, and the others indirectly bearing on the same thing. I entertain no doubt, therefore, that a smaller proportion of deaths has been unreported this year than was ever the case before.

I find that Mr. Plowden in his census report gives 31 years as the probable duration of life in these provinces, and Dr. Planck apparently concurs with this view. This requires a normal death-rate of 32 per mille. As that must include years of unusual mortality, the normal death-rate for years in which there are no great outbreaks of disease may be put at 30 per mille, and this, I think, is probably correct.

The excess over the normal rate.—Taking the normal death-rate at 30 per mille, or for 8 months 20, and 6 months 15 per mille, the excess mortality for the three districts becomes for—

		November to June.	July to December.
Agra	...	14½ per mille.	26½ per mille.
Etah	...	21½	*Nil.*
Mainpuri	...	·8	5 per mille.

It must be borne in mind that these figures are merely approximate and go on the assumption that the facts observed in the villages visited correspond with the probable facts for the whole district ; but as the causes of death will be treated on the same assumption, the conclusions as to the causes of this excess mortality are not invalidated by the want of absolute accuracy in the figures here given.

On the causes of death.—I submit a statement showing the causes of death as alleged by the people. The deaths ascribed to starvation were noted by me in just the same manner as deaths from other causes, according to the statement of the surviving relative or neighbour who attested them.

Of the 1,195 deaths, dated between November and June, there were ascribed—

8	per cent.	to	cholera.
23·	ditto	to	small-pox.
39·8	ditto	to	fever.
9 3	ditto	to	bowel complaints.
18·4	ditto	to	starvation.
3 7·	ditto	to	other causes.
100·			

Of the 1,102 deaths, dated between July and December, which, however, include deaths which should be dated earlier, there were ascribed—

2·	per cent.	to	cholera
3·	ditto	to	small-pox
64 4	ditto	to	fever.
15 8	ditto	to	bowel complaints.
5·4	ditto	to	starvation.
9 4	ditto	to	other causes.
100·			

Small-pox.—This disease accounts for nearly one-fourth of the deaths which occurred in the earlier period. The proportion of deaths in the district returns due to this cause is for the same period :—

			Death-rate.		*Percentage.*	
Agra	...	3,279 deaths	= 2 5 per mille	=	9 per cent. of total deaths.	
Etah	...	4,390 „	= 6 1 ditto	=	20 ditto	ditto.
Mainpuri	...	2 103 „	= 2·75 ditto	=	11 ditto	ditto.

The percentage in my returns is, therefore, considerably larger than the average for the districts. This is not due to any great extent to incorrect registry of cause of death, for I found that, in general, small-pox was correctly entered. It is mainly accounted for by the circumstance that I visited a great many villages of high reported mortality where the excess was due entirely to small-pox. And in part it is due to the fact that the unreported deaths, now ascertained, include a good many deaths of children from small-pox, (*vide* appendix A., Etah district).

I am not disposed to think that the mortality due to small-pox was in any appreciable degree influenced by privation due to the scarcity. An instance or two will suffice to illustrate this point.

Gobal, Thána Aháran, Agra district.—Of 48 deaths ascertained in this village, 28 were due to small-pox. The population of 438 persons is made up of—

Brahmans	...	...	...	...	89
Chamars	...	...	...	...	185
Other castes	..	...	...	...	164

The Brahmans are well off and did not suffer want of food at all. The Chamars are poor, and of the deaths which occurred among them, they ascribed six to starvation, and there is no doubt they suffered extreme distress. Now, eight deaths from small-pox occurred among the Brahman children, and eight among the Chamars, so that, relatively to the population, twice as many Brahmans died as Chamars.

Jatauli, Etah district.—Out of 36 deaths, 25 from small-pox ; and apart from this, the mortality is under the normal rate. But the people here, who are all Ahírs, suffered no great privation, and no deaths were imputed to starvation.

Small-pox was not evenly distributed over the country ; many villages escaped it altogether. When it entered the village it spread among the well-to-do quite as much as among the poor.

Fever.—A part of Agra district has been afflicted by an epidemic of fever, which has caused vastly more mortality in the tracts affected by it than the scarcity did. Although this only attracted attention in October and November last, it would appear to have been going on in a minor degree for some time previously, even during the dry months. The circle showing highest mortality from January to June in Agra is Sikandra, with a death-rate of 38 per mille. Sikandra stood highest in 1877 also, with a death-rate, for that year, of 29, the district average being 19. It was not affected by the scarcity in a greater degree than other parts, not in so great a degree as Bah Pínahat, for example. Out of 154 deaths, from November to June, 108, or two-thirds, are ascribed to fever : the average for other circles is only one third ; and there was but little small-pox. Local prevalence of fever, therefore, accounts for the higher mortality of Sikandra relatively to other circles.

With fever in the second period I am only concerned in this report in so far as it bears on the increased mortality after the rabi harvest, which will be dealt with further on.

Starvation.—These deaths include deaths of strangers found dead or dying and deaths of villagers which occurred in their own villages. The deaths of villagers are all of poor low caste people. I did not observe any sufficient ground for doubting the general accuracy of the statement made to me. On the one hand, I found occasional reason to suspect that deaths really due to or accelerated by bad or deficient

food, were not ascribed to that cause, especially deaths of women and of people of good caste. There was a feeling of shame in acknowledging such deaths. On the other hand, notably in some villages, the general circumstances of the people and the conditions of the time made it appear strange to me that any deaths should be ascribed directly to want. As an instance of this I may refer to *Nidhauli* (*vide* village statement, Etah district) : " This is a canal-irrigated village, and there was a good kharíf in 1285 fasli, and there was also said to be plenty of work in the village for the labouring classes. Nevertheless, 14 deaths among the residents were ascribed to starvation."

These deaths can, therefore, be scarcely considered as correctly ascribed. But these instances are the exception. In *Khera Debi Dás* I should be inclined to put down more to starvation than was so ascribed (*vide* village statement, Agra district, thana Bah, village Khera Debi Dás). Here the death-rate amounts to 207 per mille. Nine out of 27 deaths are ascribed to starvation, and 7 to bowel complaints, and 8 to fever. I have not the slightest doubt, from my observation of the general condition of the people, and from the high mortality not accounted for by any epidemic (for fever was not epidemic in this circle as in Sikandra), that not 9 but at least 19 deaths were due to insufficient food and the diseases they induced. *Arabgarh* death-rate 139 (*vide* village statement, Agra district, thana Jalesar), where, out of 31 deaths, 13 deaths (including three found dead on the roadside) are ascribed to starvation is another instance where the number so ascribed is, if anything, under the mark, for the distress here was extreme.

Again, I am unable to account for the extreme variation in the numbers of deaths among wanderers reported in different villages, except on the supposition that many occurred in places I visited, but were not reported to me. For example, in *Jhapára* (*vide* Mainpuri village statement, thana Jasrana) 15 deaths of this kind occurred. In three cases a police investigation was held ; in the others the bodies were taken and buried by the companions of the dead, for they visited this village in bands, and not being technically "*la-waris*," no investigation was made. Now Jhapára is near the main road from the Ganges to the Jumna *viâ* Kásganj, Etah, and Shikohabad and these deaths occurred among the bands which wandered to the Doáb from Rohilkhand across the Ganges and from Agra and native States across the Jumna. But no deaths of this description could be ascertained in Jasrana, which is exactly on the road, only a few miles distant, though crowds must have passed through. The circumstance that the zemindars of Jhapára dispensed alms and allowed the wanderers to stay awhile would account for more deaths occurring there, but does not account for their complete absence in some similarly situated villages.

My impression, on the whole, is, that the deaths ascribed to starvation are, in the total, under the mark, although the detail, village by village, may contain instances of exaggeration.

It is a remarkable circumstance that 57 deaths should be ascribed to starvation in the period, July to December, 1878, some of these occurring as late as October and November. These were not, in general, attributed to want of food at the time of death, but to break-down of the constitution, owing to the privations endured during the scarcity. For example, 20 such deaths occurred in the Bah Pinahat circles (Hatkant, Kachaura, Batesar, Bah). I have already pointed out the great emigration which took place from this part of Agra district, and it is not surprising that many should succumb on their return. The same explanation applies to Shikohabad (8 deaths). In Sikandra 17 such deaths were reported as against 12 in the earlier period. Death in these cases was probably hastened by the fever epidemic which prevailed, but I am not disposed to disagree with their ascription to want as the primary cause of death.

That deaths due to privation occurred for a considerable period after June is established by the poorhouse returns. In Agra the poorhouse and hospital deaths were 1,481 from November to June, and 1,232 from July to December, or, excluding all after September as being in some measure affected by the fever epidemic, 845 from July to September.

(Hospital deaths are only a small fraction of the number, and are included because of confusion between hospital and poorhouse deaths in one or two months.)

The following is an abstract showing age and sex of 126 starvation deaths in 34 villages in Agra district :—(I have not been able to complete in time an abstract of the whole.)

Under 1 year.		1 year to 15 years.		15 years to 45 years.		Over 45 years.		Total.	
M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
3	2	12	8	42	8	31	20	88	38

The disproportion of females is very excessive, especially of middle-aged women. It may be true that women did in fact suffer less, but not in this proportion. I attribute the deficiency in the main to disinclination on the part of the male survivors of a family to ascribe the deaths of their women to starvation. They very rarely did so ascribe it. The *female deaths* recorded include a large proportion of wanderers and of women whose deaths were attested by others than members of their family. If the male total of 88 is correct, the female total should not, in my opinion, be less than 68.

In the general age and sex abstract for 1,800 deaths the numbers are 770 females, 1,030 males : and of the ages 15 to 45,178 females, 260 males.

The disproportions here point to the fact that a great many female deaths have not been ascertained, but the disproportion is nothing like that observed in the deaths from starvation.

And in estimating the total deaths from this cause, the deaths in poorhouses must be taken in excess of the number ascertained in the villages visited. If they had not died in the poorhouses, they would have died in their villages or by the way, and have swollen the rural returns. The number of deaths in the Agra poorhouse are noted above. In other poorhouses in the district the deaths up to July or August last were 635, and this does not include all. The deaths in the poorhouses alone, therefore, amount to 3,348, of which about 1,800 occurred before June and the rest after.

Taking deaths from starvation at 20 per cent. exclusive of poorhouses, and the death-rate at 34·5 per mille for Agra from November to June, the proportion due to starvation is 7 per mille nearly, or 8,700 deaths ; add for poorhouse deaths 1,800, and the total up to June is 10,500.

Taking the percentage after June at 6 per cent. and the death-rate at 41·5, the proportion due to starvation is 2·5 per mille, or 3,150 deaths; add for poorhouse 1,550 deaths, and the total is 4,700 deaths : grand total 15,200.

This agrees with the estimate of the Collector of Agra in his famine report.

Bowel complaints;—.

9·3 per cent., November to June.
15·8 „ „ July to December.

The deaths placed under this head in former years in the Sanitary Commissioner's reports are as follows :—

Mean ratio for 5 years preceding 1877.

Agra	...	2·10 per mille,	or 13	per cent.
Etah	...	·70 „	3¼	„
Mainpuri	...	·45 „	2¼	„

The discrepancy of the ratios in similar and adjoining districts points to inaccuracy in the returns, and such is the fact. Many cases are entered under fever which should be put to bowel complaints, and my own returns are not as accurate as I could wish. Useful comparison is, therefore, quite out of the question. But deaths from this

cause were unquestionably more numerous during this period, and the people imputed with reason many of these deaths to insufficient food and to the effect of plenty after long privation.

The excess mortality accounted for.—Distributing the deaths from starvation and small-pox over the whole of the districts in the proportion observed in the villages visited, they bear the following proportions to the death-rates calculated on the same assumption :—

Excess over normal rate.		*Rates per mille.* Small-pox.	Starvation.	Total.
14·5	Agra ...	6·6	6·1	12·7
21·5	Etah ...	16·4	7·8	24·2
8·	Mainpuri ...	3·4	·34	6·8

It thus appears that starvation and small-pox, in about equal shares, account for the excess mortality in Agra and Mainpuri, and in the proportion of one-third starvation and two-thirds small-pox in Etah ; and although these figures are not *absolutely* correct as indicating the total mortality, I think them *proportionally* accurate or very approximate, as indicating the relative incidence of these two great causes of the excess mortality.

In a preceding para. estimating in another way the deaths in Agra, I found 10,500 the probable number of deaths from November to June. This gives a rate of 8·3 per mille. Substituting this figure for the 6·6 per mille of the above table, the excess mortality is almost exactly made up, *i.e.*—

8·3 per mille starvation.
6·6 per mille small-pox.

14·9 per mille.

In Etah the small-pox ratio is perhaps over-estimated, but not the deaths from starvation. In Mainpuri a little should be added to both small-pox and starvation.

I would estimate the deaths from starvation in—

Etah at 7·8 per mille = 5,450 deaths.
Mainpuri at 4· „ = 3,050 „

In considering, however, what is the total number of deaths due to the scarcity, there should be taken into consideration the excess deaths from bowel complaints, which I am unable to estimate, and to fevers where the fatality of the fever was influenced by the reduced bodily condition of the patient, and this I am also unable to estimate.

It might thus appear that, after deducting small-pox, the deaths caused or accelerated by the privations endured exceeded the number of deaths remaining in excess of the normal figure. And this would be a correct view to take. If in a normal year 1,000 people die, and in a year of famine or plague 1,500, it is quite probable that, in fact, more than 500 died of the famine or plague. Many would have died of the famine or plague who would not otherwise have survived the year, meeting their death from the ordinary causes. It is not to be supposed, for instance, that all the old people who perished miserably in 1878 would, but for the scarcity, have survived to 1879.

ON THE HIGH MORTALITY OBSERVED AFTER THE RABI HARVEST.

The causes of this have already, in part, been indicated in the preceding portion of this report, and need only be briefly summarised here.

High prices continued for some time after the rabi, and the privations previously endured had their effect on the mortality long after absolute want of food ceased. And many succumbed after their return to their homes to the privations endured in the emigration movement treated of. This was especially the case in Agra and in Mainpuri. There does not appear to have been any unusual mortality, however, in Etah district.

There were some outbreaks of cholera in parts. I came across two villages where this occurred. In one village there were 11 cases, and they were true cases of cholera.

In Agra the mortality of the latter half of the year greatly exceeded that of the first half, owing to a widely-spread epidemic of fever. This prevailed in the

western part of the district. In Sikandra the mortality observed reached 134 per mille; in Khandauli 46·5. The causes of this have been made the subject of special investigation, but that it is not directly due to the scarcity is apparent from its local prevalence. It did not extend, for example, in proportion to the previously prevailing distress, and it did not affect the poor alone. In some villages every family and every person suffered, and I did not observe that deaths were more numeorus among the poor to any greater degree than is normally the case. The portion of Mainpuri that I visited also suffered from fever. Etah seems to have escaped it.

I have given an estimate of the mortality in Agra district due to starvation after June. My data seem to me insufficient for a similar estimate in Etah and Mainpuri. But in proportion there would seem to have been fewer deaths there.

ON THE CAUSES OF THE VARIATION IN THE REPORTED MORTALITY IN DIFFERENT CIRCLES.

Most of these have been indicated already, but may be dealt with together in this place.

(1) *Mistakes in the returns.*—In some circles deaths have been calculated upon a wrong total of population, but the district average has not been much affected. In appendix B. to this report I explain this matter as far as relates to Agra district.

(2) *Unequal prevalence of small-pox.*—The marginal note shows how greatly this affects the circle death-rates. The difference of 15 per mille between the first and last of these circles is reduced to 8 by eliminating small-pox.

Circle.	*Ratio for all deaths.*	*For small-pox.*	*Deducting small-pox.*
Hatkant ...	33	10	23
Jalesar ...	21	3	18
Kachaura ...	19	4	15
Batesar ...	18	3	15

(3) *Unequal prevalence of fever.*—I have shown above that the high mortality of Sikandra, for example, is due to this cause.

(4) *Unequal incidence of distress owing to local circumstances.*—Thus Bah, Batesar, Hatkant, and Kachaura, in pargana Bah Pinahat, are al similar as to physical conditions. But the constitution of the population differs somewhat. There appears to be a larger proportion of well-to-do Brahman cultivators and zemindars in Batesar and Kachaura, and of poor low castes in Hatkant and Bah. Thus, in the return of starvation deaths, there are in—

	Ratio, January to June.	*Less small-pox.*
Hatkant ...	33	23
Bah ...	30	24
Batesar ...	19	15
Kachaura ...	18	15

Hatkant 36 cases = 35 per cent. of total.
Bah 21 „ = 25 „ „ „
Batesar 12 „ = 14 „ „ „
Kachaura 9 „ = 14 „ „ „

This mainly accounts for the difference in reported rates noted in the margin.

(5) *Unequal emigration movement.*—This also had its effect upon the returns. The canal villages had their population abnormally increased, but the death-rate was calculated on the normal population. The unirrigated tracts had a much less population than usual, and the real death-rate is higher than the reported one.

(6) *Relative defectiveness of registration.*—This accounts for something, but I have shown already that, at all events in the circles I have visited, it does not account for much.

On the whole, the reported rates very fairly represent the relative incidence of mortality throughout the three districts.

And the district averages very fairly represent the relative incidence in each district. Etah is higher than Agra for January to June because small-pox was more prevalent there: and both are higher than Mainpuri because the distress was more severely felt. A very much larger proportion of Mainpuri is under the influence of the canal than is the case with Etah and Agra. And in the same way, Agra heads the list for July to December on account of the fever epidemic. This extended in some degree to Mainpuri, which has a higher rate than Etah, and Etah was subject to no special causes of mortality for that period.

	Reported ratios.		
	Nov to Dec., 1877.	Jan to June, 1878.	July to Dec, 1878.
Agra ...	5	23	33
Etah ...	5·5	28	10·5
Mainpuri ...	5	20	15

ON THE CASTE AND CONDITION OF THOSE WHO DIED.

I have the materials for preparing a statement of caste in all deaths (except of wandering strangers) which I have attested. But I find that I have not allowed myself time for its compilation. Nor would a general statement be of much use, for caste does not coincide, with very great precision, with the circumstances of the people. In some villages I found Lodhas, for example, were labourers, in others very-well-off zemindars; Kachis are zemindars in Sarai Dairupa, and starved labourers in Khera Debi Das; Koris are sometimes weavers, sometimes field labourers; Chamárs are well-off in one village and poorly off in another; Brahmans are beggars to some extent; and so on. But as to the general results of my enquiries there is no doubt. It was the poor who starved, mostly field labourers. Cultivators and zemindars did not, as a rule, want for food, as they had resources in the sale of their property and in borrowing.*

The distress was mainly felt by the rural population. The death-rate in towns was largely increased by the influx from the villages. For Agra relief works a return was prepared showing the residence of those on the work, with the following result:—

Agra city.	*District*	*Other districts.*	*Foreign States.*
8 per cent.	62 per cent	9 per cent.	21 per cent.

This is said to be not reliable, but it is perhaps sufficient to show to what a slight extent the people of Agra city availed themselves of relief works in their immediate vicinity.

ON THE CONDITION AND RESOURCES OF THE PEOPLE DURING THE SCARCITY.

The kharíf crop for 1285 fasli was almost an entire failure everywhere, and though rain fell in October, the rabi crop was not a good one, and the high prices of food-grain which began to rule from August, 1877, did not suffer any material abatement for a whole year.

The grain food of the poor in these provinces is always supplemented by such other cheap vegetable food as they can get for the gathering, and in the time of scarcity this was more than usually availed of. The poor people ate ság of such descriptions as they could find in their village, such as methi, a poor vetch, which is quick-growing and cheap; this can be availed of in February. Bathua is a kind of spinach which grows wild in the rabi fields.

The young leaves of the gram plant are a well-known article of diet for the poor, who may at all seasons in the cold weather be seen gathering it in the fields.

Besides these, which are always more or less used for food, distress and hunger drove many to use still inferior food. The October rains produced a great abundance, in many villages, of a weed called "pólanga" (*asphodelus clavatus*). This is stuff which cattle will not eat, and is rarely if ever used by men, but it was largely eaten during the scarcity, and as far as my enquiries went, it is a highly deleterious article of food. The people also gathered berries in the jungle and ate the seeds of the nim tree. The Chamars had a resource in dead cattle, which, indeed, they always eat to some extent, but probably this year more than usual. It was in this way that the scanty supply of grain they could earn was eked out.

Many people died of painful swelling of the whole body, induced apparently by the inferior diet they had been using.

But perhaps the most extensive resource for food for men and cattle was found in the cultivation of carrots and radishes. These were sown to quite an unprecedented extent in nearly every village. They became available as early as December and proved a great stand-by.

* I would note, as interesting rather than important, that the professional begging classes, the fakirs and the jogis, bairagis, &c., as distinguished from those whom want has driven to beggary, did not particularly suffer. These people have their regular beat and their regular clients, and they are very pertinacious. They all admitted to me that though they did not get as much as usual, they always got something. There were scarcely any deaths from starvation among them.

When the demand for field labour ceased, the people endeavoured to earn a little by gathering grass or grass roots for sale, and it paid them to carry it great distances to the market, for fodder of all kinds was extremely dear. Where there was any jungle the sale of wood was a great resource. In one village I found that the Chamars availed themselves of the great crop of thistles (satyanasi) which appeared to flourish where all else was barren. The seed of this was crushed and gave an excellent oil like mustard oil, and a good deal of this was sold in Agra.

Such, apart from relief works and the poorhouse, were the resources of the poor who had no money and no credit, and who chose to remain at home. Of the very large movement to Malwa and the canal districts I have already spoken.

Relief works.—On relief works proper, and on canal excavations and road-making, which gave work to the labouring classes, there was spent in Agra over three lakhs, and in Etah Rs. 3,36,251; I have not got the figures for Mainpuri, but canal work was very extensive there. As this kind of relief was common to all three districts, there can be no comparison made between district and district of the kind suggested in para. 4 (II) of Mr. Elliott's letter, nor does it help to explain the difference between the reported mortality of adjoining circles; because the labourers were recruited, not from the circle only where the work was in progress, but from all the surrounding neighbourhood. Indeed, the labourers were sent in large gangs from one district to another as occasion required. These works were, however, of most efficacious assistance. Many have told me that they must have starved but for the wages they earned there, and, indeed, it does not require testimony of any kind to prove that, where no other field for labour was available, the distribution of such large sums among the labouring classes must have saved a vast proportion from starvation.

There is one circumstance, however, which seems to show statistically the value of relief works, at all events for the able-bodied.

The expenditure in Etah, relatively to population, was nearly twice as great as in Agra. This seems to have taken effect in the months following June, as the mortality in Etah from July to December is not above the average. This may be due to the fact that, owing to the greater field for labour, there were fewer who succumbed in the latter half of the year to the privations endured in the first half. The explanation is somewhat speculative, but I give it for what it is worth.

I may observe, however, that few above the labouring classes availed themselves of the relief works. The respectable cultivator would rather emigrate for the time to Malwa while he had still some money or property left, or seek relief from the better off among his relations, or starve in his village, than be one of a gang on earthworks. The period of distress, however, was not sufficiently prolonged to exhaust the money or credit of these classes, and I do not think that this creditable sentiment added anything to the mortality of the time.

Poorhouses.—There was the greatest objection among all classes of the people to avail themselves of this form of relief. In no village that I visited did any of the higher castes, however poor, admit that they entered one; even among the lowest classes, loss of caste seems to have been occasionally the result of it. The poorhouses were largely recruited by starving wanderers whom the police compelled to come in. As a great number of these were in the last stage of starvation, the mortality in the poorhouses was excessive. In Agra poorhouse and hospital the deaths from the opening of the poorhouses to their closure in October, 1878, were 2,713. All these may be put down to starvation. In view of the reluctance of the people to enter them, it may be fairly alleged that nearly all the recipients of poorhouse relief who did not die there and then, or shortly after leaving, but for the

Detail of poorhouse deaths in Agra.

November,	1877	...	...	122	
December,	"	...	...	150	
January,	1878	...	...	122	
February,	"	...	...	234	
March,	"	...	...	286	
April,	"	...	...	130	
May,	"	...	...	200	
June,	"	...	...	239	1,481
July,	"	...	...	180	
August,	"	...	...	330	
September,	"	...	...	335	
October,	"	...	...	341	
November,	"	...	...	7	1,232
		Total		...	2,713

poorhouse would have perished. I have not been able to ascertain to my satisfaction all the grounds of this reluctance, but there may be added to the sentiment which makes the workhouse detestable to the poor in England, a special prejudice arising from caste. A person who leaves his village and seeks alms may be supposed not to be particular as to the caste of the giver of food to him, and he is judged, therefore, to have become impure in his caste. In the poorhouse his food may have been distributed by a Brahman, but he begged. Did he receive food from Brahmans only ?

Suspension of revenue.—Although a good deal of the kharíf demand in this division was suspended temporarily, it was nearly all collected within the year. And as the rabi was itself a poor one, and furnished no assets to meet the loss of that kharíf harvest, the suspension merely amounted to a giving of time to the zemindars to raise money. To have given effectual relief, it would have been necessary to have suspended the kharíf kist for a whole year. I have observed, however, no grounds for concluding that the exaction of the revenue influenced the mortality in any appreciable degree. The mere fact that the revenue *could* be collected with little more than ordinary pressure shows that its demand did not exhaust the credit of the zemindars. And this was the fact. A good number of the smaller proprietors had to borrow for sustenance, as well as to pay the revenue, and they were so far worse off than the cultivators, who pretty generally took more time in paying their rents than the Government allowed for the realization of the revenue. An impulse has thus, no doubt, been added to the movement by which the land is passing into the possession of the moneyed classes. The borrowing does not all show itself in the registered mortgages of the year ; it will become more apparent a few years hence when the temporary loan of 1878 has reached, with interest. a respectable figure and the lender calls for better security than a note of hand.

Takávi advances.—About Rs. 15,000 was advanced in Etah district, and the same amount in Agra, which, in proportion to population, is little more than half as much. In Etah this has nearly all been recovered ; in Agra not much more than one-third. I have invariably found these advances spoken of with much gratitude by the people. Money advanced in this way is in proportion more useful to the people than the sums spent on relief works, and it reaches the labouring classes with less waste.

Advances by landlords and others.—I do not find that much was done by the zemindars. The capacity of the smaller proprietors to help their tenants was naturally crippled by the necessity of paying the Government revenue. I have found villages where the proprietors kept their tenantry together, and these were generally resident proprietors, and in these cases the reported deaths from starvation were less. But in the majority of instances the fact that so many of the labouring classes left their homes during the scarcity points to a want of power or of will on the part of their zemindars to assist them.

Conclusion.—I have now dealt with all the matters referred to me for enquiry, and beg to explain that, having under-estimated the time necessary to collate and arrange the results of my enquiries, I have not been able to present this report in as concise or complete a state as I should desire. But I was anxious to continue my village enquiries to the latest available date, in order that the conclusions reached might be judged not haphazard or unrepresentative.

D. T. ROBERTS, C. S.,

Agra, the 23rd February, 1879. *On special duty.*

APPENDIX A.

EXAMINATION OF ETAH AND MAINPURI RETURNS.

Etah district.—The relative mortality of the rural circles is indicated in the margin. I selected Sirhpura as representative of high mortality in this district, but subsequently found that the figures were wrong. According to the district mortuary returns, the death-rate for Sirhpura is 25 only. Accordingly, the three circles in this district which I have visited—Sirhpura, Nidhauli, and Etah—represent rather the average of the district than the extremes.

		Ratio per mille.
1.	Kadirganj ...	37
2.	Sirhpura ...	34
3.	Patiali ...	33
8.	Nidhauli ...	24
10.	Etah ...	22
13.	Kásganj ...	19
	District ...	25

Thana.	Population in 1872.	*Death-rate per mille.*		*Population of villages tested.*		*Reported death-rate.*		*Ascertained death rate.*	
		November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	1872.	1879	November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.
Nidhauli ...	41,970	30	10	2,978	3,161	34	13	41	17
Etah	66,741	27	14	2,596	2,828	19·5	11	30	16
Sirhpura ...	39,807	30	11	1,018	1,059	27	9	43	11
	148,518	...	...	6,592	7,048	27	12	37	15
District ratio ...	...	30·5	10·5	...	...	39		52	
		41							

The circles in Etah are much larger than in Agra and the population tested is only 5 per cent. of the total. In all three, unreported deaths were ascertained. From the village statement it will be seen that there were unreported deaths discovered in eight villages, and that in two villages the reporting was correct.

The increase per mille is the same as in Agra, 13 per mille, but distributed in the reverse order, 10 per mille from November, 1877 to June, 1878, and 3 per mille from July to December, 1878.

There is no question here, as in Agra, as to deaths being wrongly dated; half the deaths unreported were small-pox cases which occurred before June.

The circles tested consist of one bhúr circle and two circles which are partly irrigated by the canal. Two of them were the worst in the district for small-pox, and Sirhpura the best but one (see margin). Small-pox was prevalent over the whole district except in three circles, Sirhpura, Dhomri, and Aliganj.

Small pox deaths reported, November to June.	
Etah ...	... 592
Nidhauli ...	... 719
Sirhpura ...	... 80
Dhomri ...	... 42

I think it probable that the increase ascertained in these circles would be found to extend over the whole district, and making an allowance, as in Agra, for undiscovered deaths, the death-rate for Etah is found to be :—

November to June	41·5
July to December	15
Total ...	56·5

Mainpuri district—A selection of the circle ratios for this district is given in the margin for January to June, 1878, and 16 villages in two circles, Jasrana and Shikohabad were tested.

1.	Phariah ...	... 25
5.	Shikohabad ...	... 20
10.	Jasrana ...	... 18
15.	Karhal ...	... 13
	District ...	... 20

Thana.	Population, 1872.	Death-rate per mille.		Population of villages tested.		Reported death-rate.		Ascertained death-rate.	
		November, 1877 to June, 1878	July to December, 1878.	1872.	1879.	November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	November, 1877 to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.
Jasrana ...	68,135	21 5	14	4,213	5,061	17	16	19	18
Shikohabad ...	47,266	25	19	3,345	3,119	26	19	26	28.5
District ratio ...	115,401	... 25	... 15	7,558	8,180	... 21	... 17	... 22	... 22
		40				38		44	

The additional deaths were discovered in nine villages, in six no additional deaths were discovered, and in one there is a decrease of account of a mistaken report.

I had rather more than usual difficulty in getting a complete return in this district, and am inclined to think that there is still a considerable number of deaths to be accounted for. In two villages no deaths had been reported at all (Nagla Pipal and Badarka).

All the additional deaths in Shikohabad circle fall in the latter half of the year. This is partly accounted for by the exodus which took place and the deaths which occurred among those who returned, and partly by fever in some villages; but some portion, no doubt, should be placed in the earlier period. Allowing for this, and for the undiscovered deaths, I would add to the returned ratio 3 per mille for the first period and 5 per mille for the second period, making the death-rate for the district—

28 for November to June.
20 for July to December.

D. T. ROBERTS,

The 23rd February, 1879. *Offg. Joint Magistrate.*

APPENDIX B.

ON MISTAKES IN THE REPORTED DEATH-RATES.

Agra district.—In Agra a wide range is observable in the ratios of the different circles, which in this district are more numerous than in any other. There are six towns and 35 rural circles. Enough to exhibit the variation of ratios is shown on the margin.

Towns.		*Ratios January to June, 1878.*
1. Firozabad	...	37
3. Agra ...	...	26
4. Jalesar ...	...	25
Rural circles.		
1. Sikandra...	...	38
2. Hatkant ...	...	33
4. Itmaddaula	...	31
6. Bah ...	...	30
7. Ahran ...	...	30
17. Khandauli	...	22
19. Jalesar ...	...	21
25. Kachaura...	...	19
27. Batesar ...	...	18
32. Itmadpur...	...	13
34. Tájganj ...	...	11
35. Hariparbat	...	6

Now, apart from special reasons for real variation in the mortality of the different circles, a good deal is merely apparent and due to mistakes of various kinds. The thanas of Tájganj, Hariparbat, and Itmaddaula are made up of portions of the city of Agra and of villages in the neighbourhood. The mortuary returns are kept separate, those for the city go to the municipal office and are included in the city return, those for the villages appear among the rural circles. But by mistake it has happened that the death-rates of these rural circles have been calculated upon the total population of the thana, rural and urban. Making the necessary correction, the death-rate of Hariparbat becomes 13·5 instead of 6, and of Tájganj 17 instead of 11, and of Itmaddaula 32 instead of 31. Again, thana jurisdictions have been altered by the transfer of villages from one thana to another, and the corresponding alterations in the population have not been notified to the mortuary register. In this way it would seem that the ratio of Hariparbat should be raised from 13·5 to 22. The corrections necessary on this account would appear generally to tend to equalize, *pro tanto*, the ratios of adjoining circles.

On the other hand, the death-rate for Agra city has been calculated on a population of 122,000, whereas the population for which the returns are made is 151,000, and the death-rate falls from 26 to 21. With respect to Agra city other mistakes have, however, been made. The deaths for Lohamandi rural circle seem to have been included and a portion of the deaths in the poorhouse omitted. Rectifying all such mistakes as I have been able to discover, the correct ratio for Agra city on the deaths reported is 26, a good instance of errors balancing one another.

In the same way the corrected ratio for Jalesar town becomes 21, and for Jalesar rural circle 22.

A mistake has been made in the ratio for one month for Ahran, and the corrected ratio for that circle is 34 instead of 30.

All these mistakes, however, except that of omitting the poorhouse deaths, do not affect the district ratio of the total deaths to total population.

D. T. ROBERTS,

The 23rd February, 1879. *Offg. Joint-Magistrate.*

DISTRICT AGRA.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made.*

District.	Death-rate as returned. November to December 1877.	Death-rate as returned. January to June, 1878.	Death-rate as returned. July to December, 1878.	Circle.	Death-rate returned. November to December, 1877.	Death-rate returned. January to June, 1878.	Death-rate returned. July to December, 1878.	Village.	Census. 1872.	Census. 1879.	Deaths in mortuary returns. November to December, 1877.	Deaths in mortuary returns. January to June, 1878.	Deaths in mortuary returns. July to December, 1878.	Deaths in mortuary returns. Total.	Deaths ascertained. November to December, 1877.	Deaths ascertained. January to June, 1878.	Deaths ascertained. July to December, 1878.	Deaths ascertained. Total.	Differences. November to December, 1877.	Differences. January to June, 1878.	Differences. July to December, 1878.	Differences. Total.	Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns. November to December, 1877.	Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns. January to June, 1878.	Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns. July to December, 1878.	Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns. Total.	Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry. November to December, 1877.	Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry. January to June, 1878.	Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry. July to December, 1878.	Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry. Total.	Remarks.
Agra.	5	23	33	Khandauli...	4	22	28	Sarai Dai Rupa,	422	430	1	20	17	38	1	19	16	36	...	—1	—1	—2	2	46·5	39·5	88	2	44	37	83	No additional deaths discovered, and the reported number is reduced by two, owing to double reports. The high mortality (January to June) is due to small-pox, 10 deaths; and July to December to bowel complaint, diarrhœa from bad food (eight deaths). The village is principally owned by Kachhis, who number 340. The kharif of 1285 was a total failure: they neglected to irrigate till too late, when their cattle died off from want of fodder Later on they grew carrots largely. They had to borrow to pay the revenue, and some few have lost their zamindari rights in consequence, but they were previously involved. No one fled the village, but a few left temporarily. No one went to the Agra relief works, only nine miles off. The poorer members of the village carried wood and thatching grass to Agra for sale. The scarcity was severely felt in this village.
								Mundi & three hamlets.	1,054	1,036	...	12	33	45	2	21	63	86	+2	+9	+30	+41	...	12	33	45	2	21	63	86	Forty-one additional deaths ascertained, and I think this does not exhaust the number: 16 deaths ascribed to starvation, *i.e.*, 13 from November, 1877 to June, 1878, and three subsequently. These were principally Chamars, but there were also two Thakurs and 1 Brahman in the number. Fever was rife and very fatal the latter half of the year, but some of the 63 deaths (July to December) should most likely be credited to the earlier part of the year, as the tendency was not to date the deaths sufficiently far back, and the police reports gave no assistance in rectifying the dates given by the people. I think the deaths omitted to be mentioned include a large proportion of young children and of people who have no near relatives left in the village. The distress here was very severe; there was no kharif, and yet the people would not go to the relief works only six miles off. A few said they could not get taken on because of the crowd. Ten families left the village, of whom three have returned. Many were reduced to eat "polanga." Sale of jungle produce in Agra helped a good many.
								Bawan and three hamlets.	1,355	1,205	2	17	23	42	4	22	53	79	+2	+5	+30	+37	2	14	19	35	3	18	45	66	Thirty-seven additional deaths ascertained. As with Mundi I am pretty certain this is not all, and that of the extra deaths some should be ante-dated. Only four deaths ascribed to starvation. The greater mortality was due to fever in the latter half of the year. This is a bhaiyachara village; part belongs to mahajans, and the rest is divided among 103 shareholders (Thakurs). The scarcity was severely felt. They had to borrow both for sustenance and to pay the revenue. Out of 1,670 bighas cultivable land, 211 bighas were irrigated for kharif in 1285, but despite the water the crop was a failure on account of the hot winds.

						Some Chamars went to the canal works in Mainpuri, some to Agra, some found work on the roads. They were reduced to eat "polanga." Eight families (25 persons) left the village ostensibly for the relief works and have not returned.																				
					Usmanpur ...	623	648	2	25	18	45	2	28	22	52	...	+3	+4	+7	3	39	28	70	3	43	34	80	Seven additional deaths ascertained Only two deaths of strangers found dead on the road, ascribed to hunger 19 of the deaths are ascribed to bowel complaints, which
						the people think were due largely to the use of inferior and insufficient food. Fifteen biswas of this village belong to non-resident auction-purchasers, who are said to do nothing but collect the rents; the rest to Thakurs resident The rents for 1285 still uncollected to the extent of one-third. No one appears to have abandoned the village, nor do the Thakurs represent their case as very bad They borrowed for the revenue, and they assisted the Chamars and Lodhas by sharing with them the carrots and "methi" sown early in the cold weather.																						
					Total for Thana Khandauli.	3 454	3,319	5	74	91	170	9	90	154	253	4	16	63	83	1 5	22 5	27·5	51 5	3	27	46 5	76 5	
	Aharan ...	5	34·5	24	Gobal	397	438	3	40	5	48	3	40	5	48	...	...	...	...	7	91	11	109	7	91	11	109	No additional deaths discovered Only 37 of these mentioned in the first instance, the remaining 11 being discovered by aid of the police return and attested Of
						these 11, nine were in the eight months (November to June), which illustrates my remarks as to deaths in that period not being fully reported to me. Six deaths of Chamars ascribed to starvation (November to June), but the excessive mortality is due to an epidemic of small-pox (28 deaths, November to June), and this raged more among the well-to-do Brahman cultivators than among the Chamars, i e., Brahman deaths 18 per cent of Brahman population, Chamar deaths 8 per cent. of Chamar population Total death-rate, deducting small-pox 45 per mille. About half a usual kharif crop was secured, and the cultivators, who seem tolerably well off, did not suffer extreme distress. They sold some of their cattle and got advances from the zamindar. None fled the village The pressure was felt by the Chamar population only.																						
					Seora ...	405	405	3	5	9	17	3	5	9	17	...	...	...	...	7 5	12 5	22 5	42 5	7 5	12 5	22 5	42 5	No additional deaths discovered, and only 13 of these mentioned in the first instance, four deaths ascribed to starvation There was no small-pox This village
						belongs to the Awa Estate in the Court of Wards In total population, and in the classes which inhabit it, and in soil, this village is almost the counterpart of Gobal, the preceding village The kharif, however, is reported an utter failure. 15 families of Chamars abandoned the village but there was a counter-influx of other people relations chiefly.																				
					Total for Thana Aharan	803	843	6	45	14	65	6	45	14	65	.	.	...	..	7	53 5	16 5	77	7	53 5	16 5	77	
	Jalesar	4	21	23	Arabgarh	235	223	3	19	8	30	3	20	8	31	...	+1	..	+1	13	81	36	130	13	90	36	139	One additional death ascertained The people are all Chamars and very poor 13 deaths (three strangers on the road) ascribed to starvation, seven to cholera
						The village is very near Jalesar town, and some work was found there. Four families (17 persons) fled the village, and four families (18 persons) came into it. There was absolutely no kharif A canal rajbaha reaches this part of Jalesar, but no water could be given to them that year The people begged, sold grass and wood, and got work at Jalesar relief works There was great mortality among the cattle, and dead cattle were eaten. The people seem rather ashamed to acknowledge this. A good many went to the poorhouses at Jalesar																						
					Pinahra and four hamlets	1,858	2,079	20	47	19	86	20	47	19	86	.	.	...	.	11	25	10	46	11	25	10	46	No additional deaths discovered, but, on the contrary, I was only able to identify 73 out of the 86 reported. In the smaller villages I have been able to find out and
						attest all the deaths in the police record, but the size of this village proved an insuperable obstacle I believe the police record, however, to be correct.																				

DISTRICT AGRA.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death rate as returned.			Circle.	Death-rate returned.			Village	Census.		Deaths in mortuary returns.				Deaths ascertained				Difference				Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns.				Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry.				Remarks.
	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878		1872.	1878	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878.	Total.	
									This is a canal-irrigated village, and there was a good kharif crop in 1285. No starvation reported. The high mortality is due to small-pox (31 deaths . This estate is under Court of Wards, and an indigo factory is at work here, which gave extensive employment during the scarcity Over 1,000 people are said to have come here from Dholpur between June and September, who mostly went back again in October, when it rained. A list of 146 of them who had remained was prepare l.																							
								Rehjiwa and two hamlets	1,079	1 328	6	16	17	39	6	16	17	39	..	...	...	...	4 5	12	13	36·5	4·5	12	13	36·5	No additional deaths, and only 35 identified. The tahsildar made the count for me. The police register is probably correct. Nine cases of small-pox No starvation.
									Like Punahra, this is a canal-irrigated village, and had a good kharif crop The great increase of population is mainly due to gradual growth and immigration. But 64 persons joined the village for the first time during the scarcity. A great many came temporarily for the months preceding October.																					
								Kosman and one hamlet.	621	587	3	7	11	21	3	7	11	21	..	...	...	...	5	12	18	35	5	12	18	35	No additional deaths discovered. Only 14 ascertained in the first instance, and the balance identified with great difficulty. There seemed to be more than usual
									denseness to be encountered in this village, and I am not satisfied that the police register is correct. Three deaths ascribed to starvation included in this number; another took place in Jalesar poorhouse. The distress was severely felt and one hamlet abandoned, and the decrease in population is mainly due to this. Unreported deaths may have occurred in those families which have abandoned the village.																					
								Total for Thana Jalesar	3,793	4,197	32	89	55	176	32	90	55	177	...	1	...	1	8	21	13	42	8	21	13	42	
				Sikandra ...	8	38	80	Babarpur ...	224	186	7	23	40	70	7	27	43	77	...	+4	+3	+7	37	124	215	376	37	145	231	413	Seven additional deaths ascertained to the already tremendous total of these 13 ascribed to starvation. 57 „ fever
									This is a small village behind the tomb of Akbar at Sikandra, occupied by Ahirs and Chamars. The Ahirs own part of the village, the rest belongs to Banias.																					

There was no kharif, scarcely any rabi, and the last kharif (1286), which was an abundant harvest elsewhere, was a failure here; and there is a singular air of depression and despair which I have not elsewhere observed.

The whole of this village, except three or four families, got relief at the works started in the garden round the tomb for about five months, receiving 9 pies each man and woman and 6 pies each child, and they said this was not enough. None of them abandoned the village. They appear not to have possessed any of the resources open to the neighbouring villages of Kakreta and Gahlana—no credit, no melon-fields, little jungle produce. The land is poor at the best, being patches among the ravines leading down to the Jumna.

The mortality from the fever epidemic, which has raged in this neighbourhood, overshadows completely, however, the mortality which can be ascribed to the scarcity.

Kakreta ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	20	44	67														
Sarai Bega...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	18	58	79														
	1,168	910	6	38	63	107	6	38	02	146	...	...	+39	+39	7	42	70	119	7	42	113	162	Thirty-nine additional deaths ascertained. All of these were dated by the people in the latter half of the year, and a few may perhaps belong to the first half, but not many; the great mortality undoubtedly commenced after the rains.	

These two villages, though included in one police circle, are a good distance apart and differ in circumstances.

Sarai Bega.—Kachis the principal residents. No deaths from hunger, but fearful mortality from fever. No one left the village on account of the scarcity, and none went to the poorhouse.

This village is on the Muttra road near Agra. They cultivated vegetables for the Agra market, and were not badly off for food.

The well water is 30 haths below the surface, and has risen 10 haths since the canal was made. This village is on the canal bank.

Kakreta.—6 deaths ascribed to starvation.

28	ditto	to bowel complaint.
26	ditto	to fever.
60		

The 1285 kharif a total failure: 50 or 60 of the Chamars entered the poorhouse and remained there at intervals for a long time, and some 40 or 50 went to the Agra relief works. The cultivators here have melon-fields on the bank of the Jumna, cultivated on advances. They were tolerably well off, and none of them starved. The number of deaths (the majority) ascribed to bowel complaints is a peculiar feature in this village. The zamindars and people account for it by saying it resulted from eating good or heating food after long privation. This is scarcely a sufficient reason, for the same effect should have been observable everywhere else. Over-eating of melons may have something to do with it. During the scarcity here as elsewhere the poor ate carrots, radishes, methi, bathua, &c., to eke out their food, not much "polanga." Fever, though bad here, not so rife as at Gahlana, only half a mile distant. A ravine intervenes, and the water in the village site has not risen, though it has risen in the field wells accessible to the canal influence. Decrease of population not clearly made out. There has been no emigration. In 1872 a large temporary population at the sarai may have been included.

Gahlana ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	15	55	72														
Nagla Ajita	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	4	49	54														
	662	748	1	19	79	99	2	19	105	126	+1	...	+26	+27	1	25	106	132	3	25	140	168	Twenty-seven additional deaths ascertained. *Gahlana.* Only one death of a wayfarer ascribed to starvation. All the rest is fever. Belongs to resident Thakurs: 8 or 10 Chamars went to the poorhouse, none to the relief works, and 2 Chamar families abandoned the village. Kharif was a total failure. Some of the Chamars found a resource in selling grass and firewood in the city of Agra, only 2 miles distant. But the Chamars here are not badly off. They are road thikadars and builders. They were not reduced to eat bathua and polanga and such like inferior food. The cultivators here have melon-fields, which paid well in the famine. The canal has raised the water-level 5 or 6 haths, and the fever is ascribed to that. Every one without exception in this village has been down with fever by households at a time. It made no differences between the poor and the well-off.	

Ajita Nagla.—Large as the mortality is, I have an impression that I have not ascertained it all. This village is peopled by Brahmans and Chamars chiefly. 3 deaths ascribed to starvation. The rest is fever, as with Gahlana. All the Chamar women went to the poorhouse at Agra. The men found work at different places. The Brahmans are the zamindars, they are pretty well off; a good many are in service, Government and other.

DISTRICT AGRA.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death-rate returned: November to December, 1877	Death-rate returned: January to June, 1878	Death-rate returned: July to December, 1878	Circle	Death-rate returned: November to December, 1877	Death-rate returned: January to June, 1878	Death-rate returned: July to December, 1878	Village	Census 1872	Census 1879	Deaths in mortuary returns: November to December, 1877	Deaths in mortuary returns: January to June, 1878	Deaths in mortuary returns: July to December, 1878	Deaths in mortuary returns: Total	Deaths ascertained: November to December, 1877	Deaths ascertained: January to June, 1878	Deaths ascertained: July to December, 1878	Deaths ascertained: Total	Difference: November to December, 1877	Difference: January to June, 1878	Difference: July to December, 1878	Difference: Total.	Death-rate per 1,000: On mortuary returns: November to December, 1877.	Death-rate per 1,000: On mortuary returns: January to June, 1878	Death-rate per 1,000: On mortuary returns: July to December, 1878	Death-rate per 1,000: On mortuary returns: Total.	Death-rate per 1,000: On present census enquiry: November to December, 1877	Death-rate per 1,000: On present census enquiry: January to June, 1878	Death-rate per 1,000: On present census enquiry: July to December, 1878	Death-rate per 1,000: On present census enquiry: Total	Remarks.
								Muhammadpur.	419	333	5	15	30	50	5	15	45	65		...	+15	15	...	45	90	150	15	45	135	195	Fifteen additional deaths ascertained, all dated the latter half the year. Undoubtedly some of these belong to the earlier half, as it is impossible to suppose that the police report can have been perfectly accurate for the first half, and so imperfect for the latter half as to report only two-thirds of the deaths. But the recollections of the people are too vague to enable me to say what proportion should be ascribed to the first half Nineteen biswas of this village belong to a Bania family living in the village, which did nothing for the tenants. Jâts and Chamars the principal population One Jat died of starvation, the rest (4) of his family went to the poorhouse. No Jats abandoned the village nor went to relief works. They sold grass and firewood Grew lots of carrots available in December Of the Chamars, 20 to 25 went to Agra relief works, about the same number, chiefly women and children, frequented the poor-house They sold grass and duplas in the city Eked out their grain food with lesua, nonia, bathua, chana sag, methi polanga, refuse at the slaughter-house, dead cattle . They always do this to some extent The canal has raised the water-level 4 haths Three Chamar deaths from starvation . fever 30 deaths bowel complaint, 16
								Lakhanpur Mahal	465	274	4	28	23	55	7	28	40	75	+3	...	+17	+20	15	102	84	201	25	102	146	273	Twenty additional deaths ascertained, and of which, as in preceding village, some must belong to January June, 1878 2 deaths only ascribed to starvation 58 ditto ditto to fever. 9 ditto ditto to bowel complaints Belongs to Brahmans, 16 biswas Ditto Jats,. 4 ditto. Kharif a failure Zamindars borrowed Rs 950 to pay revenue, and live, and still owe this money 20 to 25 Chamars went to Agra relief works 15 or so women and children went to the poor-house 6 families of Jats, maurusi cultivators 3 ditto of Chamars ditto abandoned the village on account of the scarcity, and have not been heard of since Though only two deaths directly ascribed to starvation, the people, on my remarking this, said that much of the fever was due to this cause. The Chamars ate lesua, grain that they begged in the bazar, sag of sorts. The wages at Agra said to be quite sufficient. Here, as in the rest of this circle, the fever epidemic was the great cause of death
								Total for Thana Sikandra.	2,938	2,451	23	123	235	381	27	127	335	489	4	4	100	108	9	49	94	152	11	51	134	196	

Batesar ...	4	18	16	Siyaich ...	59	80	3	14	2	19	3	14	2	19	...	...	...	...	13	82	12	112	12	82	12	112	No additional deaths ascertained.
				Pura Dhimaran,	10	61																					*Siyaich*—Peopled by Ahirs: 4 deaths, 1 ascribed to starvation: zamindars non-resident. Kharif a failure no one left the village. Sold some of their cattle: did
				„ Nathua ..	25	29																					
					184	170																					

not borrow. Their rents remained in arrear, and have been realized this year by suit.

Puras Dhimaran and Nathua.—On the Jamna occupied by Mullahs 15 deaths, 8 ascribed to starvation. Although Mullahs by caste, they do not fish, and seem to have had no resources that way Distress very severely felt here A good many fled the village. They sold wood and jungle produce. Ate polanga, sarson. did not grow carrots themselves. Paid their rents in Chait from the rabi, which was a good one Two women in this hamlet, who went to the poorhouse at Bah, are out of their caste, and this loss of caste is given by the others as a reason for not going.

Thirty-nine persons left the village, of whom 13 returned and 26 have not returned. There are 19 new comers.

				Sidhauli ...	400	414	4	15	22	41	6	26	25	57	+2	+11	+3	+16	4	16	23	43	6	28	27	61	Sixteen additional deaths ascertained. One death ascribed to starvation. The number of scattered hamlets is no doubt the cause of the bad reporting.
				Pura Harbans,	363	307																					
				5 small hamlets.	254	217																					
					1,017	938																					

Belongs to Brahmans, who are the chief inhabitants,—

i.e.,	611 Brahmans
	106 Kachis
	65 Chamars.
	782

A great many of these Brahmans are away on service or in the army. None of the Brahmans starved. They are well off, and they had a fine rabi on the Jumna khadir.

The mortality was great among the Chamars: 133 people left the village for the Central Provinces; of these 78 have returned, and 55 have not. Of these 55, 23 returned and then again left. About 50 new comers have settled in the village Only two people mentioned to me as having died among the emigrants while away, but the death-rate was great after they got back There was a good deal of fever in this village.

				Pharayapura...	168	175	..	2	2	4	...	2	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	11·5	11·5	23	...	11·5	11·5	23	No additional deaths discovered No deaths ascribed to starvation. 20 families (99 persons) left the village in Bhadon, and began returning in December and Janu-

ary They went to Bundelkhand and Central Provinces. They had funds to support themselves by the way, and on their return they borrowed from Bohras. But the 5 families of Chamars included in the 20 only went to Barsagaon, a village not far off, where they got support from the zemindars.

Village peopled by Rajputs and Chamars. The Rajputs own the village. They paid the revenue with the rabi kist, and they borrowed from Bohras.

				Purbatipura ..	944	957	7	16	22	45	10	17	25	52	+3	+1	+3	+7	7	17	23	47	10	18	26	54	Seven additional deaths ascertained. Seven deaths of Chamars ascribed to starvation. Village belongs to Rajputs (54 shareholders).

Kharif was a failure, but Government revenue was paid at the time by borrowing, and the loan has been repaid. They sold a good many of their cattle at the Jarara market, and grew carrots largely. No starvation among them.

There was a great emigration from this village; 59 families left, including persons who have now returned. They left in August, and began returning in December and January Some returned almost at once. Some remained away over 6 months.

6 families went to Jubbulpore.
11 ditto ditto Gwálior territory.
17 ditto ditto Jhánsi Division,
21 ditto ditto Bhopal.
14 ditto ditto various other places

Some begged their way, but most had enough from sale of cattle, &c. to keep them going, and they all found work. 4 deaths of Chamars (not included in the list) occurred among the emigrants while away.

DISTRICT AGRA.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death-rate as returned.			Circle.	Death-rate returned.			Village.	Census.		Deaths in mortuary returns.				Deaths ascertained.				Difference.				Death-rate per 1,000								Remarks.
																							On mortuary returns				On present census enquiry.				
	November to December 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878		1872.	1879.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	
								Bijkauli ...	127	134	1	5	2	8	2	5	3	10	+1	...	×1	×2	8	38	15	61	15	38	23	76	Two additional deaths ascertained. No starvation reported. Belongs to Rajputs. Koris (weaver caste) the principal inhabitants. These have some looms and were kept in work. They ate carrots, bathua, and chana ság, not methi or polanga. Two families absconded and have not returned, but there was no general emigration.
								Total for thana Batesar	2,440	2,374	15	52	50	117	21	64	57	142	6	12	7	25	6	22	21	49	9	27	24	60	
				Bah ...	4	30	26	Aimanpura...	153	173	...	6	2	8	...	6	2	8	...	...	...	...	...	35	12	47	...	35	12	47	No additional deaths ascertained, and police return found correct: 3 deaths of Chamars ascribed to starvation: 12 families (29 persons) including all the Chamars, temporarily left the village for Central Provinces. The Brahmans have a resource in begging, and did not suffer much during the famine. The zemindar is a baniya of Bah.
				NOTE.—The Bah thanadar has kept a nominal list of the deaths reported in his circle, so precise comparison could be made.																											
								Mangadpur ...	207	215	...	5	4	9	...	5	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	18	14	32	...	18	14	32	No additional deaths. 1 death (Kachi) ascribed to starvation. Belongs to Bah zamindars. Peopled chiefly by Ahirs and Chamars: 190 people left the village, of whom 121 have returned: 69 have not returned according to patwári's return In my count 17 families (67 persons) appeared who had left and returned But it seems that a good many did not acknowledge having left the village. Those who remained ate ság and bathua, and Chamars ate dead cattle. None of the Ahirs or Chamars say their people died of starvation.
								Pura Mansukh,	114	70																					
									321	285																					
								Khera Debi Das.	164	130	...	7	1	8	...	22	5	27	...	+15	+4	+19	...	54	8	62	...	169	38	207	19 additional deaths ascertained. 9 deaths ascribed to starvation. 7 ditto bowel complaint. 8 ditto fever 3 ditto other causes.

						Seventeen families (64 persons) of those present at my census had left the village in Bhadon, and returned between January and June. They went to Jhansi Division, Jubbulpore, Bhopal, and Gwalior territories. Among these emigrants 42 deaths occurred abroad, and these are not included in the 27 entered. Including them the total mortality in this village from August, 1877, to December, 1878 (17 months), would be 300 per 1,000, and nearly all this must be ascribed to the scarcity. Nine deaths occurred in one family after its return. The survivor put 7 of them to hunger and 2 (of women) to fever. There was one more death on this family in Jhansi. They are all Kachis in this village (*i.e.*, 117 out of 130). Those who remained in the village grew carrots, radishes, methi, bathua, and kakris for subsistence. Zamindar advanced them seed, but nothing else. This village is close to Bah, where there was a poor house, but the people did not avail themselves of it. They seem to have crawled for shade and water to a pipal tree by the road and there died.																			
					Ulganpura.	260	240	...	5	5	10	...	5	6	11	...	...	+1	+1	..	20	20	40	...	20	20	40	One additional death. No deaths ascribed to starvation. Fifty five persons said to have left the village and returned.
						Almost all Brahmans here, *i.e.*, 185 out of 240. The village is a poor one, among the Jumna ravines. Kharif a total failure. Some 17 or 18 of the Brahmans are in service in Bengal, and some are in business here. They had to part with some of the cattle. They had grain on hand to live on till the rabi harvest. Some of them were reduced to gather grass and sell it at Bah. They were, however, able to pay their rent, and do not seem to have been badly off.																			
					Baragaon ... 4 hamlets ...	972 136 1,108	763 193 956	4	33	17	54	4	35	18	57	...	+2	+1	+3	4	34	18	56	4	36	19	59	Three additional deaths ascertained. Only 41 of these are among the residents, and attested to me by relatives. The remaining 16 are strangers who came
						wandering into the village and there died. These deaths I accept on the chaukidar's report, and the general attestation of the zamindars assembled, who assured me that about that number of wanderers did die, and gave me particulars of some of them. The 3 additional deaths are of villagers, and were not reported. All these 16 deaths seem directly attributable to starvation, but only 6 are so recorded, the balance being put to fever and bowel complaints. The reason why so many famine-stricken wanderers died in Baragaon appears to be that the zamindar of Kamtari, an adjoining village, distributed grain daily, and crowds flocked there; they were not allowed to stay there. The deaths occurred in this moving crowd as they went to and from Kamtari, and begged in Baragaon. 4 deaths of villagers are imputed to starvation (Chamars and a Kachi). This village, situate among the ravines, belongs to Brahmans and Gujars (86 shareholders), and these are the principal inhabitants, *i.e.*, 464 Gujars 217 Brahmans. 98 Chamars. Kharif was a failure. Paid Government revenue at the time by borrowing and have not yet paid back. Also borrowed for sustenance and sold some of their cattle. None of the zamindars fled. 88 persons left the village during the scarcity, of whom 18 have not returned. Diminution of population not explained, as the village is not declining.																			
					Chandarpur .	438	516	...	3	11	14	..	4	12	16	...	+1	+1	+2	...	6	22	28	...	8	24	32	Two additional deaths ascertained. Inquiry made by thanadar. Nearly all Brahmans here, *i.e.*, 338 out of 516, and no other caste has more than 30 members.
						Village belongs to the Brahmans, who are well off. No deaths ascribed to starvation. No deaths of strangers. The mortality, which is not above the average of a normal year, was chiefly from fever in the latter half of the year. A good many of the Brahmans are in service, as gomashtas or chaprasis.																			
					Total for Thana Bah.	2,444	2,100	4	59	40	103	4	77	47	128	...	18	7	25	2	28	19	49	2	37	22	61	
	Hatkant ...	3	33	20	Dhaipura and 1 hamlet.	587	435	6	16	21	43	6	16	25	47	...	.	+4	+4	14	37	48	99	14	37	57	108	Four additional deaths ascertained. Thirteen deaths ascribed to starvation. The return is not quite complete, however, as my list gives only 15 women against 16
						women in the police register, so that there is probably one death registered which I have been unable to identify. I had great difficulty in this village in getting the people to recollect. In the first instance only 33 were named. Village belongs to Brahmans (244). None of these left the village. Several are																			

DISTRICT AGRA —*Statement of villagesn which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death-rate as returned. November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Circle	Death-rate returned November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Village	Census 1878	Census 1879.	Deaths in mortuary returns November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878.	Total.	Deaths ascertained. November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total.	Difference. November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total	Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns. November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total.	On present census enquiry. November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total.	Remarks.
									in service Kharif was a failure Had to borrow from Bohras to pay Government revenue and for sustenance, and have not yet paid back. None of the Brahmans suffered from starvation There are 63 Chamars and 28 Kachis, and the great mortality was among them 19 families = 77 persons (Chamars, Kachis, and Fakirs) left the village, of whom 42 have returned. There is no news of the other 35 The diminution in population is only partly due to this defection A great many of the Brahmans for some time past have been leaving their village for service, taking their families with them The Chamars, &c., who remained found some work on the road. Women say they could earn ½ anna and men 1 anna a day. Starvation deaths are — 6 women; 7 men: 3 wandering strangers, 1 Kachi, 9 Chamars of the village. Bowel complaint, 16 deaths, of which 4 among Brahmans, the rest Chamars and low castes																									
								Paharpura ...	538	477	2	18	14	29	2	13	15	30	..	...	+1	+1	4	27	30	61	4	27	31	62	One additional death in the total, but the details do not agree, as there are 13 women in my list against 10 in the police Neither do the dates tally very well, and I have accepted the police return on that point. Village belongs to Lodhas ... ‡ | Village belongs to Brahmans. The population is chiefly of— Brahmans 47 | Lodhas ... 170 | Kachis ... 84 | Chamars. The people seem well off and well clothed 2 deaths of strangers occurred from starvation, but none among the villagers. Fourteen families, including 56 persons, left during the famine for Gwalior and Central Provinces, and have since returned. There are others who have not returned, and this accounts for the greater part of the diminution in population Kharif was a failure here as elsewhere, they sold some of their cattle, but did not borrow to pay the revenue.
								Rampur Garhi,	188	154	1	6	1	8	1	8	1	10	...	...	+2	+2	65	39	65	52	65	52	65	65	Two additional deaths ascertained 2 deaths of wayfarers from starvation This is a village of Mullahs . 103 and Chamars . 32 Eighteen families (86 persons) now present left the village in Bhadon (August, 1877), and returned between December, 1877, and June, 1878, some of them again left, and returned finally in December, 1878

							Five new families (21 persons) have joined the village since the scarcity 4 families who left in the scarcity have not returned. This village appears to have been temporarily deserted, only 7 families remained i.e., the zamindars, a couple of tenants, and the chaukidar. Fifteen biswas belong to a Bania and 5 biswas to a resident Mullah, who had to borrow to pay the revenue, and has since paid back his loan.																			
					Jetpur and two hamlets.	1,146	901	1	33	19	53	4	34	23	61	+3	+1	+4	+8	1	37	21	59	4	38	26	68	Six additional deaths ascertained 27 deaths ascribed to starvation, including 9 deaths of wayfarers 9 small pox deaths Village belongs to Brahmans (193 persons) and Thakurs (121), and there are 65 shareholders The zamindars and their caste did not starve. They had to sell some of their cattle and ornaments and borrow money, and they have not yet repaid all they borrowed Thirty seven families (166 persons) now present left the village in Bhadon (August, 1877) These were principally Chamars They went to Jhansi, Sagar, Bhopal, and elsewhere. A good many returned in October, when rain fell, but the rest at various times from December to June The zamindars agree that about 125 persons who went have not yet returned, and account for the diminished population in this way. The return made to the Collector of 60 persons having left and 36 returned is incorrect. The cultivators here got advances from money-lenders About 20 persons went to the Bah poor-house, all Chamars and Kolies, and these do not appear to have lost caste. As elsewhere, the poor ate sâg of all kinds, and the Chamars ate dead cattle as usual. A good deal of the cattle in this village was sold.																			
					Piarampur .. Chaugan ..	535 83 618	341 60 401	3	19	2	24	2	16	7	25	−1	−3	+5	+1	7	48	5	60	5	40	17	62	One death additional in the total But the details are discrepant. The increase of 5 deaths (July to December) is real, and due to neglect to report at a time when the chaukidars were under suspension, and I have not succeeded in making out the 4 deaths short, (November to June). As I am not satisfied that they really occurred, I have omitted them from my list Village belongs to Brahmans (48 shareholders) Brahmans ... .. 166 | Kachis ... ... 61 | Chamars . ... 31 Both the kharif and the rabi which followed were a failure in this village Pattidars borrowed and sold or pledged ornaments to pay the revenue, and have not yet cleared off their debt 17 families (76 persons) now present left during the famine, and returned some directly and some from December to June. There have been some who have not returned, but the diminution in population is chiefly due to abandonment of the village by Banias and Ahirs prior to the scarcity. Three deaths ascribed to starvation,—one being a stranger. The other two of old women were ascribed by the zamindars rather to long-continued poor diet than to actual want at time of death.																			
					Total for Thana Hatkant	3,077	2,368	13	87	57	157	15	87	71	173	2	...	14	16	5	37	24	66	6	37	30	73																		

DISTRICT AGRÁ.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(concluded).

District.	Death-date as returned.			Circle.	Death-rate returned.			Village.	Census.		Deaths in mortuary return.				Deaths ascertained.				Difference.				Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns.				Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry.				Remarks.
	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		1872.	1879.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	
								Shahpur Brahman.	346	390	2	8	9	19	2	8	9	19	...	...	...	...	5	21	23	49	5	21	23	49	Police return correct. One death of a wanderer from starvation; 6 from small-pox.
									Village belongs to Rája of Bhadawar. Brahmans ... ... 121 | Kachis ... ... 76 | Chamar ... ... 70 Twenty-one families (131 persons) left the village and returned in May and June; 2 families who left have not returned. Specimens of the emigrants:— (1) Tunda Brahman and his family, 1 in all, went to Bilas, Gwalior territory, in Bhadon, with their cattle (2 bullocks I buffalo). One bullock was stolen, the other two cattle he sold, and also sold his jewellery. Found work in the sowing and harvest. Returned in May-June, and has got cattle now by advances from a Bohra. (2) Lachman Barhai gave up the bullock he possessed to the Bohra in satisfaction of his debt, and went with his family to Bilas in Gwalior. He sold ornaments to the extent of Rs. 50, on which he lived. Finding no work there he returned in November, and got building to do in the village, and also got advances for cultivation from a Bohra. The people in this village do not seem to be very poor, and had good credit. The poorer classes seem to have got food enough eked out with bathua and ság. No carrots grown here although there are so many Kachis.																													
								Payi ...	678	625	4	14	17	35	6	13	16	35	+2	−1	−1	...	6	22	27	55	9	21	25	55	No additional deaths discovered, but some discrepancy in the details which I could not clear up.
									2 deaths ascribed to starvation. 117 persons left and returned. 55 ditto not returned. 172 As few new families have joined. Bahmans, 201; Thakurs, 82; Lodhas, 128; Chamars, 33. Village belongs to Rája of Bhadawar, who has collected his revenue by suit. Of this village some got work on the road and some on the canal in Mainpuri, and some in indigo factories, &c., in Etáwah. They did not appear to have fared very badly.																													

Cihtra.... ...	788	545	2	9	16	27	2	10	20	32	...	+1	+4	+5	3 5	16	20	48·5	3 5	18	36	57·5	Five additional deaths ascertained 2 deaths of wayfarers ascribed to starvation. 318 persons left the village. 192 ditto have returned. 126 ditto not returned.
This does not account for the whole of the diminution in the population.																								
Ahirs (144), Lodhas (118), Brahmans (61) are the principal residents. This village also belongs to the Rája of Bhadawar.																								
Kuksapur and 3 hamlets.	1,442	1,113	1	17	27	45	1	17	3	51	...	...	+6	+6	1	15	24	40	1	15	29	45	Six additional deaths discovered, all placed in the latter half of the year. Eight deaths from small-pox : 5 deaths ascribed to starvation, of which 4 are of wayfarers.
This village has been declining for some time: 179 persons had abandoned the village from 1872-1877 before the scarcity: and in the scarcity 27 families (143 persons) left the village, and returned and then again left for good. Some of these, 10 to 20, according to zamindars, died in Bah poor-house.																								
Sixty-one families (277 persons) at my count had left the village and returned : 24 deaths (not included in the list) occurred among these families while they were away.																								
In this village the principal residents are Brahmans (412), Thakurs (56), Ahirs (110), Dhumars (190).																								
The Brahman zamindars are well off and could pay the Government demand. It was the poor who ran off																								
Total for Thana Kachaura	3,489	2,794	9	52	71	132	11	52	80	143	2	...	9	11	3	19	25	47	4	19	28	51		

D. T. ROBERTS.

Offg Joint-Magistrate,
On Special Duty.

23rd February, 1878.

DISTRICTS ETAH AND MAINPURI.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made.*

District.	Death-rate as returned: November to December, 1877.	Death-rate as returned: January to June, 1878	Death-rate as returned: July to December, 1878	Circle	Death-rate returned: November to December, 1877.	Death-rate returned: January to June, 1878.	Death-rate returned: July to December, 1878	Village.	Census. 1878	Census. 1879.	Deaths in mortuary returns: November to December, 1877.	Deaths in mortuary returns: January to June, 1878	Deaths in mortuary returns: July to December, 1878.	Deaths in mortuary returns: Total	Deaths ascertained: November to December, 1877.	Deaths ascertained: January to June, 1878.	Deaths ascertained: July to December, 1878.	Deaths ascertained: Total.	Difference: November to December, 1877.	Difference: January to June, 1878	Difference: July to December, 1878	Difference: Total.	Death rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns: November to December, 1877	On mortuary returns: January to June, 1878	On mortuary returns: July to December, 1878.	On mortuary returns: Total.	On present census enquiry: November to December, 1877	On present census enquiry: January to June, 1878.	On present census enquiry: July to December, 1878.	On present census enquiry: Total.	Remarks.
Etah,	5 55	25	10·5	Etah R.,	5	22	14	Nidhauli ..	1,258	1,304	8	23	24	55	10	27	23	60	+2	+4	−1	×5	6	18	18	42	8	21	18	47	Fifty five deaths reported, of which 3 were twice reported, and 8 additional deaths discovered, excluding 9 in Kuar-Katik, which would appear to have occurred before November, 1877. In the first instance only 44 deaths were attested, of which 9 would appear to have occurred previous to November, leaving 35 The remaining 25 were discovered, from chaukidar's book, and then attested by the relatives or neighbours of the deceased; without that book only a very few of these could have been ascertained. This is a canal-irrigated village, and there was a good kharif in 1285 fasli, and there was said to be plenty of work in the village for all the labouring class. Some 70 or 80 people came from villages near the Jumna, and remained a few months; it was denied that any of these died Nevertheless, 14 deaths among the residents ascribed to starvation, 4 of them in the 2nd half of the year these were 5 old men, Chamars and Kachhis, 3 young children, and 6 middle aged. It is remarkable that, except one female child, all these are males. There were 11 deaths from small-pox.
								Barthar Nagla Kanchan.	1,014 ...	794 439 1,233	...	13	3	16	4	30	12	46	+4	×17	+9	+30	...	11	2	13	3	25	10	38	Only 16 reported, 46 ascertained, and probably this is not all. There were 14 deaths from small-pox and 7 deaths 2 women, 1 man middle-aged, 1 old man, and 3 children at the breast were ascribed to starvation; of the 2 women, one committed suicide
				Etah T.	5	3	24	Shibsingpur,	324	291	.	7	2	9	.	8	6	14	...	+1	+4	+5	...	23	7	30		27	20	47	The kharif of 1285 reckoned at 2 annas only- no canal irrigation. A good many found work on the canal and roads, The cultivators got advances from Banias Five additional deaths ascertained. There were 5 deaths from small pox and 1 old man is said to have died from starvation Another died in the Etah poorhouse, and is not included in this return.

				Total for Thana Etah	2,596	2,828	8	43	29	80	14	65	41	120	6	22	12	40	3	16·5	11	31	5	25	16	46	This is a small villge of poor low caste people—Lodhas, Chamars, and Bhangis,—only a mile from Etah, within the municipal limits of which town it is included In addition to their fields they supply labourers to the town They do not admit having availed themselves of the Etah poor-house
		Sirhpura.	5	25 11	Shampur	...	183		5	1	6	...	5	2	7	...	...	+1	+1	..	18	4	22	...	18	7	25	Only 1 additional death ascertained.
					Jalilpur	...	88																				Shampur chiefly Ahirs, Jalilpur, chiefly Kachhis and Lodhas bhúr villages kharif almost an entire failure. None abandoned the villages or starved The men got work on the new canal works. The cultivators had to part with some of their property and borrow, and all had to eat less and avail themselves of poor food, ság and bathua.
						254	271																				
					Chandpur,	430	192	.	14	4	18	5	25	5	35	+5	+11	+1	+17	..	29	8	37	10	51	10	71	Seventeen additonal deaths ascertained.
					Mehunda .	...	297																				Chandpur all Lodhas, Mehunda various castes.
							489																				Bhur villages kharif total failure . 3 families abandoned the village and 1 new one came All suffered great distress, and 11 deaths are directly ascribed by the people to starvation A good many reduced to eat sag, bathua, polanga cattle sold.
					Sultanpur,	324	299	4	5	4	13	2	8	5	15	—2	+3	+1	+2	13	17	13	43	7	27	17	50	Of 13 deaths in police returns, 2 were found to have occurred in another village, on the other hand 4 other deaths were discovered.
																											Bhur village : mixed castes one family abandoned and two came into the village kharif a total failure ; 3 deaths ascribed to starvation The Chamars got work on a canal distributary ; the Kachis remained in the village.
					Total for Thana Sirhpura.	1,018	1,059	4	24	9	37	7	38	12	57	3	14	3	20	4	23	9	35	7	36	11	54	
		Nidhauli	6	24 10	Nagla Bandi,	237	254	6	16	5	27	6	16	5	27	...	...	...	...	24	64	20	108	24	64	29	108	No additional deaths ascertained This is a proclaimed village, and the police return is consequently very accurate, and may be accepted as a perfectly correct record
																											The high mortality is due to a small pox epidemic (15 deaths); two deaths are ascribed to starvation, one being a stranger found dead on the road.
					Rustamgarh,	718	614	.	22	13	35	4	22	16	42	+4	...	+3	×7	.	27 5	16	43 5	5	27·5	26	52 5	Seven additional deaths ascertained 13 cases of small-pox.
					Nada Nani,	...	55																				Eight deaths ascribed to hunger, of which 4 took place in the latter half of the year, of these 4, two, I think, are unlikely to be true, in the other cases, the condition of surviving relatives renders their story probable.
					Kamalpur .	...	134																				
							803																				This village is the residence of two Thakuranis of high position who own it They do not appear to have done much for their tenantry. A few Chamars left the village, but have since returned, and two new families came. A good number found work on the canal.

DISTRICTS ETAH AND MAINPURI. —*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death-rate as returned: November to December, 1877.	Death-rate as returned: January to June, 1878	Death-rate as returned: July to December, 1878.	Circle.	Death-rate returned: November to December, 1877.	Death-rate returned: January to June, 1878	Death-rate returned: July to December, 1878	Village	Census: 1872.	Census: 1878.	Deaths in mortuary returns: November to December, 1877	Deaths in mortuary returns: January to June, 1878	Deaths in mortuary returns: July to December, 1878.	Deaths in mortuary returns: Total.*	Deaths ascertained: November to December, 1877	Deaths ascertained: January to June, 1878	Deaths ascertained: July to December, 1878	Deaths ascertained: Total.	Difference: November to December, 1877.	Difference: January to June, 1878.	Difference: July to December, 1878.	Difference: Total.	Death rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns: November to December, 1877	On mortuary returns: January to June, 1878.	On mortuary returns: July to December, 1878.	On mortuary returns: Total.	On present census enquiry: November to December, 1877	On present census enquiry: January to June, 1878	On present census enquiry: July to December, 1879	On present census enquiry: Total.	REMARKS.
								Jatauli	761	717	6	30	15	51	6	30	15	51		..	..	..	7	36	18	61	7	36	18	61	No additional deaths ascertained This is a proclaimed village only 31 deaths were mentioned to me at the calling over of the roll, and the remainder were discovered from the chaukidar's book and were then attested by the relatives, who had forgotten to mention them when first asked Police record is probably quite correct and complete Half the deaths (25) are due to small pox, deducting which the average for this village is low The kharif was an entire failure, but nearly every one got work on the new canal works, and no deaths are ascribed to starvation eight families left the village during the famine.
								Nagla Kanhai	...	81																					
								„ Gangi,	..	8																					
								„ Pano,	..	30																					
										836																					
								Baragaon . Nagla Rup. „ Dalip „ Kayla. „ Mohan. „ Dhonthia. „ Jawaharpur.	1,262	1,268	5	24	10	39	10	37	19	66	+5	+13	+9	+27	4	19	8	31	8	29	15	52	Twenty-seven additional deaths ascertained, and this probably is not all: 26 deaths from small-pox and 11 deaths ascribed to starvation, i.e., 6 old men, 1 old woman, 2 young children and 2 middle-aged kharif estimated at four annas only. All the labouring class got work on the canal, and the hunger deaths are ascribed to the fact that the wages paid only supported the able-bodied labourers, and left no margin for the old and feeble of the family, and those who laboured lived away from the village for the time being But for the canal, the people say, the mortality would have been much greater. None fled the village, and there were no new comers.
								Total for Thana Nidhauli	2,978	3,161	17	92	43	152	26	105	55	186	9	13	12	34	5	29	16	47	8	33	17	58	
Mainpuri.	5	20	15	Jasrana,	3·5	18	14	Kondri ...	230	333	4	5	8	17	4	6	9	19	.	+1	+1	+2	8	10	16	34	8	12	18	38	Two additional deaths ascertained No deaths ascribed to starvation Nearly half the usual kharif is said to have been secured by well-irrigation and in some part by canal-irrigation. Five families left the village for a time all have since returned and five new families came into the village Some found work on the canal. The Government revenue suspended till the rabi kist was mostly paid without borrowing. On the whole, this village fared pretty well.
								Nagla Raojit	51																						
								„ Paliya	125	156																					
									406	489																					

Jhapára ...	945	1,061	7	23	27	57	7	22	27	57	...	...	...	...	5	15	18	38	5	15	18	38	Only 42 deaths were named to me in the first instance; the balance is accounted for by deaths of strangers. This village is on the main road from Shikohabad to Etah, and hundreds of people during the scarcity came begging into this village, remained a few days, and moved on. These came both from beyond the Jumna and beyond the Ganges. These deaths being attested by the zamindars, I have accepted them, but deducting them, the resulting average for the village is only 28 per 1,000 for 14 months, and I think some deaths have not been reported. The zamindars are Ahirs, residents; though close to the canal, well-irrigation is chiefly practised, a good kharif on 400 bighas was thus secured in 1285. There was no starvation, no one had to abandon the village, all got good food, none went to relief works, and they relieved passing strangers extensively.
Nagla Mau,	88	92																					
„ Sheoram,	72	81																					
„ Bari ...	65	92																					
„ Rati ...	20	23																					
„ Amar ...	...	67																					
„ Hari Sing,	...	46																					
	1,190	1,462																					
Kutabpur ...	468	560	8	12	6	26	8	11	6	25	...	—1	...	—1	14	21	11	46	14	20	11	45	No deaths additional were ascertained, and one of those reported is of a resident of this village who died elsewhere. Six deaths ascribed to starvation, one being a stranger. About 200 bighas of kharif were secured, half by canal and half by well-irrigation, but the crop was poor, the supply of water being insufficient to counteract the hot winds. This village is inhabited and owned chiefly by Lodhas. They suffered much distress, had to borrow part of the Government demand. No one abandoned the village, however, or went to relief works.
Nagla ...	45																						
	513																						
Uttara ...	357	464	6	11	25	42	6	11	25	42	...	...	...	...	11	20	44	75	11	20	44	75	No additional deaths ascertained. Only 25 mentioned to me in calling over the roll, 12 more were subsequently identified, being in families with no representatives left and passing strangers; 5 remain who cannot be identified, but I have no reason to think they were not correctly reported. There were 12 deaths from cholera between July-December, 1878, which accounts for the high mortality of the second half of the year; 7 deaths ascribed to starvation, including 3 passing strangers found dead: 126 bighas of kharif were irrigated, but there was no outturn; not enough water.
3 Naglas ...	89	99																					
	446	563																					
																							Eight families (41 persons), Lodhas, Chamars, Dhanuks, abandoned the village, and there is no news of them. Eight families and 46 persons joined the village from native states beyond the Chambal: some of the labouring class found work on the canal.
Sonda ...	587	797	...	4	8	12	3	6	10	19	+3	+2	+2	+7		4	8	12	3	6	10	19	Seven additional deaths ascertained. About 5 persons of this village died elsewhere. Even including these, the resulting ratio is so small that I am constrained to think that I have not succeeded in finding out all. Three deaths ascribed to starvation. Half this village belongs to Lodhas in various small shares. The Lodhas number 584 out of the total population, and are well off. In the last three years 39 families (130 persons) have joined this village, which accounts for most of the great increase in population; half of these came during the scarcity, nearly all being Lodhas.
Nagla Gaj ...	124	110																					
„ Udai...	...	53																					
	711	960																					
																							The kharif was almost a total failure: by selling jungle produce, by borrowing from Bohras and from their own funds, the bad times were got over. The Khatri who owns half the village advanced freely to the tenants.

DISTRICTS ETAH AND MAINPURI.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(continued).

District.	Death rate as returned.			Circle.	Death-rate returned.			Village.	Census.		Deaths in mortuary returns.				Deaths ascertained.				Difference.				Death-rate per 1,000. On mortuary returns.				Death-rate per 1,000. On present census enquiry				Remarks.
	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		1878.	1879.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	
								Sabalpur ...	484	525	2	4	4	10	2	4	4	10	...	...	...	...	4	8	8	20	4	8	8	20	No additional deaths discovered, and only 9 of the 10 reported strictly identified. I can see no reason for concealment, but the number of deaths is suspiciously small, even for a good year. I encountered more than usual stupidity in this village. No deaths ascribed to starvation. No abscondings and no new arrivals. This village belongs to Lodhas, who are well off and make up 377 of the total population. Although the kharíf crop was a failure, there does not appear to have been much suffering. The zamindars borrowed to the extent of Rs. 1,400 to go on with, and advanced to the tenants.
								(Jasrána) ...																							
								Nagla Pipal,	167	171	..	..	...	...	..	3	4	7	...	+3	+4	+7									7 deaths ascertained in Nagla Pipal, where none were reported: 11 deaths ascertained in Sikandarpur, where 7 were reported.
								Sikandarpur,	296	331	..	2	5	7	2	3	6	11	+2	+1	+1	+4									
									463	502	.	2	5	7	2	6	10	18	2	4	5	11	..	4	10	14	4	12	20	36	These are two naglas of Jasrána. Jasrána with its 11 naglas comprises a population of 3,888, only 34 deaths reported in 8 months; ratio 8 per mille only from November, 1877, to June, 1878. I tested two naglas or hamlets as specimens, and have no doubt that the proportion of deaths not reported is the same all through, and that at least twice as many deaths occurred as were reported. This is the thana too where the report is made daily.
								Total for Thana Jasrána.	4,213	5,061	27	61	83	171	32	67	91	190	5	6	8	19	5	12	16	33	6	13	18	37	No deaths ascribed to hunger, and no deaths of strangers reported, though this is on the high road only a few miles from Jhapara, where 15 such deaths were reported. This is the grossest case of non-reporting I have yet come across.

		Shikohabad.	5	20	19	Badarka ...	119	86	...	...	...	...	1	2	6	9	+1	+2	+6	+9	...	...	...	...	12	23	70	105	No deaths reported: 9 ascertain. There is no chaukidar to this village. It was formerly included in Dakhnara: but since it has been made a separate mahál, the chaukidar of Dakhnara has ceased to consider it within his beat. Five deaths ascribed to hunger, one as late as October, 1878, due rather to breakdown of health in the famine than to want of food at time of death: 3 of the 6 deaths in July-December I think probably occurred earlier, but I cannot be certain. The Thakur cultivators of this village formerly held it under lease from the zamindar; that has been taken from them, and they now have but little land in this village, and cultivate in the neighbouring villages. They are very poor. Seven families, including 27 persons, left the village in the scarcity, and have not returned, several others went away temporarily. The Chamars got work in the brick-fields (canal work) not far off.
						Tiramai ...	177	196	3	5	8	16	3	5	8	16	...	...	...	...	15	25	40	80	15	25	40	80	No additional deaths ascertained. Only 9 were certified to me in the first instance, the remaining 7 were subsequently identified and attested, 5 of them being in families who had no representative left in the village. No deaths ascribed to starvation Kharif a total failure. The Kachis remained in the village, and by borrowing and selling lived on till Kuar, when they sowed carrots for subsistence. A few Chamars went to the canal works.
						Dakhnara ...	676	612	1	25	19	45	8	18	19	45	+7	—7	...	...	1	25	19	45	8	18	19	45	No additional deaths ascertained. In the first instance only 34 were reported to me, with some difficulty the names of 10 others belonging to families who had left the village were ascertained and attested. There remained one which I accept as correct, though not identified, and there are probably others unascertained, for the reporting has not been punctual, *i.e.*, 10 were reported *enbloc* in February, of whom 6 at least appear to have died before the end of December: in November no report, in December only 1, January none. Fifty-four families, including 142 persons, left this village during the scarcity, and have not returned, and the villagers could not state where they had gone: 4 deaths ascribed to starvation, of which one was a stranger found dead on the road, the other 3 are two old men in July, and one woman in November, 1878. The absence of any deaths from this cause earlier may be accounted for by the exodus which took place. It is not clear why the distress was so severe here as it is reported, that out of 883 bighas total culturable area 211 produced a moderate kharif in 1285 by well-irrigation. But apparently this village depends but little on the rabi crop.
						Nagla Nensukh.	83	78																					
						„ Abadpur.	29	16																					
						„ Naukath.	27	19																					
						„ Mohnipur.	276	311																					
							1,091	1,036																					
						Mihrabad ...	251	217	1	6	16	23	1	6	6	23	...	...	...	...	5	27	73	105	5	27	73	105	No additional deaths reported and none probable. No deaths from starvation among the villagers, but two strangers died therefrom. A great outbreak of fever accounts for the high mortality of the second half of the year. The kharif was a failure; by borrowing, selling, and to some extent by working on the canal, they managed to held on. None left the village on account of the scarcity, though the population has fallen off since 1872. They suffered much privation: carrots largely sown here as everywhere else.

DISTRICTS ETAH AND MAINPURI.—*Statement of villages in which enquiry was made*—(concluded).

District.	Death-rate as returned			Circle.	Death-rate returned			Village.	Census.		Deaths in mortuary returns.				Deaths ascertained				Difference.				Death-rate per 1,000								Remarks
																							On mortuary returns.				On present census enquiry.				
	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		1872.	1879.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878	Total.	
								Nizámpur Garúmá.	324	327	5	6	4	15	6	6	11	23	+1	..	+7	+8	15	16	12	45	18	18	38	69	Eight additional deaths ascertained. This is a good instance to illustrate the hopelessness of a complete return of the mortality for the past year. On calling over the census roll, 14 deaths were named to me, every family was represented at the count, and attention particularly directed by asking in a variety of ways to the deaths in the family during two years past It was asked in detail, if any old man, old woman, young child had died; if father, mother, son, daughter, grandson, grandchild, nephew, niece, brother's wife, &c, &c, according to the possibilities of the case, as inferred from the census roll, had died. As these 14 deaths were not only one short of the police return, but differed in detail, the assembled villagers had their memories again stimulated, and they recollected 5 more deaths, of which the particulars were attested As the Ahirs of this village are proclaimed, it occurred to me to compare the infanticide register with my return, and I thereby discovered 4 infant deaths not included in the ordinary mortuary register, nor mentioned to me, and on sending for members of the families concerned, they attested these 4 additional deaths The return is now probably perfect as far as the proclaimed Ahirs are concerned, but these only comprise half the population. In this village all the deaths are ascribed to fever, none to starvation or small-pox Although scarcely any kharíf was saved, the people did not suffer any great privations. The village belongs to the Ahirs, and they are tolerably well off, and were able to pay the Government revenue without borrowing. Some got work on the new canal hard by and the zamindars gave employment and kept the tenants together. No one left the village on account of the scarcity.

Upti, Nagla Chamaran. Nagla Hira Singh.	471	529	1	4	6	11	3	4	7	14	+2	...	+1	+3	2	8	12	22	6	8	13	27	Three additional deaths ascertained. No deaths ascribed to starvation. Village belongs to two Brahmans, who fed their tenants and kept them together. Only one man left the village, and two came into it. A few got work on the canal. Government revenue was paid without borrowing. No strangers died in the village, though hundreds passed through it.
Siyárman ...	289	233	2	4	1	7	1	3	7	1	—1	—1	+6	+4	8	16	4	28	4	13	30	47	Eleven deaths ascertained as against 7 in police return, but the times do not agree. There are no Musalmans in this village, yet two deaths of Musalmans are reported. There are other villages named Siyárman, and I expect there has been some confusion made. Village belongs to Ahirs. Kharif was a failure. Nine families, 43 persons, left the village in the scarcity, and have not returned. These were labourers, chiefly Chamars and Dhobis. In November the village received takávi, and borrowed what else was wanted. No stranger died in the village, and no deaths ascribed to starvation.
Bakalpur ...	217	221	4	9	1	14	2	7	6	15	—3	—2	+5	+1	18	41	5	64	9	32	27	68	Fifteen deaths ascertained against 14 reported, but the times do not agree. One death of a wanderer reported from starvation. Village belongs to a Lucknow resident. People all Ahirs. There was no kharíf that year. They sold 25 head of cattle, and their rabi sowings were restricted in consequence. They got seed advances from Government Four families, 22 persons, left the village, and have not returned.
Birahimabad,	406	274	2	4	4	10	3	7	9	19	+1	+3	+5	+9	7	15	15	37	11	26	33	70	Nine additional deaths ascertained. This enquiry was made by the kanúngo and patwári. No deaths ascribed to starvation, I see no reason for doubting the return. The deaths are ascribed to fever, excepts 5 deaths to cholera. The great reduction in the population of this village is accounted for by the great number who have left in the last four years: 79 persons are reported to have left in the scarcity, and 43 in the two or three years previous, total 121: and there have been no new comers.
Total for Thána Shikohabad.	3,345	3,119	19	63	99	141	28	58	89	175	+9	—5	+30	+34	6	20	19	45	9	18·5	28·5	56	

The 23rd February, 1879.

D. T. ROBERTS,
Offg. Joint-Magistrate,
On Special Duty.

STATEMENT No 2.

Abstract from village statement showing deaths reported and ascertained by circles.

District	Death-rate as returned.			Circle.	Death-rate returned			Village.	Census.		Deaths in mortuary returns.				Deaths ascertained.				Difference.				Deaths per 1,000. On mortuary returns.				Deaths per 1,000. On present enquiry			
	November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878		November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.		1872	1879.	November to December, 1877	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878.	July to December, 1878.	Total.	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total	November to December, 1877.	January to June, 1878	July to December, 1878	Total
Agra ...	5·	28	33·	Khandauli ...	4	22	18	4 villages and 6 hamlets	3,454	3,319	5	74	91	170	9	90	154	253	4	16	63	83	1·5	22·5	27·5	51·5	3	27	46·5	76·5
				Aháran ...	5·	34·5	24	2 ditto	80	843	6	45	14	65	6	45	14	65	...	...	...	...	7	53·5	16·5	77	7·	53·5	16·5	77·
				Jalesar ...	4·	21·	23	4 ditto 7 ditto .	3,795	4,197	32	89	5	176	32	90	55	177	...	1	...	1	8	21	13	42	8	21	13	42
				Sikandra ...	8·	38·	30	5 ditto 8 ditto ..	2,93.	2,451	23	123	235	331	27	127	335	489	4	4	100	108	9	49·	94	152	11	51·	134	199
				Batesar ...	4	18·	18	5 ditto 8 ditto ...	2,440	2,374	15	52	50	117	21	64	57	142	6	12	7	25	6	22	21·	49	9·	27	24	60·
				Bâh ...	4·	30	26	6 ditto 5 ditto	2,444	2,400	4	59	40	103	4	77	47	128	...	18	7	25	2·	28·	19·	49·	2	37	22·	61·
				Hatkant ...	3	33	20	5 ditto 3 ditto ...	3,077	2,368	18	87	[illegible]	157	15	87	71	173	2	...	14	16	5·	37	24·	66·	6	37·	30·	73·
				Kachaura ..	3·	19·	24	Ditto ditto ...	3,489	2,794	9	52	71	132	11	52	80	143	2	...	9	11	3	19	25·	47·	4	19·	28	51·
				Total ...	...	...	...	36 villages and 35 hamlets	6,59	20,446	107	581	613	1,301	125	632	813	1 570	18	51	200	269	5	29	31·	65·	6·	32	40	78·
Etah ...	5·5	25	10·5	Etah R ...	5	22	14	3 villages and 1 hamlet ..	2,596	2,828	8	43	29	80	14	65	41	120	6	22	12	40	3·	19	11·	31	5.	25·	16	46·
				Sirhpura ...	5	25·	11	3 ditto 3 ditto ...	1,018	1,059	4	24	9	37	7	38	12	57	3	14	3	20	4	2	9	35·	7·	36	11	54
				Nidhauli ...	6	24·	10	4 ditto 11 ditto .	2,978	3,161	17	92	43	152	26	105	55	186	9	13	12	34	5	2	13	47	8·	33	17·	58·
				Total ...	...	...	..	10 villages and 14 hamlets...	6,59	7,048	29	159	81	269	47	208	110	363	18	49	27	94	4	23	12	39·	7·	30	15·	42·
Mainpuri ...	5·	20	15	Jasrána ...	3·5	18·	14	7 villages and 14 hamlets ..	4,218	5,061	27	61	83	171	32	67	91	190	5	6	8	19	5	12	16	33	6·	13	18·	37·
				Shikohabad ...	5	20	19	9 ditto 7 ditto ..	3,345	3,119	19	63	59	141	28	58	89	175	9	—5	30	34	6	20	19·	45 .	9·	18·5	28·5	56·
				Total ...	..	.	...	16 villages and 21 hamlets .	7,558	8,180	46	124	142	312	60	125	180	365	14	1	38	53	6	15	17	38·	7·	15	22·	44·
				Grand Total,	...	...	...	62 villages and 70 hamlets...	36,588	35,674	182	864	836	1,882	232	965	1,103	2,298	50	101	265	416	5·	24·	23·	52	6·5	27·	31·	64·5

D. T ROBERTS,

Officiating Joint Magistrate.

STATEMENT No. 3.

Abstract of causes of death.

Circle.	*November, 1877 to June, 1878.*							*July, 1878 to December, 1878.*						
	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Starvation.	Other causes.	Total.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel complaint.	Starvation.	Other causes.	Total.
1. Khandauli	...	15	41	12	19	12	99	...	...	110	39	3	2	154
2. Aháran	...	28	11	1	10	1	51	...	...	11	1	...	2	14
3. Jalesar	...	38	49	18	16	7	123	7	3	32	4	...	10	56
4. Batesar	2	8	43	12	12	8	85	...	4	35	7	5	6	57
5. Báh	...	5	26	23	21	6	81	...	...	38	5	3	1	47
6. Hatkant	...	23	33	7	36	3	102	...	...	28	26	11	6	71
7. Kachaura	...	19	22	6	9	7	63	...	11	43	13	1	12	80
8. Sikandra	1	9	108	15	19	9	154	2	2	240	55	17	19	335
Total, Agra Circles ...	3	145	333	89	135	53	758	9	20	537	150	40	58	814
Nidhauli	...	72	26	7	17	9	131	1	7	31	1	4	11	55
Sirhpura	...	9	13	1	14	8	45	...	...	4	3	...	5	12
Etah	...	28	13	10	17	11	79	...	2	18	8	5	8	41
Total, Etah Circles ...	...	109	52	18	48	28	255	1	9	53	12	9	24	108
Jasrána	...	8	46	...	31	14	99	12	4	56	2	...	15	91
Shikohabad	6	14	45	3	7	8	83	...	1	60	11	8	9	89
Total, Mainpuri Circles ...	6	22	91	3	38	22	182	12	5	118	13	8	24	180
GRAND TOTAL ...	9	276	476	110	221	103	1,195	22	34	708	175	57	106	1,102

23rd February, 1879.

D. T. ROBERTS,
Officiating Joint Magistrate.

STATEMENT NO. 4.

Age and sex statement, November, 1877 to June, 1878.

District.	Circle.	Age at the time of death. Under one year. Male.	Under one year. Female.	From one to 15 years. Male.	From one to 15 years. Female.	From 15 to 45 years. Male.	From 15 to 45 years. Female.	Over 45 years. Male.	Over 45 years. Female	Total.	Total males.	Total females.
Agra ...	Batesar	5	2	10	8	16	11	14	19	85	45	40
	Báh	7	1	11	7	14	12	15	14	81	47	34
	Hatkant	5	7	15	12	19	9	18	17	102	57	45
	Kachaura	7	3	11	6	7	7	11	11	63	36	27
	Sikandra	14	7	22	16	18	8	31	22	138	85	53
	Total ...	38	20	69	49	74	47	89	83	469		
Etah ...	Etah R.	18	2	17	8	11	5	15	3	79	61	18
	Sirhpura	4	6	6	4	7	7	6	5	45	23	22
	Nidhauli	8	8	43	24	11	7	20	10	131	82	49
	Total ...	30	16	66	36	29	19	41	18	255		
Mainpuri...	Jasrána	11	3	10	17	14	8	27	9	99	62	37
	Shikohabad	8	6	8	7	15	6	23	10	83	54	29
	Total ...	19	9	18	24	29	14	50	19	182		
	Grand Total ...	87	45	153	109	132	80	180	120	906	552	354

Age and sex statement, July to December, 1878.

District.	Circle.	Age at the time of death. Under one year. Male.	Under one year. Female.	From one to 15 years. Male.	From one to 15 years. Female.	From 15 to 45 years. Male.	From 15 to 45 years. Female.	Over 45 years. Male.	Over 45 years. Female	Total.	Total males.	Total females.
Agra ...	Batesar	2	1	12	7	8	5	11	11	57	33	24
	Báh	2	7	8	2	8	2	8	10	47	26	21
	Hatkant	8	1	10	4	14	7	16	11	71	48	23
	Kachaura	6	4	8	8	8	10	14	22	80	36	44
	Sikandra	34	38	50	56	42	42	47	42	351	173	178
	Total ...	52	51	88	77	80	66	96	96	606		
Etah ...	Etah R.	7	4	5	2	4	6	9	4	41	25	16
	Sirhpura	1	2	1	1	2	2	1	2	12	5	7
	Nidhauli	7	5	10	9	11	4	5	4	55	33	22
	Total ...	15	11	16	12	17	12	15	10	108		
Mainpuri...	Jasrána	3	5	19	7	19	11	14	13	91	55	36
	Shikohabad	8	10	7	11	12	9	17	15	89	44	45
	Total ...	11	15	26	18	31	20	31	28	180		
	Grand Total ...	78	77	130	107	128	98	142	134	894	478	416

These reports were submitted to the Government of India with the following letter:—

No. 596, dated Allahabad, the 17th March, 1879.

From—Secretary to Government, N.-W. Provinces and Oudh,

To—Secy. to Govt. of India, Public Works Department (Famine).

SIR,—In continuation of my letter No. 318, dated 10th February, 1879, I am directed to submit, for the consideration of His Excellency the Governor-General in Council, copies of the reports received from Captain Pitcher and Messrs. Benett and Roberts on the result of their enquiry into the excessive mortality in the Rohilkhand, Lucknow, and Rae Bareli, and Agra Divisions during 1877-78, and to communicate the following observations.

2. The time allowed to these officers for the investigation they had to make was too short. Captain Pitcher, under demi-official instructions, began his enquiry in the end of November, but the others were not at work till the 10th or 11th of January; and as their reports were called for by the end of February, they had only five weeks at their disposal, a period too short to permit of exhaustive enquiry. It is much to their credit that, considering the shortness of the time allowed, and in the absence of any preliminary arrangements to facilitate enquiry, they have done so much and have submitted reports of so much value.

3. The three officers agree in some of their conclusions on the more important points involved, on others they differ. It was to be expected that enquiring among people in different parts, whose character and habits are dissimilar, they should be led to different conclusions as to some of the causes of the increased mortality and the effect of different modes of relief. Probably their opinions might have been modified had the enquiry been continued longer and extended over a wider area.

4. The three reports taken together afford ample illustration of the complexity of the problem how to provide relief for those suffering from the distress consequent on drought. Many of those who died from want were, it is clear, able to procure some sustenance. They perished because it was not enough to enable them to resist cold or other influences that produce disease. The difficulty is to devise some measure of charitable relief which would not take the people from their homes or tend to sap the self-reliant spirit that is the best security against general demoralization when high prices prevail—that would have supplemented the results of their own efforts, and not led to any relaxation of the endeavour to earn a living by labour.

5. With reference to the points noted in para. 4 of the letter* from the Secretary to the Famine Commission, I am to say that the order in which the fourteen districts stand in para. 14 of the letter from Dr. Cuningham (received under cover of your letter No. 19C., dated 30th December, 1878), does not correspond closely with that of the pressure from famine, though to some extent it does. It is by no means easy to say in what order the districts should be placed to show the extent to which they suffered from famine. His Honor has to depend on the report of the officers who described the condition of the few districts they knew intimately, and there is no common standard by which the condition of each district could be described and its place fixed.

*No. 1A., dated 27th December, 1878.

Bijnor first, and after it the other districts of the Rohilkhand Division, Budaun Shahjahanpur, Moradabad, Bareilly. The next would be Lucknow, Rae Bareli, Bara Banki, Basti, Gorakhpur, Azamgarh, Agra, Muttra. The districts of Unao, Etah, Farukhabad, and Hardoi would be below Agra and Muttra, and Basti and Gorakhpur above Sitapur and Partabgarh. Azamgarh also would be placed much higher in the list.

6. The reports all show that a clear distinction ought to be drawn between the three periods—

(1) Before the rabi harvest of 1878,

(2) From the rabi harvest to the rains of 1878,

(3) During the rains of 1878,

that however good reason there may be for holding that the registration of deaths is still defective, especially in regard to the causes of death, it has greatly improved; and that special efforts were everywhere made during 1877-78 to secure more accurate reporting.

7. Captain Pitcher's report (and as he was longest at work, he had more opportunities for testing the point) shows that it is a mistake to suppose that reports were not in excess of the truth as well as in defect. The other officers did not find so much evidence of excessive reporting, but they found that there was no serious deficiency, and all the reports show that the statistics of population are not a safe basis for calculating the rate of mortality.

8. The three officers agree in the conclusion that mortality in the first period was far greater in villages than in towns; that the sufferers were chiefly agricultural laborers, the very poorest cultivators and village artizans—while shopkeepers and even professional beggars did not suffer at all, or very little. The mortality was greatest among the very young and the very old, and was greater among men than women. Mr. Roberts alone supposes that deaths of women were concealed.

9. It is the unanimously expressed opinion that the excessive mortality in the second period was due to small-pox, and did not occur specially among those who suffered from want.

10. As to the effect of the relief measures there is some difference of opinion amongst the enquirers. Poorhouses on the authorized system, except for regular beggars, do not seem to be favourably regarded. Mr. Benett testifies to the good done by relief works, especially those undertaken by large zamindars, to whom takávi advances were given for the purpose; while Captain Pitcher shows that in the Rohilkhand Division the unwillingness to come to relief works has not been exaggerated.

11. With regard to the 6th para. of the letter from the Secretary to the Famine Commission, I am to explain that the Agra Division was the only one of those enquired into in which mortality in the third period was excessive, and it was undoubtedly due to the epidemic of fever which prevailed among all classes in the Agra, Meerut, and Jhánsi Divisions, and which had no special connection with the distress, though insufficient sustenance in previous months may have caused some persons more readily to succumb to it. A similar outbreak of fever occurred in the Benares Division, and there produced great mortality also.

12. In conclusion, I am to add that the other questions raised in these reports in connection with the improvement of the registration of vital statistics and other matters will be duly considered hereafter.

CHAPTER VI.

FINANCIAL.

In the foregoing chapters, the extent of the pressure and the measures of relief afforded by Government have been fully described. It now only remains to consider the cost to the State of these measures.

(a) Relief works.

In the statement appended to section 1 of Chapter III. are shown the particulars of all works carried out in these provinces for purposes of relief during 1877, 1878, and 1879. In that statement are entered all works carried on in each district—the relief labor and support they afforded, the cost of contingent and other items—the work done for the outlay—the actual cost and the cost at ordinary rates—and the adjustment on these data against Public Works (at ordinary rates) and against relief for expenditure for all beyond that.

Generally, outlay wholly unproductive (*i. e.*, giving nothing to Public Works, such as improving and deepening tanks, constructing poor-houses and hospitals), has been charged to relief at the full amount of outlay. The surveying expenses and tools and plant have been apportioned off whenever the special outlay on these items has appeared to be in excess of what might fairly be expended during the time. Compensation for land has been wholly charged against Public Works.

The condensed abstract at the end of the statement gives the labor and outlay for each division, and separately for the North-Western Provinces and Oudh. It shows that a gross expenditure has been accounted for under relief operations of Rs. 18,56,965-12-2.

This is represented by—

	Rs	a.	p.
i. Relief labor and support	14,02,630	14	5
ii. Other items of charge	4,54,334	13	9
Total ...	18,56,965	12	2

This outlay was made in the several branches of the Public Works Department and has been adjusted between Public Works and Relief, according to the following table:—

	Outlay.						Adjustment.					
	On labor and support.			On other items of charge.			Total.			To Public Works			To Relief.		
	Rs.	a.	p	Rs	a	p.	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p	Rs.	a.	p.
N.-W. P., B. & R. Branch,	9,52,046	1	3	3,35,791	2	0	12,87,837	3	3	7,61,061	2	8	5,26,776	0	7
Oudh ditto ..	2,56,019	4	8	42,739	11	8	2,98,759	0	4	1,61,038	10	11	1,37,720	5	5
Railway Branch ...	1,30,368	11	5	37,004	0	8	1,67,372	12	1	78,952	5	2	88,420	6	11
Irrigation ditto ...	64,196	13	1	38,799	15	5	1,0[illegible],996	12	6	47,773	2	6	55,223	10	0
Total ...	14,02,630	14	5	4,54,334	13	9	18,56,965	12	2	10,48,825	5	3	8,08,140	6	11

Relief and support were afforded by item 1 for one day, and the average cost of that over the whole Province was as follows:—

Number.	Description of laborer.	Average cost of each in pies.	Total.		
			Rs.	a.	p.
85,93,439	Men	17 85	8,03,887	7	8
76,78,504	Women	11 54	4 61,431	12	2
43,84,537	Children	6	1,37,311	10	7
2,06,56,480	All	13 04	14,02,630	14	5

The number of people who obtained relief equal to one day's support and the average wage prevailing in each district are given in the following table :—

Division.	District.	Number employed.			Average cost of each in pies.		
		Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.	Women.	Children.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	19,114	1,660	2,299	49 3	15 2	7·
	Saháranpur ...	26,347	26,064	10,537	17·	10·	5 8
	Muzaffarnagar ...	25,548	3,586	1 992	24 8	28·8	20·8
	Meerut ...	166,030	66,485	25,821	28·6	18·1	14·6
	Bulandshahr ...	15,724	4,919	3,570	17 6	12·4	9 3
	Aligarh ...	26,313	1,566				
				3,401	39·5	22·4	14·4
Rohilkhand.	Barelly ...	601,138	528,138	398,355	18·3	11 9	5 7
	Bijnor ...	562,433	500,104	347,586	15·	9·	3 5
	Budaun ...	494,390	314,916	304,891	19 5	12·8	6 5
	Moradabad ...	257,764	160,431	88,911	16 5	9·8	6 5
	Shájahánpur ...	223,799	137,582	90,572	17·	11·7	4 8
Kumaun.	Garhwál ...	104,629	292	8,168	25·	19·5	14·9
	Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái ...	...	...	..	...	...	...
Agra.	Agra ...	1,594,850	1,704,265	723,040	19 2	12·7	6·9
	Etah ...	72,888	11,277	13,248	20·4	13 2	9·4
	Etáwah ...	226,406	194 228	66,824	14 9	8 5	4·
	Farukhabad ...	343,717	74 361	67,365	20 9	12·4	7·
	Mainpuri ...	171,430	43,471	46,167	19 6	12·7	6 6
	Muttra ...	919,805	751,685	364,004	14·	10·8	5.
Allahabad.	Allahabad ...	2,392	3,870	1,480	16 4	11 6	6·
	Bánda ...	1,992	2,342	1,113	19·2	12·	12·
	Cawnpore ...	24,793	17,290	3,549	12·4	10 8	8·
	Fatehpur ...	2,127	2,102	1,039	15·	11 9	6·
	Hamírpur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	5,015	4,424	1,650	18	11·1	12·
Benares.	Azamgarh ...	48,361	42,700	32,029	18·1	11·5	8 5
	Basti ...	760,578	1,071,224	855,915	15·2	10·8	5·8
	Benares ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gházípur ...	3,843	7,540	2 697	10 9	7 9	5·
	Gorakhpur ...	43,888	87,966	28,885	16·	10·5	7 5
	Mírzapur ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jhánsi.	Jalaun ...	111,493	98,510	40,180	17 6	10·5	6·4
	Jhánsi ...	227,054	188,377	64,780	19 9	12 4	8·
	Lalitpur ...	60,742	49,527	8,437	28·9	12 8	7·
Lucknow.	Lucknow	231,488	219,652	66,240	15·3	11·9	6·1
	Unao	83,819	140,804	36,696	17·5	11 6	4 2
	Bara Banki	322,736	300,508	98,285	15 3	11·6	8·1
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad	42,124	15,410	4,914	21·8	12·2	8·2
	Gonda	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Bahraich	71,293	9,026	13,046	28 1	14·3	12·5
Sitapur.	Sítapur	8,768	3,387	2,436	15·4	12	9·6
	Hardoi ...	32,465	15,533	6,129	14·5	9·	6·
	Kheri ...	3,009	1,749	1,004	19 6	13 3	7·7
Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli	572,940	741,128	478,601	19·7	11·5	5 8
	Sultanpur	31,792	55,276	42,362	13·6	11·9	5 6
	Partabgarh	55,402	80,129	26,974	20·1	12·	6

This table affords a ready reference to the relief given in each district. Any more detailed information as to people employed on works and rates of wage, with totals for each division, can be found in the detailed and abstract statement.

The other charges, amounting to Rs. 4,54,334-13-9, are described in the following table :—

Division.	Collecting and carting metal for roads, bridges, culverts, &c., and other work not done by relief labor.	Compensation for land.	Survey operations.	Tools and plant.	Extra establishment and contingencies.	Special.	Total.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut ...	5,064 5 11	...	332 13 10	2,991 8 6	2,583 14 8	...	10,972 10 11
Rohilkhand ...	48,269 3 2	32,754 13 2	2,397 11 6	25,636 9 9	38,138 12 6	4,505 9 1	1,51,702 11 2
Kumaun ...	...	...	...	...	705 11 5	...	705 11 5
Agra ...	45,290 2 6	2,248 7 2	...	15,260 1 9	25,884 5 7	106,544 11 3	1,95,227 12 3
Allahabad ...	8,416 9 1	...	3,856 3 4	4,165 11 2	945 2 7	...	17,386 10 2
Benares ...	...	...	127 12 11	459 6 0	18,624 8 11	...	19,211 11 10
Jhánsi ...	6,652 1 10	...	291 4 0	2,347 4 2	3,513 4 4	...	12,803 14 4
Lucknow ...	3,201 9 4	860 13 9	750 0 9	7,111 10 2	3,907 2 0	...	15,831 4 0
Fyzabad ...	8,413 9 2	352 14 3	1,811 3 6	2,[illegible]9 8 10	957 14 8	...	11,824 14 0
Sitapur ...	1,734 7 8	2,440 12 11	660 1 2	2,373 15 4	334 12 0	...	7,544 1 1
Rae Bareli ...	...	...	2 204 4 1	1,831 14 8	3,503 5 10	3,584 0 0	11,123 8 7
Total ...	1,27,042 1 3	38,657 13 3	12,434 7 1	62,467 5 4	99,098 14 6	1,14,634 4 4	4,54,334 13 9

The special items in the above are—

Rohilkhand Division.

	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Chappers, &c., for camps	4,143 1 1	
Surveying for Bareilly and Pilibhit Railway	362 8 0	
		4,505 9 1

Agra Division.

	Rs. a. p.
Special items confined to the Jumna embankment—Despatching laborers and paupers to other works and stations	7,465 12 8
Sandbags, crates, &c.	6,018 0 0
Hire of buildings	972 0 0
Hire of boats for bridges	1,106 0 0
Pay of Sappers and Miners	427 0 0
Extra establishment	4,466 0 0
Hutting	5,571 0 0
Ordnance stores	3,951 8 0
Poor-houses and hospital at Muttra	5,752 13 8
	35,730 2 4

Achneyra Railway.

	Rs. a. p.		
Compensation for lands ...	1,031 9 1		
Preliminary expenses ...	1,759 1 4		
Tools and plant ...	5,989 2 10		
Establishment and contingencies,	22,708 14 0	... 31,488 11 3	
Farukhabad Railway contingency		... 5,152 13 5	

Irrigation work.

Tools and plant ...	13,388 0 0		
Contingencies ...	20 785 0 11	... 34,173 0 11	
			106,544 11 3

Rae Bareli Division.

Special Irrigation Officer sent to examine and report on jhils in Rae Bareli district	3,584 0 0

Generally the contingencies in the above include all payments for temporary extra establishment, mates, police, muharrirs and sweepers, the expense of lodging and feeding laborers who came to the works late in the evening, feeding young

children, and the removal of sick or dead. More minute analysis would lead to no useful purpose, but the Rohilkhand Division may be taken to show that different modes of charging were practised :—

District.	Total expenditure.	Contingencies.	Wages.		
			Men.	Women.	Children.
	Rs. a. p	Rs. a. p.			
Bareilly	1,38,3'6 8 8	9,040 2 3	18·3	11 9	5·7
Bijnor	1,43,314 3 1	16,077 1 7	15	9·	3 5
Budaun	96,430 5 6	4,665 10 11	19 5	12·8	6 5
Moradabad	49,677 0 6	4,241 13 10	16·5	9·8	6 5
Shâhjahânpur	46,653 2 11	4,113 15 11	17·	11·7	4·8

Bijnor shows the highest percentage for contingencies and the lowest wages for laborers (the rates of wage in this district are acquired, because though the numbers of men, women and children are given separately, only one lump sum is charged for all). Budaun has proportionately the lowest contingencies and the highest wages. The explanation of the difference is that Bijnor kept its labor charge separate from all cost of mates, gangers, &c., while other districts made the labor include expenses of this kind.

The foregoing disposes of the gross expenditure for relief works, but the whole of this is not outlay from provincial funds and did not come into the accounts as relief outlay, for Railway and Irrigation kept their fair charges in capital, and only transferred to the regular Public Works Accounts the net charge against relief. The Public Works Department on the other hand had to transfer some of its outlay accounted for under relief to capital accounts of Irrigation and Railway. The adjustment being duly carried out, the sum of Rs. 16,97,825-13-0 remains as the outlay on relief works from provincial funds. It will be useful to record in abstract the years in which this outlay was made, the amount devoted to the object in each division, and how it was adjusted between provincial public works and relief respectively.

Divisions.	Outlay.			Adjusted to	
	1877-78.	1878-79.	Total	Public works.	Relief
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Meerut ..	26,905 0 1	7,762 8 7	34,667 8 8	32,066 8 5	2,601 0 3
Rohilkhand ...	1,93,267 12 7	2 80,781 0 1	4,74,048 12 8	3 08,152 13 2	1,65,895 15 6
Kumaun ...	9,919 4 6	2,779 0 0	12,698 4 6	11,323 1 7	1,375 2 11
Agra, Public Works,	2,86,197 15 0	1,63,390 11 11	4,49,588 10 11	2,63,315 14 11	1,86,272 12 0
Agra, Railway ...	...	88,420 6 11	88,420 6 11	...	88,420 6 11
Agra, Irrigation ..	...	51,085 12 1	51,085 12 1	...	51,085 12 1
Allahabad ..	16,011 15 1	6 200 2 9	22,212 1 10	14,734 11 3	7,477 6 7
Benares	15,170 3 6	1,68,956 11 6	1,84,126 15 0	34 101 9 1	1,50,025 5 11
Jhánsi	56,385 1 2	22,249 2 11	78,634 4 1	64,952 0 9	13 682 3 4
Lucknow ...	40,004 8 7	75,076 11 6	1,15,081 4 1	65 696 0 4	49,384 13 9
Fyzabad	24,472 15 11	3,391 8 11	27,864 8 10	21,703 15 0	6,160 9 10
Sitapur	9,186 15 9	3,229 1 3	12,416 1 0	8 416 2 1	3,999 14 11
Rae Bareli ...	22,823 0 8	1,24,158 1 9	1,46,981 2 5	65,222 3 6	81,758 14 11
Total ...	a. 7,00,344 12 10	a. 9,97,181 0 2	16,97,825 13 0	8,89,685 6 1	8,08,140 6 11

a a. These are the real amounts for each year, but as the transfers to capital of Irrigation and Railway were only made in 1878-79, the accounts give—

	Rs.	a	p.
For 1877-78	7,19,652	8	5
„ 1878-79	9,78,173	4	7
Total	16,97,825	13	0

The expenditure in the above table represents an extra charge, beyond the ordinary budget, on Provincial Public Works of	8,89,685	6	1
But this will be reduced by the share of Provincial Public Works Establishment charged to the pure relief outlay, *viz.*	1,65,253	15	11
So that the net extra charge is	7,24,431	6	2

The foregoing table of adjustment also shows that the charge on account of works to be borne by relief is ... 8,08,140 6 11
To which must be added share of Provincial Establishment, as in foregoing paragraph 1,65,253 15 11

Total for relief to be 9,73,394 6 10

In addition to this amount the Civil Accounts Department was in 1877-78, debited by the Irrigation Branch for purely relief outlay at Narora with Rs. 60,838; with the view of accelerating the admission of water into the Lower Ganges Canal.

(*b.*)—Charitable Relief.

The expenditure on relief administered to distressed persons in Government poor-houses is shown in the following table:—

Expenditure on poor-house relief.

Division.	District.	Total expenditure.	Provincial Funds.	Municipal Funds.	Local Funds.	Private subscriptions.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p	Rs. a p	Rs a. p	Rs. a p.
Meerut.	Dehra Dún ...	2,396 8 4	1,090 3 2	400 0 0	...	906 5 2
	Saháranpur ...	3 937 1 2	1,162 13 0	...	658 4 7	2,115 15 7
	Muzaffarnagar ...	2,374 7 4	638 6 7	...	811 5 9	924 11 0
	Meerut ...	1,186 13 6	...	...	...	1,186 13 6
	Aligarh ...	2,571 8 6	...	2,571 8 6	...	...
	Bulandshahr ...	...	...	...	...	...
Agra.	Muttra ...	47,311 0 8	38,528 0 1	3,500 0 0	...	5,283 0 7
	Agra ...	1,05,458 11 10	94,429 14 5	...	2,481 4 5	8,547 9 0
	Farukhabad ...	15,648 7 10	8,043 2 1	450 0 0	...	7,155 5 9
	Mainpuri ...	6,127 4 0	3,457 4 0	671 0 0	580 0 0	1,419 0 0
	Etáwah ...	1,216 13 10	...	1,216 13 10	..	...
	Etah ...	7,000 9 3	4,400 0 0	...	1,636 2 9	964 6 6
Rohilkhand.	Bareilly ...	44,739 2 9	40,388 5 3	...	3,358 13 6	992 0 0
	Bijnor ...	43,756 8 4	31,643 11 2	...	...	12,112 13 2
	Budaun ...	11,171 11 0	7,801 1 10	...	830 0 0	2,540 9 2
	Moradabad ...	22,833 8 1	7,650 8 1	13,687 0 0	...	1,496 0 0
	Sháhjahánpur ...	36,640 13 1	22,018 3 5	...	...	14,622 9 8
Allahabad	Cawnpore ...	...	...	...	..	...
	Fatehpur ...	1,118 10 1	518 10 1	...	300 0 0	300 0 0
	Hamírpur ..	1,902 2 11	692 12 6	472 14 2	...	736 8 3
	Bánda ...	2,122 13 2	1,125 9 1	...	...	997 4 1
	Allahabad ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Jaunpur ...	1,562 15 7	593 5 1	...	...	969 10 6
Benares.	Basti ...	22,732 10 5	19,944 2 5	...	...	2,788 8 0
	Azamgarh ...	4,438 2 6	3,275 4 5	...	120 0 0	1,042 14 1
	Gházipur ...	3,133 0 0	787 0 0	350 0 0	...	1,996 0 0
	Benares ...	2,002 3 5	...	...	...	2,002 3 5
	Mirzapur ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Gorakhpur ..	10,432 5 5	6 226 13 2	600 0 0	...	3,405 8 3
Jhánsi.	Jhánsi ...	3,869 12 1	1,887 4 6	..	...	1,982 7 7
	Jalaun ...	4,198 12 11	2,067 10 0	...	...	2,131 2 11
	Lalitpur ...	450 0 0	...	...	...	450 0 0
Kumaun.	Kumaun ...	2,500 0 0	...	...	...	2,500 0 0
	Garhwál ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tarái ...	2,337 8 9	...	514 13 4	1,822 11 5	...
	Total, N.-W. P. ...	4,17,172 2 9	2,98,370 0 4	24,634 1 10	12,598 10 5	81,569 6 2
Sita-pur.	Lucknow ...	14,735 14 8	5,903 11 0	...	1,287 9 5	7,544 10 3
	Unao ...	2,952 4 9	2,270 1 5	...	463 3 4	219 0 0
	Bara Banki ...	6,960 12 6	3,800 6 9	...	2,311 5 9	849 0 0
Lucknow.	Sitapur ...	2,086 1 8	952 12 11	...	453 15 3	679 5 6
	Hardoi* ...	3,181 5 6	1,590 10 9	...	...	1,590 10 9
	Kheri ...	3,022 0 0	...	40 0 0	...	2,982 0 0
Fyzabad.	Fyzabad ...	8,766 11 6	4,116 0 0	...	..	4,650 11 6
	Gonda ...	701 13 6	...	...	671 2 0	30 11 6
	Bahraich ...	...	...	...	...	...
Rae Bareli.	Rae Bareli ...	14,409 11 10	9,645 1 0	...	4,755 10 10	...
	Sultanpur ...	5,336 7 10	3,625 0 0	799 11 10	500 0 0	411 12 0
	Partabgarh ...	5,240 0 3	4,349 5 11	...	18 8 10	872 1 6
	Total, Oudh ...	67,384 4 0	36,253 1 9	839 11 10	10,461 7 5	19,829 15 0

* The expenditure in the Hardoi district cannot be shown as Provincial, Local, or Private Funds, as all sums contributed for purposes of relief were amalgamated into a general Relief Fund. For the purposes of this statement it has been assumed that the expenditure on poor-houses was borne equally by Provincial Funds and private contributions.

ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE.

	Rs.	a.	p.
From Provincial Funds	3,34,623	2	1
„ Municipal „	25,473	13	8
„ Local „	23,060	1	10
„ Private subscriptions	1,01,199	5	2
Total ...	4,84,556	6	9

It must be remembered that the expenditure of Rs. 25,473 shown in this statement as borne by municipal funds does not represent all the aid given by municipal corporations at a time of general pressure. Many of the municipalities in these provinces maintain permanent refuges to which the distressed urban poor can always resort, and these refuges were everywhere generously made available for the relief of all sufferers during the recent hard times. Indeed municipal liberality has been conspicuous in the late relief operations, while members of the several municipal committees have rendered valuable aid in the administration of the Government relief houses. Private charity too, as the foregoing statement shows, has been active, both in an organised form and independently.

Of relief other than poor-house relief, there were the various forms of relief to pardahnashín women of high caste but in poor circumstances, and the relief at outlying police stations and tahsílis of wayfarers and destitutes. Accurate statistics of this are not in all cases available, owing on the one hand to the difficulty of supervision, and on the other the absolute necessity of shielding the recipients of home relief from publicity.

The actual expenditure of State funds on charitable relief of all kinds, including poor-house relief, is shown by the Accountant-General to have been, up to the 31st March, 1880, as under; but final adjustment has not in all cases been effected, though this will probably not cause much variation in the figures.

Division.	District.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	1,564	2	0
	Sahárunpur	1,174	15	0
	Muzaffarnagar	819	6	7
	Meerut	...		
	Bulandshahr	...		
	Aligarh	76	2	0
AGRA	Muttra	38,903	0	2
	Agra	95,773	5	7
	Farukhabad	8,443	2	1
	Mainpuri	3,637	4	0
	Etáwah	358	11	5
	Etah	5,209	5	7
ROHILKHAND ...	Bareilly	41,263	13	0
	Bijnor	40,399	4	5
	Budaun	7,527	14	0
	Moradabad	8,850	0	0
	Sháhjahánpur	22,238	12	1
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	...		
	Fatehpur	505	0	0
	Hamírpur	692	12	6
	Bánda	1,155	1	2
	Allahabad	...		
	Jaunpur	1,617	3	0
BENARES ...	Basti	25,128	6	8
	Azamgarh	3,615	11	4
	Gházipur	632	3	5
	Benares	..		
	Mírzapur	5,000	0	0
	Gorakhpur	6,050	0	0
JHÁNSI ...	Jhánsi	2,010	10	5
	Jalaun	2,067	10	0
	Lahtpur	295	10	0

Division.	District.	Amount. Rs.	a.	p.
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	184	14	9
	Garhwál	...		
	Tarái	...		
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	22,602	3	11
	Unao	2,902	5	10
	Bara Banki	3,800	6	9
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	1,000	0	0
	Hardoi	2,000	0	0
	Kheri	...		
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	4,116	0	0
	Gonda	...		
	Bahraich	...		
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	3,904	14	1
	Sultanpur	...		
	Partabgarh	7,638	0	2
	Total ...	3,73,153	3	11

(c).—REMISSIONS OF LAND REVENUE.

Of the action of this Government in regard to the collection of the land revenue, sufficient has been said in Chapter IV. to explain the results here given. Temporary suspension of an informal nature was more or less generally allowed in both provinces, and most of the balances suspended in consequence of the drought were realized by the close of the revenue year 1878-79, when the revenue outstandings had again become normal in amount, and it was not expected that any portion of the amounts then due would have hereafter to be remitted as due to the failure of the crops in 1877.

The remissions sanctioned by Government up to the 2nd March, 1880, are as under:—

North-Western Provinces.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	23,813	0	0
12 per cent cess	4,273	0	0
Patwári rate	54	0	0
	28,140	0	0

Oudh.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Land revenue	1,409	11	1
Land revenue suspended and likely to be remitted ...	3,675	4	7
	5,084	15	8

In Oudh no cesses were remitted, nor is any part of the demand on this account likely to prove irrecoverable.

(d.)—TAKÁVI ADVANCES.

The Government expenditure on this head is of a temporary character, and as the sums advanced are repayable, only such portions of them as are not ultimately realized can be looked upon as actual charges. Details of the advances during 1877 and 1878 are given in Chapter IV., and commendable punctuality in their repayment has as yet been exhibited by the borrowers. The sums which so far it has been necessary to forego and remit are—

	Rs.	a.	p.
North-Western Provinces	72	0	0
Oudh	748	10	0
	820	10	0

to which must be added a further sum of Rs. 1,400 likely soon to require remission in the Bara Banki district.

Summing up, the Government expenditure under the heads of relief charges was :—

		Rs.	a.	p.
(a)	Relief works	10,34,233	0	0
(b)	Charitable relief	3,73,153	3	11
(c)	Remissions of revenue	33,224	15	8
(d)	of advances	2,220	10	0
	Total, Rs.	14,42,831	13	7

The above summary deals only with the actual outlay of State funds: but while Government was conducting costly relief operations, its revenues were being seriously affected by the general pressure on all classes. Though canal revenues were increased by the greater demand for irrigation in a year of drought, the higher prices of food caused an enormous increase in the cost of prison administration, which was swollen also by the necessity of maintaining a large number of petty offenders whom want had driven to crime.

The annexed statement shows approximately and as accurately as is at present possible the total cost of the late scarcity; both in the shape of revenue finally lost, under each head affected, and in expenditure incurred, which would not otherwise have been necessary :—

Receipts.			Charges.		
Items.	Gain.	Loss.	Head.	Gain.	Loss.
	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
I.—North-Western Provinces land revenue, including cesses and takavi.	...	28,212	I.—Relief works under Public Works Department, including establishment	...	9,73,395
II.—Oudh ditto ditto,	...	7,234	II.—Charitable relief ...	...	(a) 3,73,153
III.—Excise, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	12,67,160	III.—Jails, North-Western Provinces and Oudh	...	6,46,448
IV.—Stamps ditto ditto	3,54,776	...	Total ...	...	19,91,996
V.—Registration ditto,	80,000	...			
VI.—Canals, North-Western Provinces	7,3[illegible],162	...	Add, net loss in receipts ...	...	1,37,668
Total ...	11,64,938	13,02,606	Grand Total ...	...	21,29,664
Net loss ...	...	1,37,668	(a) Includes expenditure for three years, from 1877-78 to 1879-80.		
Note.—The scarcity affected the receipts under I. II. and VI. directly, and under III. IV. and V. indirectly.			Note.—The scarcity affected charges under I. and II. directly, and under III. indirectly.		

The net cost of the scarcity is thus shown to have been Rs. 21,29,664. It is doubtful whether the scarcity is wholly responsible for the decreased excise revenue, or for the enhanced income under stamps and registration; but it must be conceded that it was the main disturbing cause in regard to all of these heads. As regards prison expenditure, there can be no question that the general pressure on all classes led to an enormous increase of crime (and consequently of the prison population), and that it enhanced the cost of all articles of food.

APPENDICES.

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	1											
			January.		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May*		*January to May.*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	Mussooree ...	6	3·4	7	2·5	7	3·9	9	4·5	10	5·1	39	19·4
		Kalsi ...	9	3·8	5	4·3	5	2·2	4	1·3	7	2·0	30	13·6
		Dehra ...	5	3·0	2	3·9	6	2·0	4	1·0	5	2·1	22	12·9
		Chakrata ...	10	4·8	4	4·9	10	4·5	12	4·0	9	5·1	45	23·3
	Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur ...	4	2·9	4	3·0	4	1·8	1	·5	1	·8	14	9·0
		Roorkee ...	4	3·8	4	3·1	2	2·2	1	·2	2	·6	13	9·9
		Nakur ...	6	2·8	3	2·3	3	1·1	2	·4	4	1·6	18	8·2
		Deoband ...	5	4·7	3	2·5	4	1·3	...	...	3	1·0	15	9·5
	Muzaffarnagar,	Shamli ...	4	2·7	3	1·7	3	2·5	2	·3	2	2·1	14	9·3
		Burhana ...	3	3·2	3	3·1	2	2·0	1	·1	3	2·2	12	10·6
		Muzaffarnagar ...	6	3·1	4	2·9	4	1·6	4	·5	5	3·4	23	11·5
		Jauli Jansath ...	4	2·9	3	3·3	2	·8	1	1	2	1·0	12	8·1
	Meerut ...	Sardhana ...	2	2·1	4	2·9	2	·6	2	·3	1	1·0	11	6·9
		Meerut ...	3	2·2	3	2·8	2	1·0	2	1·3	3	1·3	13	8·6
		Mawana ...	2	1·4	2	·8	3	1·3	1	1	3	2·5	11	6·1
		Baghat ...	2	1·0	3	1·4	2	·8	2	·5	3	9	12	4·6
		Ghaziabad .	3	1·0	2	1·9	2	·7	1	·1	1	·3	9	4·0
		Hapur ...	3	2·8	3	2·8	1	·2	3	·4	2	·7	12	6·9
	Bulandshahr ...	Sikandrabad ...	3	1·1	2	2·1	2	9	2	·3	2	·4	11	4·8
		Bulandshahr ...	3	9	2	1·5	1	·5	...	...	1	·1	7	3·0
		Anúpshahr ...	2	1·4	2	2·2	1	1·2	2	1·1	2	1·2	9	7·1
		Khurja ...	1	·2	2	1·7	1	·6	1	·3	1	·7	6	3·5
		Narora ...	1	1·8	2	2·3	2	8	2	·7	1	·3	8	5·9
	Aligarh ...	Khair ...	2	·3	3	·8	2	2	5	1·2	2	2	14	2·7
		Aligarh ...	1	·4	2	1·3	1	·7		...	1	·1	5	2·5
		Atrauli ..	3	1·9	2	1·5	2	1·4	...	...	2	1·3	9	6·1
		Iglas ...	2	·6	3	·5	2	3	2	8	...	...	9	2·2
		Háthras ...	2	·3	2	1·5	2	·4	1	·3	...	...	7	2·5
		Sikandra Rao ...	3	·5	1	1·0	...	...	3	1·0	3	1·9	10	4·4
ROHILKHAND	Bijnor ...	Bijnor ...	5	2·1	3	2·1	3	1·1	...	...	2	·7	13	6·0
		Nagina ...	4	2·3	3	2·8	4	1·2	...	...	1	·3	12	6·6
		Dhampur ...	5	2·5	4	2·0	4	2·5	3	·7	2	6	18	8·3
		Najibabad ...	6	2·3	4	2·3	7	1·6	1	·3	2	·5	20	7·0
		Chandpur ...	3	1·8	2	2·6	3	1·8	2	·9	3	1·3	13	8·4
	Moradabad ...	Thakurdwara ...	5	4·2	5	2·3	5	·8	...	...	1	·5	16	7·8
		Moradabad ...	5	5·3	2	2·6	4	1·3	1	·1	5	1·1	17	10·4
		Amroha ...	4	2·7	3	2·1	3	9	2	8	5	1·2	17	7·7
		Hasanpur ...	4	2·5	3	1·8	3	6	7	1·6	5	1·3	22	7·8
		Sambhal ..	3	3·9	4	2·2	3	·6	2	·4	2	9	14	8·0
		Bilhari ...	5	2·5	3	3·1	4	1·2	1	·2	3	·7	16	7·7
	Bareilly .	Baheri ...	4	3·2	5	2·1	4	1·3	1	·3	...	...	14	6·9
		Pilibhit ...	3	4·3	4	1·6	4	[illegible]	1	·1	1	·5	10	7·3
		Puranpur ...	3	4·0	4	4·3	4	2·0	2	9	2	·3	15	11·5
		Mirganj ...	...	...	3	1·9	2	[illegible]	...	...	1	·1	6	2·8
		Nawabganj ...	2	3·8	3	1·7	3	1·2	...	...	3	·5	11	7·2
		Aonla ...	3	2·7	3	·9	4	2·0	1	·2	2	·5	13	6·3
		Bareilly ...	3	2·2	3	1·7	3	1·4	...	...	1	·2	10	5·5
		Karor ...	3	2·2	4	1·3	5	1·9	2	2	2	·2	16	5·8
		Faridpur ...	3	1·8	2	1·5	3	·7	1	·2	2	·2	11	4·4
		Bisalpur ...	2	2·5	1	·9	2	·3	3	1·2	1	·3	9	5·2
	Budaun ...	Bisauli ...	3	2·9	2	1·8	2	1·1	...	...	1	·1	8	5·9
		Gunnaur ...	1	7	2	2·1	1	6	·4	·4	...	...	4	3·4
		Sahaswan ..	3	1·3	2	6	3	·7	1	·1	1	·1	10	2·8
		Budaun ..	3	2·6	2	2·7	3	6	2	·3	2	·5	12	6·7
		Dataganj ...	2	1·8	1	·4	3	9	3	·5	...	...	9	3·6
	Shábjahánpur ..	Pawayan ..	3	3·0	2	·7	4	1·2	1	·3	...	...	10	5·2
		Tilhar ..	3	2·4	4	·8	3	8	2	7	1	·1	13	4·8
		Shahjahanpur ..	2	2·5	2	1·5	2	1·7	1	·2	2	·7	9	6·6
		Jalalabad ...	2	1·6	2	2	3	·7	1	·2	1	·2	9	2·9
AGRA	Muttra ...	Kosi ...	3	1·	1	1·3	4	4	2	·5	1	·2	11	3·6
		Chata ...	2	·5	1	9	2	·3	4	1·5	2	1·5	11	4·7
		Mat ..	2	·4	3	·3	2	·6	1	4	..	..	8	1·7
		Muttra ...	1	·3	2	·9	1	1	1	·2	1	·1	6	1·6
		Mahaban .	1	·2	3	·4	1	·1	1	·1	1	·1	7	[illegible]
		Sadabad ..	2	3	1	·3	...		1	3	...	..	[illegible]	9

DIX A.

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1877, tabulated according to seasons.

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.
10	6·8	9	11 2	10	8·4	6	2 7	35	29·1	6	2 1	1	1·0	6	5 6	13	8 7	87	57·2
4	3 0	9	12 7	8	3 9	2	2·1	23	21 8	3	·6	1	·6	7	5 9	11	7 1	64	42 5
7	5 4	6	5·3	7	6 6	4	1 2	24	18 5	6	2 0	1	3	7	3 3	14	5 6	60	87·0
7	6 0	14	12 3	7	3·66	6	2·16	34	24 12	6	1·05	1	1 2	7	6 57	14	8 82	93	56·24
2	1 8	4	4 8	2	1·9	1	1 8	9	10 3	3	1 8	1	4	4	7·2	8	9 4	31	28 7
2	3 0	3	4 2	2	2 1	..	...	7	9 3	3	1 7		..	3	3 2	6	4 9	26	24 1
4	2 0	2	2·2	2	7	1	1	9	5 0	4	1 4	1	5	3	3 3	8	5 2	32	18 4
5	1 9	2	9	3	·7	1	1·6	11	5 1	4	2 2	1	1	4	3 1	9	5 4	35	20 0
3	2 2	4	1 4	...	...	1	·1	8	3 7	3	3 0	1	·3	3	5 1	7	8 4	29	21·4
2	4 4	2	1 5	...	...	...	...	4	5 9	4	4 6	1	1	3	1 7	8	6 4	24	22 9
5	5 4	3	1·2	4	3 2	1	·1	13	9 9	4	3 5	1	2	5	3 1	10	6 8	46	28 2
1	·7	2	2 9	3	3 6	1	·1	7	7 3	3	3 8	1	2	4	2 3	8	6 3	27	21 7
2	1 6	3	1 8	2	·4	...	...	7	3 8	4	3 8	1	1	4	2 0	9	5·9	27	16 6
4	2 5	4	8	...	...	1	1	9	3 4	3	6 0	..	..	4	3 8	7	9 8	29	21 8
2	4 5	4	·6	2	2 4	1	3	9	7 8	2	3 3	..	...	4	2 1	6	5 4	26	19 3
3	1 3	4	1 7	1	4	.	...	8	3·4	4	4 0	..	...	3	2 0	7	6 0	27	14·0
3	2 2	3	1 1	1	·2	2	2 0	9	5 5	3	3 0	...	...	3	1·4	6	4 4	24	13 9
1	·3	1	2	2	·4	1	1·4	5	2 3	4	5·5	..	...	5	3 5	9	9 0	26	18 2
...	...	2	2 4	...	...	1	2	3	2 6	4	2 3	1	·1	3	7 3	8	9 7	22	17 1
...	...	5	6 1	1	·1	...	...	6	6 2	4	3 4	...	...	4	4 1	8	7·5	21	16 7
...	...	4	2 7	3	1 3	...	.	7	4 0	3	4 3	1	5	3	4 8	7	9 6	23	20 7
1	1 0	2	6	1	·4		...	4	2 0	3	1 3	1	2	3	3 9	7	5 4	17	10 9
1	·1	5	2 2	...	...	...	...	6	2 3	3	4 6.	2	25	4	2 85	9	7 70	23	15 9
1	·2	4	5 0	.	...	1	1	6	5 3	4	2·4	.	..	3	1 8	7	4 2	27	12 2
...	...	2	3·0	.	..	.	...	2	3 0	4	3 6	...	...	3	2 0	7	5 6	14	11 1
1	1·1	2	·6	..	..		...	3	1·7	3	3 6	...	.	2	1 7	5	5 3	17	13 1
1	1 1	1	4	..	...	1	·3	3	1 8	4	2 1	...	..	3	2 0	7	4 1	19	8 1
1	·3	7	2 8	...	...	...	...	8	3 1	3	5 8	..	...	3	1 9	6	7 7	21	13 3
..	.	5	2 9	...	...	...	...	5	2 9	3	6 9	.	...	4	1 4	7	8 3	22	15·6
4	2 0	6	1 7	3	·9	1	5	14	5 1	5	2 0	...	.	4	3 2	9	5·2	36	16 3
3	2 6	6	3 1	5	1 5	2	2 0	16	9 2	3	1 6	...	..	4	4 2	7	5 8	35	21 6
5	1 2	5	4 3	3	1 3		...	13	6 8	3	1 7	..	...	4	3 7	7	5 4	38	20·5
5	3·0	8	3 9	5	2 1	2	·3	20	9 3	2	7	...	...	4	3 2	6	3 9	46	20 2
4	2 4	6	3 7	3	1·5	1	·1	14	7 7	3	1 2	...	..	4	3 8	7	5 0	34	20 1
4	3 3	5	5 9	6	5·0	2	·7	17	14 9	4	4 0	..	..	4	3 5	8	7 5	41	30 2
1	·8	6	8 0	7	2 7	2	1 4	16	12·9	3	7 7	2	9	3	5 2	8	13 8	41	37 1
3	1·4	5	1 8	3	2 0	..	..	11	5 2	5	5 8	2	·5	4	3 8	11	10 1	39	23 0
1	3	7	1 7.	4	·7	3	·6	15	3 3	4	3·5	2	·3	4	5 0	10	8 8	47	19 9
1	·1	5	2 9	4	1 5	1	·2	11	4 7	3	4 9	2	·7	4	3 4	9	9 0	34	21 7
1	·1	7	10 0	3	1 4	1	·8	12	12 3	3	6 5	1	·5	3	2 5	7	9 5	35	29 5
5	3 7	6	5 0	6	5 4		...	17	14 1	4	6 5	1	3	4	3 7	9	10 5	40	31 5
5	2 5	5	4 3	5	2 6	1	·2	16	9 6	6	6 0	...	...	4	3 5	10	9 5	36	26 4
3	2 3	8	12 0	6	5 4		...	17	19 7	6	8 2	...	...	2	4 9	8	13 1	40	44 3
2	1 8	7	7 4	5	2·6		...	14	11·8	3	8 8	1	3	3	2 2	7	11 3	27	25·9
7	4 1	5	3 5	4	1·1	1	·3	17	9 0	4	7 3		...	4	3 2	8	10 5	36	26 7
1	3 0	4	6 8	3	2 5		...	8	12 3	4	6 7	1	·1	4	2·4	9	9 2	30	27 8
3	2 6	4	3 7	3	3·1	...	...	10	9 4	3	6·6	..	...	3	2 2	6	8 8	26	23 7
3	2 9	5	4 4	3	1 8	...	..	11	9 1	3	5 1	...	...	3	2 0	6	7 1	33	22 0
4	2 6	4	4 7	3	2 1	...	.	11	9 4	3	4 3	..	...	3	2 4	6	6·7	28	20 5
2	3 9	3	2 1	1	·5	..	...	6	6 5	3	3 8	...	...	4	2 7	7	6 5	22	18 2
4	2·7	4	8·5	1	3	...	..	9	11 5	4	8·3	...	..	4	2 3	8	10 6	25	28·0
2	1 1	4	1 0	3	1 2	1	4	10	3 7	3	5 5	1	·3	3	2·3	7	8 6	21	15 7
4	1·3	5	6 3	...	...	...	...	9	7 6	3	7 0	1	·1	3	2 0	7	9·1	26	19 5
2	6	5	2·5	2	2 0	1	·1	10	5 2	2	5·9	..	...	3	1·9	5	7 8	27	19·7
3	1·4	4	2·7	1	·1	1	1·4	9	5 6	4	5·9	...	...	3	2·2	7	8·1	25	17 3
4	6·6	2	4	4	5·7	...	...	10	12·7	3	4·6	1	3	4	2 6	8	7 5	28	25·4
5	2·7	3	1·3	2	·5	2	1·6	12	6·1	4	4 0	1	5	4	3·6	9	8 1	34	19 0
5	2·3	5	2 6	1	·8	2	1 9	13	7 6	3	4 7	1	·1	4	3·2	8	8·0	30	22 2
4	1 0	7	2·6	4	2 9	.	...	15	6·5	4	3·6	.	...	3	2 4	7	6 0	31	15 4
4	2 4	2	6·9	3	2·4	1	2	10	11 9	3	2 3	...	.	3	2·1	6	4 4	27	19 9
2	1 2	3	3·1	3	1.3	..	...	8	5 6	4	3 2	..	..	3	2·3	7	5 5	26	15 8
2	7	3	3 2	1	3	..	...	6	3 2	3	4·1		...	3	2 2	6	6 3	20	11 2
2	·3	3	·5	.	...	.	...	5	8	3	6·3	...	.	4	1·8	7	8 1	18	10 5
3	·7	6	1 3	3	·6	2	·3	13	2 9	4	5 6		...	3	1·7	7	7·3	27	11·1
1	·2	2	1·	2	2	.		5	1 4	4	5 8	...		3	1 4	7	7 2	16	9 5

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	1											
			January		*February.*		*March*		*April.*		*May.*		*January to May.*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
AGRA—(*concluded*).	Agra ...	Farah ...	2	·4	1	·9	1	1·5	1	·2	...	...	5	1·65
		Fatehpur Sikri ...	...	...	1	·1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	2	·2
		Khairagarh ...	2	·4	...	...	2	·3	2	·5	...	...	6	1·7
		Agra ...	1	·1	...	...	1	·1	...	...	3	·75	5	·95
		Iradatnagar ...	1	·3	1	·2	1	·2	...	...	2	·8	5	1·5
		Itimadpur ...	1	·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·3
		Fatehabad ...	1	·1	2	...	2	·6	1	·5	1	·1	7	1·8
		Firozabad ...	1	·3	1	·4	2	·6	1	·1	3	·3	8	1·5
		Pinahat ...	...	...	1	·2	...	...	...	...	1	·2	2	·8
		Jalesar ...	2	1·0	1	·6	1	·7	...	...	1	·2	5	2·0
	Mainpuri ...	Mustafabad ...	1	·6	1	·2	1	·2	1	·1	...	...	4	1·1
		Shikohabad ...	1	·2	2	·4	3	2·0	1	·1	...	...	7	2·7
		Mainpuri ...	1	·7	2	·5	...	...	1	·6	...	...	4	1·8
		Bhongaon ...	2	1·4	3	·8	1	·4	1	·3	1	·2	8	3·1
		Karhal ...	2	1·0	2	·5	2	·4	...	...	2	·2	8	2·1
	Farukhabad ...	Kaimganj ...	3	1·6	2	·3	2	·6	1	·6	...	...	8	3·1
		Aligarh ...	3	1·7	3	·8	2	·7	1	·2	2	·6	11	4·0
		Farukhabad ...	3	1·5	2	·6	2	·4	2	·4	...	...	9	2·9
		Chibramau ...	3	1·2	1	·4	...	...	1	·3	2	·2	7	2·1
		Kanauj ...	2	1·1	2	1·0	3	·5	1	·8	4	1·3	12	4·7
		Thatia Tirwa ...	2	1·5	2	·5	1	·1	1	·3	2	·5	8	2·9
	Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	2	1·0	2	·6	1	·5	...	...	3	·6	8	2·7
		Bharthna ...	2	1·5	3	·7	...	...	2	·7	3	1·2	10	4·1
		Bidhuna ...	2	·6	2	·2	1	·1	3	·3	5	·5	13	1·7
		Auraiya ...	1	·4	2	1·3	...	...	3	·6	...	...	6	2·3
		Phaphund ...	4	2·1	1	·6	...	...	...	...	3	1·6	8	4·3
	Etah ...	Kasganj ...	2	·5	2	·7	3	1·7	2	·2	2	·6	11	3·7
		Etah ...	3	1·4	1	·2	2	·5	2	·6	1	·1	9	2·8
		Aliganj ...	3	3·1	2	·2	2	·8	2	·7	2	·3	11	5·1
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	Bilhaur ...	2	·7	1	·5	...	...	1	·5	2	9	6	2·6
		Rasulabad ...	2	·9	2	·9	...	...	1	·7	2	·7	7	3·2
		Derapur ...	2	·4	2	·8	...	...	3	·5	3	·7	10	2·4
		Shiurajpur ...	2	1·4	2	1·1	1	·3	3	1·2	1	·3	9	4·3
		Akbarpur ...	2	1·5	3	1·1	...	...	...	...	1	·8	6	3·4
		Bhognipur ...	2	1·0	3	1·1	2	·3	...	...	3	·6	10	3·0
		Cawnpore ...	2	1·3	4	2·4	...	...	2	·4	1	·5	9	4·6
		Ghatampur ...	2	1·2	3	1·3	1	·1	...	...	1	·3	7	2·9
		Narwal ...	3	1·2	2	1·2	1	·1	3	·5	2	1·9	11	4·9
	Fatehpur ...	Kora ...	2	1·0	1	·8	...	...	...	...	2	2·6	5	4·4
		Kalianpur ...	4	1·9	2	1·6	...	...	2	·3	1	·4	9	4·2
		Fatehpur ...	3	·9	3	1·4	2	1·0	...	...	3	1·3	11	4·6
		Ghazipur ...	3	1·0	2	1·2	3	·8	2	·3	1	·5	11	3·8
		Khaga ...	4	2·0	2	1·2	2	1·3	1	·1	2	·8	11	5·4
		Khakhreru ...	2	2·0	2	·9	4	1·7	1	·1	2	·7	11	5·4
	Bánda ...	Pailani ...	3	1·8	3	1·4	1	·4	...	...	...	...	7	3·6
		Bánda ...	3	1·6	1	1·0	2	·4	...	...	1	·2	7	2·2
		Sihonda ...	2	1·1	2	1·3	1	·5	1	·3	...	...	6	3·2
		Baberu ...	3	1·0	2	1·4	2	·5	1	·5	1	·8	9	4·2
		Badausa ...	3	3·4	3	1·6	...	...	3	1·1	2	·2	11	6·3
		Kamasin ...	2	1·3	2	1·8	1	·4	1	·4	2	·9	8	4·8
		Karwi ...	3	1·9	2	1·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3·1
		Mau ...	4	2·7	1	1·5	3	·7	...	...	1	·1	9	5·0
	Allahabad ...	Sirathu ...	2	2·7	2	1·0	1	·5	1	·3	1	·2	7	5·6
		Manjhanpur ...	3	1·4	2	1·4	4	1·6	1	·1	2	·2	12	4·7
		Barah ...	3	1·95	3	1·75	2	·7	1	·3	...	...	9	4·70
		Soraon ...	4	2·3	2	1·5	2	1·0	2	·5	1	·3	11	5·6
		Phulpur ...	3	1·7	2	1·3	1	1·3	1	·2	2	·2	9	4·7
		Allahabad ...	3	1·9	2	1·1	3	1·1	1	·2	...	...	9	4·3
		Karchana ...	4	2·0	1	1·3	1	·4	1	·8	1	·4	8	4·9
		Handia ...	3	1·8	2	1·4	2	·5	1	·7	1	·1	9	4·5
		Meja ...	3	2·0	2	1·8	1	·5	...	...	...	...	7	4·3
	Hamírpur ...	Hamírpur ...	1	·2	3	1·0	1	·2	...	...	1	1·7	6	3·1
		Rath ...	2	·4	3	·9	1	·1	2	·6	2	·4	10	2·4
		Jalalpur ...	2	·5	2	·8	...	...	1	·9	1	·1	6	2·3
		Maudha ...	1	·9	3	1·5	1	·2	1	·7	...	...	6	3·3
		Kulpahar ...	2	·7	2	1·2	1	·2	3	·3	1	·1	9	2·5
		Mahoba ...	3	·5	3	1·7	1	·1	1	·1	...	...	8	2·4

DIX A.—(*continued.*)

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1877, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September*		*October.*		*November*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
1	1·5	5	4·3	...	...	1	·1	7	4 55	2	4 1	...	...	3	1 6	5	5·7	17	11 9
2	·2	1	·3	...	...	1	·1	4	·6	3	5·0	.	...	4	2 0	7	7 0	13	7 8
2	·6	3	1·3	...	...	1	·5	6	2 4	2	2 7	1	·1	4	2 3	7	5 1	19	9 2
1	·4	3	·6	2	6 5	2	1 5	8	2·80	3	3·6	...	...	3	2 45	6	6 05	19	9 80
3	·5	2	2 5	3	1 2	1	1	9	2 05	2	5 3	...	...	3	2 7	4	8 0	18	11 55
...	...	7	4·05	2	·7	.	...	9	4 75	4	8 7	...	...	3	1 9	7	10 6	17	15 65
1	·5	2	9	2	·3	1	·6	6	2 8	2	5 6	...	...	3	3·5	5	9 1	18	13 2
2	·3	4	2·1	1	1 3	..	...	7	3 7	3	6 1	...	...	3	3 3	6	9 4	21	14 6
1	·1	3	1 7	3	1 6	1	1	8	3 5	3	3·1	...	...	4	3·8	7	6·9	17	11 2
1	·3	3	1·6	...	..	...	...	4	1 9	3	8·3	..	...	3	1 7	6	10 0	15	13 9
2	·8	3	1 7	...	...	.	...	5	2·5	4	6 7	...	...	4	5·5	8	12 2	17	15·8
2	·3	3	5 2	.	..	2	1 1	7	6 6	3	5 5	...	...	4	3 2	7	8 7	21	18·0
1	·3	...	...	2	1·9	1	1	4	1 3	3	4 5	...	..	3	3·0	6	7 5	14	10·6
1	·5	1	2	1	·4	1	1·5	4	1 25	3	4 5	...	...	4	3 8	7	8 3	19	12 6
...	...	4	2 0	2	·8	...	...	6	2 8	4	3 8	...	...	2	4·3	6	8·1	20	13·0
...	...	5	2·3	..	...	...	...	5	2·3	2	3·8	1	·3	4	3 2	7	7 3	20	12 7
3	1·2	5	2 4	3	1·4	...	...	11	5·0	4	5 1	...	...	3	3 9	7	9 0	29	18·0
3	·5	2	3·4	2	2·3	...	...	7	6·2	3	6·1	1	·1	4	5 1	8	11 3	24	20 4
2	7	3	·6	1	·3	.	...	6	1·6	4	8 7	...	...	4	3·8	8	12·6	21	16 2
3	1 1	3	1·4	..	..	...	...	6	2·5	4	6 3	..	...	4	2 9	8	9 2	26	16·4
1	1·3	3	9	3	1 0	...	...	7	3 2	2	6·1	...	..	3	2 3	5	8 4	20	14·5
...	...	3	·5	2	4	1	·2	6	1 1	3	5·9		...	3	3·0	10	8 9	24	12 7
3	·5	3	1·7	...	...	1	·4	7	2 6	4	7 3	1	...	3	2 6	8	10·0	25	16 7
3	·6	3	2 1	1	1 2	...	...	7	3 9	3	5·4	..	..	3	2 7	6	8·1	26	13 7
1	6	5	5·3	6	1·4	2	·6	14	8·4	2	9 1	1	·2	2	2·4	5	11 7	25	22·4
1	2·3	2	2 2	1	·1	...	...	4	4·6	3	5 6	1	·2	2	4 7	6	10·5	18	19·4
3	1 1	5	3 2	2	·9	1	·2	11	5 4	3	5 7	...	...	3	1 5	6	7 2	28	16 3
1	1 6	4	2 7	1	·2	1	·2	7	4 7	3	4 9	1	·1	3	2 1	7	7 1	23	14 6
1	5	5	2 3	..	..	...	...	6	2 8	3	3 4	1	·1	3	3·1	7	6 6	24	14 5
2	·3	5	3·7	2	9	1	·5	10	5 4	3	6 0	...	...	2	3 4	5	9 4	21	17 4
...	..	3	1 8	1	·6	2	·5	6	2 9	2	5 1	...	...	2	2 4	4	7·5	17	13·6
1	5	2	2 1	2	·8	...	...	5	3 4	3	3 3	1	1	2	1 4	6	4 8	21	10 6
...	...	2	2 7	3	·3	2	·5	8	3 5	2	3·0	...	...	1	2·2	3	5 2	20	13 0
2	7	4	3 8	3	2 1	...	...	9	6·6	2	3 3	...	...	2	1 9	4	5 2	19	15·2
2	1 1	2	9	2	·7	2	·5	8	3 2	4	2 5	..	...	2	1 3	6	3 8	24	10 6
2	4	3	1 7	5	3 7	2	·9	12	6 7	3	3 4	...	...	1	2 0	4	5 4	25	16 7
...	..	2	1 0	3	1 1	3	1 5	8	3 6	3	2 9	..	...	1	1 3	4	4 2	19	10 7
2	·3	5	4 0	4	2 5	2	1 5	13	8·3	3	1 8	...	...	1	1 4	4	3 2	28	16·4
...	..	5	4 5	3	1·5	2	2 6	10	8 6	5	2 9	...	...	3	2·1	8	5 0	23	18 0
2	1 2	8	6 3	5	2 4	2	1 3	17	11 2	3	2 7	1	·2	3	1·2	7	4 1	33	19 5
3	·4	6	3 6	4	3 25	3	2 7	16	9 95	2	3 0	...	...	1	·3	3	3 3	30	17·85
1	·2	6	3 8	7	4 0	4	4 1	19	12·1	3	2 5	1	·1	2	1·0	6	3 6	35	19 5
...	..	5	3 5	4	5 8	3	1 8	12	11 1	4	3 6	...	...	...	...	4	3 6	27	20 1
3	2 2	5	3·2	10	8 1	3	8	21	14 3	2	2·0	...	...	...	...	2	2 0	34	21 7
2	1 2	5	2 4	5	5 5	5	·8	17	9 9	3	1 7	...	...	2	1 1	5	2 8	29	16·3
...	...	4	2 0	9	6 2	7	6 4	23	14 6	3	2 2	1	1	1	·3	5	2 6	35	19 4
2	·6	4	1·7	5	5 6	7	3 1	18	11 0	3	2·7	1	·6	1	3	5	3 6	29	17 8
5	2·5	5	6 0	5	4 7	6	2 6	21	15·8	2	2 0	...	...	1	·1	3	2 1	33	22 1
3	3 7	4	5 0	4	7 2	4	4 0	15	19·9	1	·8	...	...	1	·2	2	1 0	28	27 2
3	5	8	4 7	5	4 5	3	3 6	19	13 3	3	2·2	1	·4	...	...	4	2 6	31	20 7
5	1·5	10	5 0	5	7 8	4	3·1	24	17 4	3	1 2	...	...	..	...	3	1 2	32	21 7
3	3 0	4	4 6	5	6 8	5	1·9	17	16 3	4	6 8	...	...	...	...	4	6·8	30	28 1
3	1 2	3	4 2	6	3 0	2	3 3	14	11 7	3	3·1	...	...	...	...	3	3·1	24	20 4
3	2 3	5	1 9	6	5 3	2	1 4	16	10 9	3	2·5	.	...	...	...	3	2 5	31	18 1
4	4 0	4	2·2	9	5 7	3	3·8	20	15 7	3	2·67	...	...	1	·2	4	2 87	33	23·27
4	2 6	4	2 5	7	5 6	3	1 5	18	12 2	3	2 6	..	...	1	·4	4	3·0	33	20 8
2	8	5	2 4	8	7 3	1	1·0	16	12 0	4	1 6	...	...	1	·1	5	1 7	30	18 4
5	2·5	7	2 1	5	5·5	1	·1	18	10 2	3	3 8	...	...	1	·3	4	4 1	31	18·6
3	2 2	7	3 0	4	8 3	2	1·6	16	10·1	2	1 7	...	...	1	·2	3	1 9	27	16 9
2	2 3	4	2 9	4	4 6	2	1·0	12	10 8	2	3·2	...	...	..	...	2	3 2	23	18 5
1	·6	5	2 1	6	4 1	4	2 6	16	9 4	8	2 85	...	...	1	·1	4	2·95	27	16 65
2	1 1	3	1 4	5	3 7	3	·7	13	6·9	3	1 6	1	·1	2	1 5	6	3 2	25	13·2
3	1 7	3	2 8	5	5 5	3	1 8	14	11 8	2	3 4	1	·1	1	1 0	5	4 5	29	18·7
1	·3	4	3 7	7	5 2	4	1 8	16	11 0	3	3·4	...	...	2	·8	5	4·2	27	17 5
4	·5	6	3 4	5	4 5	3	1 3	18	9 7	2	2 9	...	...	2	·6	4	3 5	28	16 5
3	1 3	4	3 0	8	5·2	3	1 0	18	10 5	1	3·5	...	...	1	·6	2	4 1	20	17 1
1	6	4	2 3	7	7 5	4	3 5	16	13 9	2	1·5	...	...	1	·2	3	1 7	27	18 0

• APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain gauge stations.	1											
			January.		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*January to May.*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
ALLAHABAD. (*concluded.*)	Jaunpur ...	Mariahu ...	2	1·6	3	1·6	2	·5	1	·3	1	·1	9	4 1
		Machhchahr ...	1	2 2	3	2 0	..	...	1	·2	1	·2	6	4 6
		Kerakat ...	2	1 5	3	1 5	2	1·5	1	·3	...	...	8	4 8
		Jaunpur ..	2	2 0	3	1·9	1	1	1	·2	2	·3	9	4·5
		Kutahan ...	2	2·0	2	1 8	2	1·2	...	...	...	...	6	5 0
BENARES.	Azamgarh ...	Deogaon ...	3	·7	3	1 2	2	·7	1	1 1	1	·2	10	3 9
		Mahul	2	1·2	3	1 7	1	·1	2	·4	2	·3	10	3·7
		Azamgarh ...	2	1·2	3	1 4	1	·3	1	·3	1	·2	8	3 4
		Juranpur ...	2	1·6	4	1 6	1	·2	1	·2	3	·4	11	4 0
		Muhammadabad ..	2	1 5	4	1·2	2	·4	1	·1	2	·2	11	3·4
		Nagara	1	1 6	4	7	2	·4	2	·4	1	·1	10	3 2
	Mirzapur ...	Robertsganj ...	6	3 2	1	·8	1	·4	2	·4	3	1 1	13	5 9
		Chakia	6	2 6	2	·7	2	·5	1	·1	2	·7	13	4 6
		Chunar ...	4	1 0	3	1 7	1	·7	...	...	1	·2	9	3 6
		Mirzapur ...	3	1·5	4	2·3	4	·8	1	·2	1	·1	13	4·9
		Korh	3	2 2	3	1·5	3	·9	3	·8	2.	·6	14	5·5
	Benares ...	Benares ...	5	1·9	3	1 6	3	·6	1	·2	...	...	12	4 3
		Chandauli ...	6	2·4	4	2·2	3	·6	2	1·2	1	8	16	7 2
		Gangapur ...	5	1·7	4	1·6	...	...	1	·1	...	...	10	3 4
	Gorakhpur ...	Bansgaon ...	2	2·3	3	1·0	...	...	2	·3	2	·6	9	4 2
		Deoria	3	2 5	4	·8	1	·1	2	·6	2	1·5	12	5·5
		Gorakhpur ...	3	2 9	3	1·1	...	...	1	·6	2	·5	9	5 1
		Maharajganj ...	3	2 2	4	1 8	1	·9	3	1·6	3	1·1	14	7 6
		Parauna ...	2	1 8	5	1·9	1	·2	1	·4	3	2·1	12	6 4
		Hata	1	1·1	4	1·8	...	...	2	·5	4	·8	11	4 2
	Basti ...	Haraiya ...	2	3 4	2	·8	1	·3	3	1·1	...	...	8	5 6
		Bansi	2	4 1	5	2 4	1	·5	2	·7	5	2 6	15	10·3
		Khalilabad ...	2	2·7	1	·6	...	...	1	·6	1	·1	5	4·0
		Basti	2	4·0	3	·7	1	·3	1	·6	1	·1	8	5·7
		Domariaganj ...	1	3·5	3	1 4	1	·1	2	1·3	4	1·4	11	7 7
	Gházipur ...	Sayyidpur Bhitari ...	4	2·2	2	1·6	1	·7	1	·6	.	...	8	1·1
		Zamaniah ...	5	1 7	3	1·7	3	1 0	1	·7	1	·2	13	5·3
		Gházipur ...	2	1·6	4	1·9	1	·2	1	·4	1	·1	9	4 2
		Muhammadabad ...	2	2·4	4	1·2	2	·3	1	·8	3	1·5	12	6 2
		Rasra	2	1 6	4	2·3	2	1·1	1	·4	...	...	9	5·4
		Ballia	2	3·4	3	1·4	2	2	1	·6	4	1·4	12	7 0
JHÁNSI.	Jalaun ...	Madhogarh ...	1	·4	1	·7	..	...	2	·3	1	·3	5	1·7
		Jalaun	2	·7	2	1·4	...	...	1	·2	1	·3	6	2·6
		Ata	1	·6	2	1·3	...	...	...	...	1	·3	4	2·2
		Kunch	1	·2	2	1 3	...	...	...	...	1	·1	4	1 6
		Orai	1	·2	1	1 0	...	...	2	·3	2	·2	6	1·7
	Jhánsi ...	Moth	1	·6	3	1 7	...	...	2	·5	1	·2	7	3 0
		Garotha... ...	1	.1	...	9·	1	·3	1	·1	1	·2	5	1·6
		Mau	2	·6	1	1·2	1	·6	2	·5	3	1·0	9	3 9
		Jhánsi	1	·4	2	·9	1	·3	2	·5	1	·4	7	2·5
	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	3	·6	2	1·2	...	...	...	...	1	·3	6	2·1
		Mahroni ...	3	·5	3	·8	1	·2	2	·4	2	·4	11	2·3
		Talbahat ...	2	·2	4	1 8	...	...	1	·3	3	·7	10	3·0
		Narhat	5	·7	3	·9	2	1·0	...	...	1	·2	11	2·8
KUMAUN.	Kumaun ...	Champawat ...	4	2·4	3	2·2	7	3 2	4	1·5	9	4 4	27	13 7
		Pithoragarh ...	3	2·0	3	2 3	5	2·7	7	1·9	10	3 4	28	12·3
		Almora	4	3 5	5	2·8	9	2 7	4	1·6	9	2 5	31	13 1
		Naini Tal ...	4	7·6	5	6 0	6	3·5	8	2 6	9	3 5	32	23·2
		Haldwani ...	4	2 8	5	3·1	1	·1	2	·4	1	·7	13	7·1
		Ranikhet ...	4	1 1	...	...	8	3·1	5	2·3	7	2·0	24	8·5
	Garhwal	Pauri	4	4·3	5	4 2	6	7·1	7	3 2	14	7·6	36	26·4
		Srinagar ...	6	3·7	5	2·9	10	4·3	5	8	6	2 5	32	14·2
	Tarai ...	Rudrpur ...	3	3·2	2	1·5	2	·4	2	·3	1	·2	10	5·6
		Kilpura	4	5 1	5	2·9	3	1·7	2	·7	1	·1	15	10 5
		Kashipur ...	5	3·7	4	2·4	2	·9	4	·7	4	·9	19	8·6

DIX A.—(*continued*).

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1877, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
1	·2	6	4·0	10	7·2	2	·6	19	12·0	2	1·6	...	...	1	·1	3	1·7	31	17·8
1	2·4	5	4·6	9	5·1	2	3·3	17	15·4	3	2·8	...	...	...	...	3	2·8	26	22·8
3	1·3	6	6·6	7	6·1	1	·6	17	14·6	3	9		...	1	·3	4	1·2	29	20·6
3	1·1	7	10·8	8	7·2	5	4·0	23	23·1	4	5·8	...	...	2	·4	6	6·2	38	33·8
...	...	6	7·6	7	7·9	5	3·9	18	19·4	4	4·4	...	...	2	·9	6	5·3	30	29·7
2	·4	6	4·4	7	5·4	3	1·6	18	11·8	3	1·5	...	...	...	...	3	1·5	31	17·2
1	·5	9	8·6	6	3·7	3	1·0	19	13·8	3	2·1	...	...	2	1·6	5	3·7	44	21·2
2	1·0	7	5·6	5	4·8	2	1·2	16	12·6	4	2·5	...	...	2	1·1	6	3·6	30	19·6
1	·2	9	4·4	10	4·2	2	1·8	22	10·6	3	2·4	...	...	2	1·3	5	3·7	38	18·8
2	1·2	8	8·7	7	2·6	1	1·2	18	8·7	5	5·6	...	...	1	·3	6	3·9	35	16·0
1	·6	8	9·5	7	4·2		...	16	14·3	6	2·4	...	...	1	1·2	7	3·6	33	21·1
4	1·5	8	7·1	11	8·1	5	7·0	28	23·7	3	2·7	...	...	2	1·8	5	4·5	46	34·1
3	1·8	5	3·3	7	6·0	4	2·4	19	13·5	2	·7	...	...	1	3	3	1·0	35	19·1
3	1·5	8	6·3	6	6·5	4	8·0	21	22·3	4	3·3	...	...	2	7	6	4·0	36	29·9
4	1·9	9	5·6	9	6·5	2	1·8	24	15·8	4	3·0	...	...	2	·5	6	3·5	43	24·2
5	2·8	6	4·0	8	6·5	2	1·7	21	15·0	3	1·2	...	...	1	·3	4	1·5	39	22·0
3	1·4	10	7·6	14	8·9	2	3·9	29	21·8	4	1·4	...	...	3	·4	7	1·8	48	27·9
5	3·2	7	5·8	13	15·7	3	1·65	28	26·35	4	2·4	...	...	2	·7	6	3·1	50	36·65
2	1·4	12	8·5	10	6·2	2	1·5	26	17·6	3	1·0	...	...	1	·5	4	1·5	40	22·5
2	·5	5	2·2	6	5·1	1	·1	14	7·9	5	4·4	...	...	2	1·0	7	5·4	30	17·5
3	2·9	13	9·4	6	1·5	...	...	22	13·8	6	5·4	...	...	4	1·4	10	6·8	44	26·1
3	2·6	6	4·8	5	4·4	1	3·0	15	14·8	6	3·0	...	...	3	1·4	9	4·4	33	24·3
2	1·6	12	13·7	1	1·2	2	1·2	17	17·7	3	1·6	...	...	3	1·3	6	2·9	37	28·2
3	2·5	10	9·1	5	4·3	3	·9	21	16·8	7	1·9	...	...	4	1·0	11	2·9	44	26·1
4	2·2	9	4·0	5	1·1	1	·3	19	7·6	6	3·3	...	...	3	1·6	9	4·9	39	16·7
2	1·5	8	5·4	4	9	3	1·6	17	9·4	4	3·4	...	...	2	·5	6	3·9	31	18·9
4	2·2	9	9·6	6	2·8	2	5	21	15·1	6	5·2	...	...	4	1·3	10	6·5	46	31·9
4	1·7	7	2·5	8	1·2	1	1·8	20	7·2	6	2·9	...	...	3	1·0	9	3·9	34	15·1
5	2·0	8	2·7	10	3·8	4	2·5	27	11·0	6	3·9	...	...	2	5	8	4·4	43	21·1
4	1·9	8	8·1	2	1·7	4	2·0	18	13·7	5	8·8	...	...	3	1·8	8	10·6	37	32·0
1	1·0	6	4·9	9	6·9	1	1·3	17	14·1	5	3·9	...	...	3	8	8	4·7	33	23·9
1	·1	7	5·0	10	5·3	2	2·1	20	12·5	4	·8	...	...	2	·7	6	1·5	39	19·3
3	1·3	4	2·5	6	5·3	1	·9	14	10·0	4	1·4	...	...	3	7·5	7	2·15	30	16·35
1	·3	11	5·6	8	3·4	7	2·3	27	11·6	4	3·2	...	...	3	·35	7	3·55	46	21·35
1	·9	6	5·4	5	2·7	2	·5	14	9·5	2	1·8	...	...	1	·6	3	2·4	26	17·3
...	...	8	4·5	6	4·0	2	·4	16	8·9	3	2·6	...	...	1	·5	4	3·1	32	19·0
3	·8	6	3·5	1	·2	1	·7	11	5·2	3	5·2	...	...	2	2·0	5	7·2	21	14·1
2	·5	3	2·2	1	·1	2	2·2	8	5·0	2	2·5	...	...	3	2·4	5	4·9	19	12·5
1	·3	6	3·3	4	2·3	3	3·8	14	9·7	4	4·4	...	...	2	1·9	6	6·3	24	18·2
1	·2	4	3·0	4	2·1	3	2·8	12	8·1	3	4·2	...	...	3	1·9	6	6·1	22	15·8
3	·6	5	1·6	7	3·6	3	1·3	18	7·1	2	2·0	...	...	3	1·2	5	3·2	29	12·0
...	...	7	2·2	6	2·0	5	6·0	18	10·2	2	3·5	...	...	3	1·2	5	4·7	30	17·9
3	·9	7	1·6	2	1·9	5	5·8	17	10·2	2	2·4	...	...	2	1·7	4	4·1	26	15·9
4	2·6	2	1·1	7	3·4	5	5·9	18	13·0	2	2·1	...	...	4	2·1	6	4·2	33	21·1
2	1·7	2	·5	6	2·3	2	5·4	12	9·9	2	2·3	...	...	3	1·1	5	3·4	24	15·8
7	6·1	5	1·8	7	4·8	3	·8	22	13·5	2	1·9	...	...	4	2·8	6	4·7	34	20·3
8	5·0	6	1·6	6	4·3	3	2·1	23	13·5	3	3·0	...	...	4	7	7	·37	41	19·5
4	1·3	6	1·7	4	5·4	2	1·4	16	9·8	2	1·8	...	...	3	1·1	5	2·9	31	15·7
6	5·0	3	1·2	6	5·2	3	1·1	18	12·5	2	1·9	...	...	3	·9	5	2·8	34	18·1
9	3·5	13	11·3	5	3·1	6	2·1	33	20·5	6	3·8	...	...	6	5·2	12	9·0	72	43·2
6	3·2	13	8·5	7	3·9	6	3·1	32	18·7	6	3·2	...	...	6	5·9	12	9·1	72	40·1
7	3·2	11	9·6	13	6·3	...	...	31	19·1	6	1·9	...	...	5	3·7	11	5·6	73	37·8
11	6·7	15	20·6	6	5·9	1	·7	33	33·9	7	3·1		...	8	8·8	15	11·9	80	69·0
4	3·3	11	12·4	8	9·1	...	...	23	24·8	6	3·3	...	...	3	2·6	9	5·9	45	37·8
10	4·6	12	11·5	10	2·7	2	·7	34	19·5	5	1·6	1	·1	7	5·6	13	7·3	71	35·3
7	6·7	9	5·1	8	4·0	2	·7	26	16·5	2	·4	1	·1	7	5·5	10	6·0	72	48·9
6	4·6	9	4·3	6	3·2	1	4	22	12·5	3	·9	...	...	7	3·3	10	4·2	64	30·9
4	3·9	5	6·6	5	3·6	...	...	14	14·1	5	2·5	...	...	3	3·8	8	6·3	32	26·0
4	5·3	5	6·1	10	10·9	...	...	19	22·3	7	8·6	1	·2	4	3·7	12	12·5	46	45·3
3	2·2	7	8·3	4	2·1	1	·3	15	12·9	4	4·1	...	...	5	4·7	9	8·8	43	30·3

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	January. Rainy days.	January. Total fall in inches.	February. Rainy days.	February. Total fall in inches.	March. Rainy days.	March. Total fall in inches.	April. Rainy days.	April. Total fall in inches.	May. Rainy days.	May. Total fall in inches.	January to May. Rainy days.	January to May. Total fall in inches.
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	3	3·0	4	1·2	1	·1	3	·9	1	·1	12	5·3
		Malihabad ...	2	1·4	2	·6	1	·2	3	·8	1	·1	8	3 1
		Mohanlalganj ...	2	1·6	4	1·8	2	·5	1	·4	2	·6	11	4·9
	Unao ...	Unao	2	2·2	3	1·8	1	·1	2	·6	2	·6	10	5·3
		Purwa	2	1 8	4	2·8	1	·2	3	·7	2	·6	12	6 1
		Safipur	2	1 0	3	·8	2	·6	2	1·0	3	·6	12	4·0
		Mohan	2	1·4	3	1·5	...	...	2	·6	2	·6	9	4·1
	Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj ...	2	3·5	3	1·2	...	...	3	1·6	2	·3	10	6·6
		Sanchighat ...	2	2·1	4	2·5	2	1·2	3	1·2	2	·5	13	7 5
		Fatehpur ...	2	·7	...	..	...	...	2	1·4	1	·5	5	2·6
		Haidargarh ...	2	1 5	2	1·3	2	·4	1	·3	3	1·2	10	4 7
SITAPUR.	Sitapur ...	Sitapur ...	2	2 4	1	·2	3	2·1	2	·8	1	·7	9	6·2
		Biswan ...	2	2 0	1	·2	4	1·6	3	1 0	2	·2	12	5 0
		Bari ...	2	1 9	2	·4	2	·4	2	·5	2	·4	10	3·6
		Misrikh ...	3	2 6	2	5	2	·6	3	·9	2	·6	12	5·2
	Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	2	1 6	1	·5	3	2·1	2	·8	3	·7	11	5 7
		Sandila ...	3	1·4	1	·3	1	·5	2	·4	3	1 0	10	3·6
		Shahabad ...	3	2 8	...	...	3	1 3	2	·5	4	1 5	12	6 1
		Bilgram ...	4	1·7	...	...	3	1·3	2	1·1	4	1 5	13	5·6
	Kheri ...	Kheri ...	3	6·2	3	1·4	4	1·0	1	·2	3	·7	14	9 5
		Muhamdi ...	4	4·2	3	·7	4	1·4	3	·9	2	·6	16	7 8
		Nighasan ...	3	4·2	2	·7	3	1 5	2	·2	1	·1	11	7 0
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	3	2·8	3	1·3	...	...	2	1·1	2	·4	10	5·6
		Akbarbur ...	2	2 6	2	·9	...	...	1	·4	1	·2	6	4·1
		Bikapur ...	2	2 0	3	1·0	1	·2	1	1·2	1	·2	8	4 6
		Tanda ...	1	3 0	3	·7	...	...	1	·4	2	1·3	7	5·4
	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	4	8·6	3	·9	2	1·0	2	·7	2	·8	13	7·0
		Kaisarganj ...	2	2·8	1	·4	2	·2	2	·8	...	...	7	4 2
		Nanpara ...	4	4·9	5	1·8	3	1·0	3	1·0	1	·6	16	9 3
	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	2	2 2	3	1·0	...	...	3	·7	2	1·3	10	5 2
		Tarabganj ...	2	1 4	3	1 0	1	2	1	·4	1	·5	8	3·5
		Utraula ...	4	1 7	3	·8	1	·3	2	·8	3	2 4	13	6 0
RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	2	·7	4	·9	1	·4	2	·6	2	·4	11	3 0
		Digbijaiganj ...	2	1·0	2	1·0	...	...	1	·3	2	·8	7	2 6
		Dalmau ...	1	·6	4	1·0	1	·2	...	...	...	...	6	1·8
		Salon ...	2	1·8	3	1·6	3	1 0	...	...	...	...	8	4·4
	Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	3	3·0	3	2 2	1	·4	2	1 7	...	...	9	7·3
		Amethi ...	2	1·7	4	1 2	1	·7	2	·5	...	...	9	4·1
		Kadipur ...	1	1·9	3	1·5	1	·3	1	·4	...	...	6	4·1
		Musafirkhana ...	1	·7	2	2 1	1	·2	2	1 5	...	...	6	4 5
	Partabgarh ...	Partabgarh ...	2	2·3	4	1·8	2	·8	...	...	2	·6	10	5·5
		Kunda ...	4	1·7	2	1 2	2	·5	1	·6	...	...	9	4 0
		Pati ...	3	1·7	2	1·3	2	·5	...	...	...	...	7	3 5

FOR THE

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	January. Rainy days.	January. Total fall in inches.	February. Rainy days.	February. Total fall in inches.	March. Rainy days.	March. Total fall in inches.	April. Rainy days.	April. Total fall in inches.	May. Rainy days.	May. Total fall in inches.	January to May. Rainy days.	January to May. Total fall in inches.
MEERUT.	Dehra Dún ...	Mussoorce ...	2	2·3	7	4 8	4	1 0	7	5 6	10	7 6	30	21·3
		Kalsi ...	3	3 6	4	3·2	1	·3	5	4 0	9	5 0	22	16·1
		Dehra ...	3	2 5	5	1 6	2	1·04	5	3 5	8	4·87	23	13 52
		Chakrata ...	4	2·79	9	3·62	3	·66	14	6 95	17	8·86	47	22·88
	Saháranpur ...	Saháranpur ...	3	1 5	5	1·6	3	1 4	5	1 7	4	3·2	20	9·4
		Roorkee ...	3	2 4	4	1·3	2	·6	2	1 6	3	2 3	14	8·2
		Nakur ...	3	2·8	4	1·7	2	1 0	3	1 6	3	2 2	15	9 3
		Deoband ...	2	·8	3	2 1	1	·3	3	3·7	3	2 7	12	9·6
	Muzaffarnagar,	Shamli ...	2	·7	1	·2	2	1·2	1	2 0	3	1·9	9	6·0
		Burhana ...	2	·4	1	·2	2	·5	1	1·6	3	1 7	10	4 4
		Muzaffarnagar ...	4	2·7	3	·5	2	·8	3	3·1	3	1·9	15	9·0
		Jauli Jansath ...	3	3 1	2	1·2	2	·5	3	3 8	2	1 3	12	9 9

DIX A.—(*continued*).

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1877, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
2	·2	6	2·90	3	1·0	2	·9	13	5·0	3	2·4	...	...	3	1·7	6	4·1	31	14·4
3	1·6	3	1·7	1	1·2	1	·2	8	4·7	2	3·0	...	...	4	2·0	6	5·0	22	12·8
2	·7	4	2·1	2	1·0	1	2	9	4·0	2	2·0	...	...	2	1·0	4	3·0	24	11·9
3	1·6	4	2·4	2	2·3	1	·7	11	7·0	2	4·7	1	·1	2	1·5	5	6·3	26	18·6
2	·2	5	2·1	4	2·3	1	·4	12	5·0	2	2·3	...	...	1	1·0	3	3·3	27	14·4
3	1·1	6	3·3	5	1·8	2	·2	16	6·4	3	1·7	...	...	2	1·5	5	3·2	33	13·6
4	2·5	4	5·6	3	1·0	...	...	11	9·1	1	2·9	..	...	1	1·8	2	4·7	22	17·9
2	1·4	2	1·9	4	3·2	1	·7	9	7·2	4	3·3	...	...	3	2·0	7	5·3	26	19·1
1	·9	4	1·1	6	2·0	...	...	11	4·0	4	3·9	...	...	1	1·4	5	5·3	29	16·8
1	·1	5	1·0	2	·5	2	·4	10	2·0	4	3·5	...	...	2	2·0	6	5·5	21	10·1
2	3·4	1	1·9	2	1·3	...	...	5	6·6	2	1·2	.	...	1	6	3	1·3	18	13·1
3	3·2	5	2·2	2	·4	...	...	10	5·8	5	4·5	...	...	3	2·7	8	7·2	27	19·2
5	4·6	6	4·9	3	1·6	1	·2	15	11·3	5	4·9	...	...	2	2·2	7	7·1	34	23·4
4	1·2	8	3·0	3	1·7	...	...	15	5·9	2	3·3	...	...	2	2·9	4	6·2	29	15·7
4	2·7	6	4·1	3	2·3	2	·5	15	9·6	2	3·5	1	·2	3	2·1	6	5·8	23	20·6
4	4·4	5	2·8	5	·5	2	·7	16	8·4	4	10·1	...	...	2	2·1	6	12·2	33	26·3
5	2·3	4	2·7	3	1·4	2	·2	14	6·6	2	3·7	...	...	2	3·4	4	7·1	28	17·3
4	4·6	4	·7	2	·9	1	·6	11	6·8	4	8·0	...	...	3	3·9	7	11·9	30	24·8
2	·7	4	3·5	2	1·0	1	·2	9	5·4	3	9·9	...	...	3	2·0	6	11·9	28	22·9
6	7·7	5	4·5	4	·8	...	...	15	13·0	6	4·4	...	...	3	3·1	9	7·5	38	30·0
5	9·2	4	3·4	3	5·2	1	·3	13	18·1	5	6·2	...	...	4	3·5	9	9·7	38	35·6
4	6·6	4	6·1	4	2·6	2	·4	14	15·7	5	3·2	...	...	5	2·1	10	5·3	35	27·7
2	1·1	5	5·6	3	2·4	·2	4·2	12	13·3	4	4·2	...	...	2	·7	6	4·9	28	23·8
2	·4	8	9·7	5	5·0	2	·9	17	16·0	3	2·0	...	...	3	·3	6	2·3	29	22·4
2	·2	6	4·9	3	·4	2	3·0	13	8·5	2	2·3	...	...	2	·2	4	2·5	25	15·6
1	·5	5	5·7	3	1·8	2	1·8	11	9·8	5	4·8	...	...	3	·5	8	4·8	26	20·0
4	1·4	9	8·7	7	3·0	4	4·0	24	17·1	4	5·5	...	...	4	2·5	8	8·0	45	32·1
3	·3	5	7·7	5	3·4	2	·2	15	11·6	5	3·6	...	...	3	2·5	8	6·1	30	21·9
3	6·7	9	10·1	2	2·1	4	3·5	18	22·4	6	5·9	...	...	5	3·3	11	9·2	45	40·9
5	5·40	10	10·7	3	·8	3	5·95	21	22·94	6	11·75	.	...	2	2·15	8	13·90	39	42·04
1	2·0	6	4·9	5	1·6	4	4·85	16	13·35	4	2·9	...	...	2	1·3	6	4·2	30	21·05
3	1·7	8	3·8	5	1·9	3	4·6	19	12·0	6	7·6	...	...	3	1·6	9	9·2	41	[illegible]
3	·8	3	1·9	6	1·9	3	1·6	15	6·2	2	1·7	...	...	2	·3	4	2·0	30	11·2
6	1·8	4	1·9	3	1·0	3	1·3	16	6·0	3	1·5	..	...	2	·3	5	1·8	28	10·4
1	1	3	1·4	6	2·4	1	·6	11	4·5	4	3·5	...	...	1	2	5	3·7	22	10·0
2	3·2	5	3·4	3	3·2	3	1·3	13	11·1	2	3·3	...	...	2	·6	4	3·9	25	19·4
1	·4	5	5·4	5	4·9	3	·7	14	11·4	4	3·7	...	...	1	·1	5	3·8	28	22·5
2	1·4	5	1·7	3	3·0	4	1·0	14	7·1	2	1·7	...	...	1	·1	3	1·8	26	13·0
1	·9	6	3·7	4	2·5	3	2·1	14	9·2	4	3·2	..	...	3	·7	7	3·9	27	17·2
3	1·8	4	4·4	4	2·2	...	...	11	8·4	4	4·8	...	...	1	·2	5	5·0	22	17·9
3	3·1	3	2·8	6	4·08	4	2·3	16	12·28	4	2·05	...	...	3	·80	7	2·85	33	20·63
4	·8	5	2·6	6	2·7	1	2·3	16	8·4	2	2·3	...	...	...	...	2	2·3	27	14·7
2	1·0	5	2·7	5	2·4	3	1·5	15	7·6	4	2·6	...	...	3	·6	7	3·2	29	14·3

YEAR 1878.

3	1·5	21	35·8	28	44·8	8	6·7	60	88·8	1	·2	...	...	1	·1	2	·3	92	110·4
1	·5	18	27·2	26	39·8	10	11·6	55	79·1	...	...	..	...	1	2	1	·2	78	93·4
2	·5	19	25·0	22	31·7	13	18·7	56	70·9	1	2	...	...	1	·2	2	·4	81	84·82
4	·66	23	20·27	28	18·18	7	38·1	62	42·92	1	·8	...	...	1	·1	2	·18	111	65·28
1	·2	8	6·4	14	19·2	5	·8	28	26·6	...	...	...	...	1	·6	1	·6	49	36·6
...	...	8	12·0	12	12·1	2	1·5	22	25·6	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	37	33·9
1	·4	7	2·9	13	18·3	3	1·3	24	22·9	...	...	...	...	1	·4	1	·4	40	32·6
...	...	6	6·2	16	16·4	4	·54	26	28·0	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	39	37·7
...	...	4	3·8	11	12·1	2	1·1	17	17·0	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	27	23·2
1	·3	6	2·1	11	12·6	2	·4	20	15·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	19·8
1	·3	8	7·1	16	16·2	4	2·6	29	26·2	...	...	...	...	1	·3	1	·3	45	35·5
...	...	6	8·4	11	13·4	4	5·8	21	27·1	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	34	37·2

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations	1											
			January.		February.		March.		April.		May		January to May.	
			Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
MEERUT.—(concluded.)	Meerut ...	Sardhana ...	3	1 3	2	4	1	1	3	3 4	4	1·1	13	6·3
		Meerut .	3	1 8	2	1 1	2	·4	4	2 1	3	1 6	14	7 0
		Mawana ...	1	2 2	2	·2	2	1 2	1	2 8	4	2 3	10	8 7
		Bagpat ...	1	2	2	·6	2	1 0	8	1 2	3	1 3	11	4 3
		Ghaziabad ...	1	4	1	2	1	2	3	1 3	·3	6	9	2·7
		Hapur ...	2	9	3	·8	1	1 1	3	2 3	4	2 6	13	7 7
	Bulandshahr ...	Sikandrabad ...	1	1 0	1	·5	...	...	3	1 9	1	·2	6	3 6
		Bulandshahr ...	1	·9	1	·5	..	..	2	9	3	8	7	3 1
		Anúpshahr ...	2	1 6	1	1 0	..	...	2	·6	4	1 3	9	4 5
		Khurja ...	1	·7	1	3	...	...	...	..	2	·6	4	1 6
		Narora ...	2	·9	2	·65	...	..	4	·55	4	1 45	12	3 55
	Aligarh ..	Khair ...	1	·4	2	·5	...	..	1	3	4	1 1	8	2 3
		Aligarh ...	1	·5	1	1	1	·2	1	4		.	4	1 2
		Atrauli ...	2	·3	1	·4	1	2	2	·5	1	·1	7	1 5
		Iglas ...	1	·2		...	...	.	1	4	4	1·0	6	1 6
		Háthras ...	1	4	1	4	1	3	3	1 2	1	5	7	2 8
		Sikandra Rao ..	1	7	1	9	1	4	3	1 2	4	1·3	10	4 5
ROHILKHAND	Bijnor ..	Bijnor ...	3	1 9	3	3	2	·4	3	4 2	2	1 5	13	8 1
		Nagina ...	3	2 8	1	3	1	2	2	2 4	3	1 8	10	7·5
		Dhampur ...	3	2 8	3	·3	3	1 1	2	4 1	5	1 4	16	9 7
		Najibabad ...	3	3 6	3	6	2	5	3	2 6	5	3 4	16	10 7
		Chandpur ...	2	1 5	1	·1	3	1 1	3	4 5	4	1 4	13	8·6
	Moradabad ...	Thakurdwara ...	4	4 7	3	·9	3	·8	3	4·8	6	3 1	19	14 3
		Moradabad ...	4	2 3	2	1 8	2	1·2	4	2 1	4	1 2	16	8 6
		Amroha ...	3	1 4	5	1 7	3	1 9	4	2 1	3	9	18	8 0
		Hasanpur ...	2	1 5	3	9	3	7	4	9	3	1 0	15	5 0
		Sambhal ...	3	1 4	3	1 1	2	3	4	1 3	4	5	16	4 6
		Bilhari ...	3	1 2	3	1 0	2	8	3	1·2	4	1 4	15	5 6
	Bareilly ...	Baheri ...	3	1 9	2	1 2	2	6	3	1 5	4	1 9	14	7·1
		Pilibhit ..	2	1·6	1	6	...	...	4	1·5	2	1 4	9	5 1
		Puranpur ...	3	2 9	2	7	2	2	4	1 3	5	2 3	16	7 4
		Mirganj ...	2	1 8	2	1 1	2	6	2	·9	3	1·2	11	5 6
		Nawabganj ...	3	3 7	3	1 0	2	3	5	1 0	4	1 6	17	7 6
		Aonla ..	3	1 1	2	7	1	1 3	2	·9	4	1 6	12	5 6
		Bareilly ...	2	·9	2	3	1	2	2	4	4	1 0	11	2 8
		Karor .	3	1 3	2	·7	1	·1	4	7	5	9	15	3 7
		Faridpur ...	3	1 4	..	..	1	·6	3	4	3	1 7	10	4 1
		Bisalpur ..	3	2 0	1	·1	2	2	2	·8	5	2 1	13	5 2
	Budaun ..	Bisauli ..	1	9	2	1 1	1	9	1	·8	3	2 3	8	6 0
		Gunnaur .	3	1 4	1	·6	...	...	3	·6	3	6	10	3 2
		Sahaswan .	1	5	...	..	1	·2	2	9	1	2	5	1 8
		Budaun ..	2	1 2	1	2	2	·2	...	...	4	1·7	9	3 3
		Dataganj ...	3	1 0	2	·8	...	...	3	6	4	2 5	12	4 9
	Shahjahanpur,	Pawayan ..	4	2 0	2	·6	1	·9	3	9	3	1 9	13	6 3
		Tilhar	4	1 6	2	1 5	1	1	2	1 1	2	1 4	11	5 7
		Shahjahanpur ..	5	1 8	3	1 2	1	·4	2	1 2	3	1 1	14	5 7
		Jalalabad	3	1 1	1	·7	1	·1	2	9	4	1 7	11	4·5
AGRA.	Muttra ...	Kosi ...	1	8	1	8	1	1	1	·3	3	9	7	2 9
		Chhata ..	1	·8	1	·6	1	·6	1	·1	4	1·9	8	4·9
		Mat ...	1	4	..	...	...	...	2	1 0	3	1 1	6	2 5
		Muttra ..	1	4	..	.	1	2	2	1 0	3	1 4	7	3 0
		Mahaban .	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	2 2	3	1 3	6	3 7
		Sadabad .	1	·8	1	·5	1	3	3	6	2	5	8	2 2
	Agra	Farah	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	1·3	5	1 1	7	2 4
		Fatehpur Sikri .	...	..	...	...	...	...	3	7	3	9	6	1 6
		Khairagarh ...	...	..	...	..	1	3 5	3	5 5	3	5 0	7	1 0
		Agra ..	...	...	...	...	1	5	3	4 5	4	9 5	8	1 5
		Iradatnagar ...	...	...	..	..	...	...	1	9	1	3	2	1 2
		Itimadpur .	..	...	..	...	...	..	2	3	3	1 3	5	1 6
		Fatehabad ..	1	1	...		1	1	1	·4	1	3	4	0 9
		Firozabad ..	1	·2	1	·1	...	...	2	3	4	1 0	8	1·6
		Pinahat ...	2	·7	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	1 7	5	2 7
		Jalesar ..	1	·3	1	·1	..	...	1	·2	2	·6	5	1·2

DIX A.—(*continued.*)

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1878, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
...	...	3	2·6	9	8·6	3	1·6	15	12·8	...	...	...	...	2	·6	2	·6	30	19·7
1	·3	2	3·5	11	14·4	4	2·5	18	20·7	...	...	...	...	1	·3	1	·3	33	28·0
...	...	5	2·4	12	17·0	2	2·2	19	21·6	...	...	...	...	1	·3	1	·3	30	30·6
3	1·3	7	5·3	14	15·9	1	·8	25	23·3	...	...	...	...	1	1·5	1	1·5	37	29·1
1	·8	3	4·6	6	9·1	4	1·5	14	16·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	18·7
1	·5	5	2·4	8	14·3	1	·4	15	17·6	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	29	25·5
2	1·0	2	4·1	8	8·7	3	1·9	15	15·7	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	22	19·5
1	·3	2	2·4	8	9·9	3	1·4	16	14·0	...	...	...	...	1	·8	1	·8	24	17·9
...	...	5	4·8	14	11·7	3	3·6	22	20·3	...	...	...	...	1	·7	1	·7	32	25·5
...	...	3	2·5	7	8·8	2	·4	12	11·7	...	...	...	...	1	·3	1	·3	17	13·6
3	·8	6	53·5	16	12·85	3	83·5	28	27·35	...	...	...	...	1	2·5	1	2·5	41	33·4
1	·6	5	2·5	10	6·1	2	3·3	18	12·5	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	27	15·0
...	...	4	4·4	13	13·7	5	10·6	22	28·7	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	27	30·1
...	...	6	3·5	8	13·9	4	9·7	18	27·1	...	...	...	...	1	·4	1	·4	26	29·0
2	·7	7	5·2	12	9·8	4	6·8	25	22·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	24·1
2	1·5	7	5·6	11	8·3	6	6·2	26	21·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24·4
2	·7	4	7·0	8	6·8	4	4·2	18	18·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	23·2
...	...	4	6·3	13	16·5	8	5·4	25	28·2	...	...	...	...	2	·8	2	·8	40	37·1
2	·7	9	16·3	13	17·1	2	2·8	26	36·9	...	...	...	...	1	·6	1	·6	37	45·0
2	·6	7	11·3	12	24·6	4	3·7	25	40·2	...	...	...	...	1	·6	1	·6	42	50·5
1	·5	9	15·0	14	10·3	4	1·9	28	27·7	...	...	...	...	1	·4	1	·4	45	38·8
...	...	6	4·2	12	14·9	6	7·2	24	26·3	...	...	...	...	1	·8	1	·8	38	35·7
4	1·8	10	5·5	12	23·6	6	5·6	32	36·5	...	...	...	...	1	·4	1	·4	52	51·2
2	1·3	8	10·8	13	16·7	9	8·0	32	36·8	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	49	45·6
3	·8	7	4·2	12	20·4	8	6·0	30	31·4	...	...	...	...	1	1·0	1	1·0	49	40·4
1	·2	6	4·9	12	14·9	4	2·0	23	22·0	...	...	...	...	1	·7	1	·7	39	27·7
1	·5	6	6·2	12	13·4	8	6·5	27	26·6	...	...	...	...	1	·3	1	·3	44	31·5
...	...	10	9·7	14	15·0	9	6·4	33	32·0	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	49	37·8
3	1·2	10	16·7	14	13·9	5	3·7	32	35·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	42·6
1	3·5	8	15·8	12	16·0	9	11·8	30	47·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	52·2
2	2·4	9	17·0	17	18·4	9	10·8	37	48·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	56·0
3	3·7	9	22·4	13	11·3	10	10·0	35	47·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	53·0
3	1·6	11	14·5	17	16·7	9	12·0	40	44·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	57	52·4
1	1·3	9	16·7	13	7·4	11	14·5	34	39·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	45·5
3	6·4	8	28·0	12	10·5	9	11·1	32	56·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	58·8
3	6·3	11	27·7	13	10·2	9	10·8	36	55·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	58·7
3	2·8	12	16·0	12	15·0	8	12·0	35	45·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	49·9
2	2·3	9	15·1	7	8·3	7	10·3	25	36·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	41·2
...	...	6	8·9	9	7·1	7	7·3	22	23·3	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	31	29·4
1	2	7	7·5	10	12·0	2	5·1	20	24·8	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	31	28·3
1	·6	10	9·2	10	15·7	6	2·4	27	27·9	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	33	29·8
2	·3	8	21·6	10	6·9	9	8·3	29	37·1	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	1	39	40·5
4	4·2	10	12·1	9	4·2	8	15·8	31	36·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	41·2
2	1·4	11	13·0	10	6·4	9	12·5	32	33·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	39·6
4	3·6	10	12·4	11	9·1	9	14·0	34	39·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	44·8
3	3·2	9	18·1	11	11·9	11	15·8	34	49·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	54·7
5	4·1	8	11·8	10	10·6	10	13·8	33	40·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	44	44·8
1	·1	11	8·4	9	6·5	1	3	22	15·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	18·2
2	·5	9	10·1	10	6·5	3	2·7	24	19·8	...	...	...	...	1	3	1	3	33	24·1
1	·4	7	7·3	7	9·5	3	3·2	18	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	22·9
1	·2	6	4·1	6	4·8	6	2·3	19	11·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	14·4
3	·3	7	3·5	6	4·4	6	3·5	22	11·7	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	2	29	15·6
1	·3	7	6·1	10	6·1	5	4·9	23	17·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19·6
...	...	5	3·3	8	3·0	7	6·3	20	12·6	Tahsíl abolished from 1st October, 1878.									
2	4·5	8	4·55	11	5·70	5	1·6	26	12·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	13·9
2	4·5	5	6·1	10	4·55	7	2·5	24	13·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	14·8
1	3·4	8	5·05	7	1·85	7	4·9	23	15·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	17·25
...	...	6	4·4	7	2·9	7	6·9	20	14·2	Tahsíl abolished from 1st October, 1878.									
1	·4	8	11·6	3	2·4	6	4·0	18	18·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	20·0
...	...	7	8·0	6	3·9	9	9·8	22	21·7	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	27	22·7
1	·2	8	9·6	11	5·2	7	3·6	27	18·6	1	·2	...	...	1	·1	2	·3	36	20·5
1	·5	6	8·9	8	3·8	7	4·1	22	17·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	20·0
2	1·2	3	4·7	7	3·75	3	3·4	15	13·05	...	...	...	...	1	0·5	1	0·5	21	14·3

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	1											
			January.		*February*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*January to May.*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
AGRA—(*concluded*).	Mainpuri ...	Mustafabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Shikohabad ...	1	8	..	...	...	...	...	...	2	·5	3	1·3
		Mainpuri ...	2	·9	...	...	...	...	1	·5	1	·5	4	1·19
		Bhongaon ...	1	·5	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	1·8	3	2·5
		Karhal ...	8	1·3	..	...	...	...	1	·3	4	3·0	8	4·6
	Farukhabad ...	Kaimganj ...	2	·9	2	9	...	...	3	1·0	3	2·5	10	5·3
		Aligarh ...	4	1·1	1	4	1	·1	3	9	6	2·3	15	4·8
		Farukhabad ...	4	1·8	..	...	...	...	1	·4	1	·3	6	2·0
		Chibramau ...	4	1·8	1	2	.	...	2	1·0	1	·1	8	3·1
		Kanauj ...	3	1·6	...	...	1	·1	1	·3	2	1·1	7	3·1
		Thatia Tirwa ...	4	1·5	...	...	...	...	1	·1	2	1·8	7	3·4
		Muhammadabad ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Etáwah ...	Etáwah ...	4	·8	...	...	...	...	2	2	5	·7	11	1·7
		Bharthna ...	4	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1·0	8	1·9
		Bidhuna ...	4	1·2	...	..	...	...	3	·4	2	1·1	9	2·7
		Auraiya ...	4	1·5	...	...	..	...	1	·2	5	1·0	10	2·7
		Phaphund ...	1	6	1	·1	1	2	3	·3	3	5	9	1·7
	Etah ...	Kasganj ...	1	·5	1	·1	1	·2	3	·6	1	·2	7	1·6
		Etah ...	1	4	1	1	...	...	3	·3	3	·4	8	1·2
		Aliganj ...	2	1·2	2	·8	...	...	3	·9	1	1·2	8	4·1
ALLAHABAD.	Cawnpore ...	Bilhaur ...	5	1·6	1	·2	...	...	2	1·0	1	·1	9	2·9
		Rasulabad ...	4	1·0	...	..	1	·1	2	·8	4	6	11	2·5
		Derapur ..	4	2·2	...		.	..	2	·3	3	·5	9	3·0
		Shurajpur ...	2	1·3	1	·5	1	2	3	1·1	3	·5	10	3·6
		Akbarpur ...	2	2·5	...	...	...	..	...	.	2	5	4	3·0
		Bhognipur ...	5	2·6	1	3	1	·4	...	...	4	·7	11	4·0
		Cawnpore ...	4	2·9	1	·4	.	...	...	...	5	1·3	10	4·6
		Ghatampur ...	3	3·2	1	·2	1	·2	...	...	3	·8	8	4·4
		Narwal* ...	4	2·7	1	·1	...	...	...	...	4	·8	9	3·6
	Fatehpur ...	Kora ..	2	2·8	1	·1	...	...	..	..	6	1·9	9	4·8
		Kaliapur ...	3	3·4	1	2	...	...	1	6	4	2·0	9	6·2
		Fatehpur ...	2	3·35	..	...	...	...	1	·2	5	1·85	8	5·40
		Gházipur ...	3	2·8	...	...	1	2	1	·4	5	2·8	10	7·2
		Khaga ...	4	3·5	...	...	1	·1	1	1	2	·3	8	4·0
		Khakhreru ...	2	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·8	4	3·4
	Bánda ...	Pailani ...	2	2·8	...	...	...	..	1	2	5	1·9	8	4·8
		Bánda ...	3	4·1	...	...	...	...	1	·3	4	1·1	8	5·5
		Sihonda ...	4	3·3	...	...	...	...	1	·1	3	·10	8	4·4
		Baberu ...	3	4·0	..	..	...	...	...	..	3	7	6	4·7
		Badausa ..	2	2·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1·1	4	3·7
		Kamasin ...	2	3·5	...	...	..	...	...	...	3	1·4	5	4·9
		Karwi ...	3	2·4	.	...	..	...	1	·1	2	1·0	6	3·5
		Mau ...	3	2·1	...	...	...	...	1	·2	3	1·1	7	3·4
	Allahabad* ...	Sirathu ...	3	2·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2·2	6	5·0
		Manjhanpur ...	3	3·8	1	·1	...	...	1	2	3	1·5	8	·5·6
		Barah ...	5	2·8	...	...	...	...	2	5	3	4·5	10	3·75
		Soraon ...	5	2·1	...	...	...	...	2	·7	3	6	10	3·4
		Phulpur ...	4	1·8	...	...	...	...	1	·5	1	·6	6	2·9
		Allahabad ...	4	2·5	...	...	1	1	2	·4	3	1·0	10	4·0
		Karchana ...	4	2·5	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	·8	7	3·5
		Handia .	3	1·2	1	·1	...	...	...	...	2	·7	6	2·0
		Meja ...	4	2·1	...	..	1	·1	1	·2	3	4·5	9	28·5
	Hamírpur ...	Hamírpur ...	3	2·9	1	·1	...	..	...	...	3	2·3	7	5·3
		Rath ...	3	3·9	...	...	...	...	..	...	2	·4	5	4·3
		Maskara ...	2	3·1	...	...	...	...	1	3	2	3	5	3·7
		Maudha ...	2	3·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	2·0	6	5·1
		Kulpahar ...	3	4·2	..	...	...	...	..	...	..	..	3	4·2
		Mahoba ...	2	4·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	·3	4	4·5
	Jaunpur ...	Mariahu ...	3	2·3	...	...	...	...	1	·1	2	·6	6	3·0
		Machlishahr ...	4	2·6	1	·3	...	..	1	·5	2	1·7	8	4·1
		Kerakat ...	4	2·0	1	·2	...	...	3	·6	3	1·7	11	4·5
		Jaunpur ...	4	2·6	1	·2	...	...	2	·4	5	3·8	12	7·0
		Kutahan ...	4	1·8	...	...	...	...	1	·5	4	1·7	9	4·0

* Rain-gauge at Narwal up to 31st May.

DIX A.—(*continued.*)

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1878, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
...	...	7	9·2	10	5·5	8	9·4	25	24·1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	26	24·2
1	·2	8	13·7	9	5·0	8	4·3	26	23 2	1	·2	...	...	1	·2	2	·4	31	24·9
1	·5	5	7·0	8	5 7	5	4·1	19	17·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	19·2
3	1·6	7	11·6	8	9·0	4	5·6	22	27·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	30·3
...	...	7	6·8	7	7·9	7	7·3	21	22·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26·6
2	·9	7	6·4	8	6·2	7	7·7	24	21·2	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	35	26·7
3	3·7	7	6·6	11	14·0	9	15·0	30	39 3	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	46	44·2
2	1·9	10	8·3	12	6·6	10	5·3	34	22·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	24·1
3	1·7	8	8·6	11	13·6	6	7·3	28	31·2	...	...	...	...	2	·3	2	·3	38	34·6
4	3·5	10	9·1	14	9·0	8	6·9	36	28 5	1	·1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	44	31·7
2	2·2	10	6·6	10	4·8	6	3·0	28	16·6	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	35	20·6
...	...	...	...	5	5·3	4	5·1	9	10·4	...	...	...	...	2	·3	2	·3	...	...
1	1·3	7	4·4	14	7·4	9	9 1	31	22·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	23·9
1	·6	6	4·7	12	12·4	8	9·3	27	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	28·9
2	1·7	10	6·7	9	7 1	9	10·8	30	26·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	29·0
3	·7	4	1·5	7	3 3	9	8·7	23	14·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	16·9
2	·4	4	2·0	7	6·0	8	6·7	21	15·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	30	16·8
1	1·2	6	7·7	7	10·0	3	3·9	17	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	25 3
3	1·3	5	7·3	8	5·6	4	4·5	20	18 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	19·9
2	1·1	8	5·9	9	12·4	6	10·9	25	30·3	...	...	...	...	1	·2	1	·2	34	34·6
3	2·3	7	3·3	8	8·6	4	3·3	22	17·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	20·4
2	4·6	7	4·9	7	7·0	10	6·7	26	23·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	25·7
2	·9	5	3·9	7	4·5	8	7·3	23	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	19·6
4	4·9	7	4·1	8	13·9	6	8·3	25	31·2	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	·1	36	34·9
4	4·2	7	7·4	8	5·4	8	11·1	27	28·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	31·1
2	1·3	8	3·8	10	17·3	7	4·2	27	16 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	20 6
3	·9	11	6·9	10	7·7	6	2·4	30	17 9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	22 5
3	1·8	9	8·8	8	8·2	6	4·3	26	23·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	27·5
2	5·0	7	5·7	7	7·3	4	6·9	20	24·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	28·5
2	4·3	7	3·3	10	6·7	6	4·5	25	18·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	23·6
2	1·5	9	6 3	8	6·4	9	6·2	28	20·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26·6
2	1·6	9	6·9	9	8·0	9	7·0	29	23 5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28·9
2	2·4	10	6·8	7	7·4	8	2·4	22	18 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25·6
3	2·2	8	6·6	13	12·5	9	5·2	33	26·5	1	1·3	...	...	...	...	1	1·3	42	31·8
4	1·6	5	6 3	8	3·1	4	2·0	21	13·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	16·4
...	...	9	4·7	11	5·5	10	11·2	30	21·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	26·2
4	1·5	10	8·1	19	10·8	5	4·0	38	23 4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	28·9
2	·4	11	5·3	16	9·7	9	3·1	38	18·5	1	·4	...	...	...	...	1	·4	47	23·3
2	1·2	7	4 0	12	11·3	8	5·2	29	21·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	26·4
3	1·8	9	2·2	11	8·0	6	5·0	29	17·0	1	·2	...	...	...	...	1	·2	34	20·9
1	1·0	10	6·7	10	7·2	5	2·3	26	17·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	22·1
1	·3	11	6 8	13	6·9	6	3·7	31	17·7	...	...	1	·1	...	...	1	·1	38	21·3
1	·3	6	5·1	11	3 4	6	6·8	24	15·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	19·0
1	·9	9	8 9	7	7 2	9	4·5	26	21·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	26·5
4	1·1	8	5·4	11	10 3	10	3·7	33	20·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	26·1
2	1·1	10	3 1	8	5·9	9	4·6	29	14·7	1	·2	2	·3	...	...	3	·5	42	18·95
1	·4	8	8·2	10	8·2	6	7·7	25	24·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	35	27·9
1	·8	6	3·8	11	11 4	10	4·7	28	20·7	...	...	1	·3	...	...	1	·3	35	23 9
1	·3	3	7·1	10	6·5	9	5·5	28	19·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	23·4
2	1 7	9	5·15	9	66 5	9	8·8	29	20·80	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	24·3
1	1·5	8	3·7	13	15 0	8	2·5	30	22·7	...	...	1	·3	...	...	1	·3	37	25·0
2	·7	10	6 1	14	7 4	12	8·3	38	22·5	1	·7	...	...	...	...	1	·7	48	26 05
4	·7	9	4·8	11	8 4	7	7·0	31	20·9	1	·6	...	...	...	...	1	·6	39	26·8
2	·7	9	4·3	11	4·6	5	4·7	27	14·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18·9
2	1·2	7	2·4	8	3·7	7	3.9	24	11·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	14·9
2	1·0	9	2·9	9	5·6	6	3·7	26	13·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	18·3
6	2·6	3	1·5	10	6·7	7	4·4	26	15·2	1	·1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	30	19 [illegible]
3	1·6	6	2·4	9	5·3	5	2·8	23	12·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	16 [illegible]
1	1·2	13	7·7	12	12 0	10	4 0	36	24·0	...	...	1	·3	...	...	1	·3	43	28 2
2	2·5	10	5·9	12	17·1	9	6·5	33	32·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	36·1
2	2·3	14	11·0	8	11 8	4	2·7	28	27·8	...	...	2	·4	...	...	2	·4	41	32·7
2	3 3	7	7·8	17	21·4	12	9 3	38	41·8	1	·3	1	·4	...	...	2	·7	52	49 5
2	1·4	13	5·2	15	14·6	8	5·1	38	26·3	1	·6	...	...	...	...	1	·6	48	30·9

1878, then transferred to Sarhsalempur.

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division	District.	Rain-gauge stations	1											
			January		*February.*		*March.*		*April.*		*May.*		*January to May*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches
Benares	Azamgarh ...	Deogaon ...	4	1·9	1	·2	..	...	2	·4	1	·9	8	3 4
		Mahul	4	2·0	1	·1	...	...	...	...	4	1 5	9	3 6
		Azamgarh ...	2	1·6	1	·2		...	1	2	4	1 7	8	3 7
		Jiwanpur ...	3	1 4	1	·1	...	...	1	1	3	1 1	8	2 7
		Muhammadabad ...	3	1 7	1	2	...	...	1	1	4	1 2	9	3 2
		Nagara ...	3	1.2	1	8	...	...	1	2	4	1 6	9	3·3
	Mirzapur ...	Robertsganj ...	3	1 1		...	...	...	2	6	4	8	9	2 5
		Chakia ...	3	1 1	2	·2		..	2	3	2	1 0	9	2 6
		Chunar ...	2	1 7	2	5	...	...	4	8	2	1 1	10	4 1
		Mirzapur ...	3	2 6	2	4	...	...	2	3	3	2 5	10	5 8
		Korh ...	3	1 6	2	8	...	...	2	·4	3	3	10	3 1
	Benares ...	Benares ..	5	2·2	1	·1	...	...	3	·8	2	1 6	11	4 7
		Chandauli ...	4	2 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	·7	5	3·5
		Gangapur ...	5	2·5	...	...	...	...	2	·6	1	8	8	3 9
	Gorakhpur ...	Banagaon ...	2	1 1	1	·3	1	·1	3	1 9	3	2 9	10	6 3
		Deoria ...	3	1 3	1	5	.	..	5	1 8	5	3 6	14	7 2
		Gorakhpur ...	2	1 0	2	5	...	...	3	1 3	5	1·7	12	4 5
		Maharajganj ...	2	1 2	1	6	2	2	1	1·5	3	·9	9	4 4
		Parauna ...	4	1 3	1	·4	...	...	3	7	2	1·0	10	3·4
		Hata ...	3	1·9	1	·3	...	...	2	1·7	4	2 1	10	6 0
	Pasti ...	Domariaganj ...	4	1 0	2	·6	1	2	2	1 6	5	2·6	14	6 0
		Bansi ...	4	1·3	3	·9	2	·3	2	·8	4	2 2	15	5 5
		Haraiya ...	3	1 4	2	·9	1	2	2	9	3	1 0	11	4·4
		Basti ...	3	1·3	2	·4	1	·1	2	1 0	3	3 3	11	6 1
		Khalilabad ...	3	1·4	2	·9	1	·4	2	1·5	4	1·8	12	6·0
	Gházipur ...	Sayyidpur Bhitari ..	5	2 8	..	...	...	...	4	1·4	2	0·8	11	5 0
		Zamaniah ..	5	2·1	1	·3	...	...	1	5	2	1·5	9	4·4
		Gházipur ...	5	2 3	...	...	..	...	3	1 15	2	2 0	10	5 45
		Korantadih ...	5	4 5	.	...	...	.	1	5	4	1 7	10	6 7
		Rasra ..	5	2 4	1	2	..	...	1	·4	4	1·9	11	4·9
		Ballia ...	4	1·5	.	..	.	...	1	·4	6	1·9	11	3 8
Jhánsi	Jalaun ...	Madhogarh ..	2	6	.	...	...	..	...	...	2	·6	4	1 2
		Jalaun ..	2	2 0	1	1	.	...	3	3	1	1	7	2 5
		Kalpi ..	4	2·8	1	1		..	1	2	4	1 3	10	4 4
		Kunch ...	3	2 2	1	·1		...	.		3	8	7	3 1
		Orai .	4	2·5	1	·2	...	...	2	·3	1	3	8	3 3
	Jhánsi ..	Moth ...	2	2 7	1	·1		...	..		4	1 3	7	4 1
		Garotha .	3	3 7	.	...	...	...	1	1	4	1 1	8	4 9
		Mau .	4	4 4	1	6	...	...	..	...	3	5	8	5 5
		Jhánsi ...	3	1 7	...	...	...	...	2	5	4	·6	9	2 8
	Lalitpur ...	Lalitpur ...	2	2 5	...	...	...	...	2	·3	6	1 8	10	4·6
		Mahroni ...	2	2 6	...	..	...	...	..	...	2	1 0	4	3 6
		Lalbahat ...	3	5 0	.	.	...	...	...	...	4	2 0	7	7 0
		Narhat ...	2	3 1	...	...	...	...	1	·1	1	3	4	3 5
Kumaun	Kumaun ..	Champawat ...	3	6 1	4	2 3	3	1 8	7	5 8	11	9 1	28	25 1
		Pithoragarh ...	2	2 8	6	3 0	3	6	4	3 9	14	5 8	29	18 1
		Almora ...	3	3 8	6	2 9	3	1 9	4	2 0	15	6 0	31	16 6
		Naini Tal .	2	3 3	4	1 2	3	1 6	8	6 0	14	8 5	31	20 6
		Haldwani ..	3	4 7	3	1 1	1	6	3	3 3	2	1 1	12	10 8
		Ranikhet ...	4	4 0	9	3·4	3	2 1	7	6·8	14	7 9	37	24 2
	Garhwal ...	Pauri ...	3	4 9	7	4 3	2	1 3	3	2 9	7	3 3	32	16 7
		Srinagar ..	3	3 9	6	2 1	2	7	7	3 1	7	2 1	25	11 9
	Tarai .	Rudrpur ...	3	1 7	...	...	1	·4	2	8	3	1 1	9	4 0
		Kilpuri ...	3	3 0	3	1 2	2	1 2	6	3 8	6	3 6	20	12 8
		Kashipur ...	3	3 4	3	9	3	7	3	3 7	7	3 2	19	11·9

DIX A.—(*continued*)

Oudh, and total rainfall for the year 1878, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June		*July*		*August*		*September*		*June to September*		*October.*		*November*		*December.*		*October to December*		*Year.*	
Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days	Total fall in inches	Rainy days	Total fall in inches.
...	.	11	16 9	13	12 8	10	5·7	34	35·4	2	6	2	4	..	.	4	1 0	46	39·8
2	1·8	14	9 7	14	9 8	12	10 8	42	32 1	...	...	..	...	.	.	...	...	51	35 7
3	3 3	17	12 6	13	10 5	7	11 8	40	38 2	.	...	1	1	..	...	1	·1	49	42 0
3	1 4	15	9 2	14	7·3	10	8 7	42	26 6	..	...			...	...	...	...	50	29 3
2	1 6	13	7 3	13	7 9	9	10 2	37	27 0	...	...	1	3	..	..	1	3	47	30 5
4	1 1	13	7·9	12	10 6	8	3 7	37	23 3	...	.	1	1	...	...	1	1	47	26 7
2	2 8	14	4 5	10	8 0	13	7·8	39	22 6	1	2	2	1 5		...	3	1 7	51	26·8
1	6	18	11 4	10	7 5	7	5 4	31	24 9	...	.	2	1 5	...		2	1 5	42	29 0
3	3 7	10	11·1	13	11 4	8	4 1	34	30 3	..	.	2	9	.	..	2	9	46	35 3
2	·3	13	6 8	17	14 0	10	4 8	42	25 9	1	3	2	6	.	..	3	9	55	32·6
1	5	12	7 4	11	10 5	11	6 0	35	24 4	..	...	2	5	.	.	2	·5	47	23·9
2	2·4	10	4·6	14	13·3	12	3·9	38	24 2	1	4	2	1 0	...	...	3	1 4	52	30 3
2	1 7	14	6 5	10	9 1	7	3 4	33	20 7	1	3	1	1 2	.	...	2	1·5	40	25 7
3	1 4	12	4 8	15	15 6	10	4 7	40	26 5			2	1 1		...	2	1·1	50	31 5
3	7	12	8 0	17	10·4	14	9·7	46	28 8	1	2 7	.	.	.	...	1	2 7	57	37·8
3	2 7	12	10 0	15	17 9	14	8·9	44	39 5	..	.	1	·2	..	.	1	2	59	46 9
2	5	13	8 8	15	6 4	15	9 8	45	25 5	...	.	...	...	...		..	..	57	30 0
4	4 2	15	13 3	12	9 3	12	10 7	43	37 5	.	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	52	41 9
8	3 0	16	14 1	7	12·3	8	10 9	34	40 3	...	...		...		.	.	..	44	43 7
2	·3	15	10 0	13	11 3	16	6 2	46	27 8	1	4		...	...	...	1	4	57	34·2
2	4	11	8 0	13	6 9	8	16 7	34	32·0	...	..	..	...	..	...	...	...	48	38 0
2	6	16	11 7	13	11 7	11	13·9	42	37 9		...	..	..			...	...	57	43 4
4	1 9	10	5 5	10	10 2	11	12 6	35	30 2	...	...		...		...	.	...	46	34 6
1	2 6	11	4 3	14	9 7	11	14 2	37	30 8	2	·3	.	.	...	.	2	·3	50	37 2
1	1 2	12	6 7	11	7 7	13	15 3	37	30 9	1	·2	...				1	2	50	37 1
2	1 8	12	6 2	13	9 4	8	3 7	35	21 1	.		1	8			1	8	47	26 0
2	9	13	8 4	14	10 0	10	4 3	39	23 6	..	...	1	1 2	..	...	1	1 2	49	29 2
2	2 5	13	9·4	15	9 0	10	5 45	40	26 35			2	7	.	...	2	7	52	32 5
3	3 3	13	10 0	12	6 0	8	3 3	36	22 6	1	·1	2	1 1	...	..	3	1·2	49	30·5
3	4 0	13	9 8	12	11 1	5	8·0	33	32·9		...	1	·6	...		1	·6	45	38 4
2	1·5	11	5 0	10	9·0	7	9 0	30	24·5		..	1	2	.	..	1	·2	42	28 5
1	·5	10	4 4	9	10 8	5	6 9	25	22 6	.	..	.	...	..	...	...		29	23 8
		12	6 5	13	7 2	10	10 2	35	23 9		...	...	.	...	.	.	...	42	26 4
1	2 1	12	7 3	9	3 9	8	5 2	30	18·5			..			...			40	22 9
2	4	10	2 4	9	3 6	8	4 1	29	10 5	1	7	..		..	...	1	7	37	14 3
3	7	14	6 4	16	8 0	7	9 3	40	24 4		...	...	...	..	...	..	..	48	27 7
...	...	8	1 9	10	4 4	6	3 5	24	9 8	...	...		...	...	.		...	31	13 9
6	1 9	8	8 9	13	7 2	8	4 1	35	22 1	...	...	1	·1	...	...	1	·1	44	27 1
8	1 2	9	4 7	17	12 4	9	8 5	38	26 8	..	...	...	...	..	.	...	...	44	32 3
2	1 7	11	5 0	12	8 2	12	7 6	37	22 5		.		...	..	.	...	...	46	25 3
3	1 3	16	5 9	20	10 0	9	4 6	48	21 8	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	58	26 4
4	1 6	12	6 8	11	11 1	8	6 0	34	25 5	...	...	...	.	...	...	..	...	38	29 1
1	1	13	15 6	13	10 7	13	5 4	40	31 8	...		..	..	...	...	..	.	47	38 8
7	6 2	16	9 4	12	9 9	11	7 4	46	34 9	..	...	...	.	.	...	.	...	50	36 4
6	4 3	21	26 5	24	21 2	6	7 3	57	59 3	...	...	..	...		...	...	..	85	84 4
4	2 5	14	15 3	20	12 1	7	8 0	45	37 9	...	...			...		..	...	74	54 0
3	1 7	14	10 5	21	11 9	9	5 9	47	30 0	...	...	...	...	...		..	..	78	46 6
4	2 6	21	24 2	25	19 7	6	3 1	56	49 6	.	...		...	2	4	2	4	89	70 6
6	6 3	16	18 4	16	19 7	10	7 3	48	51 7	...	...	.	...	2	2	2	2	62	62·7
2	·6	20	11 6	22	11 0	7	2 6	51	2 58	1	1	..		1	2	2	·3	90	50 3
1	1 1	17	16 0	19	12 4	4	1 8	41	31 3	1	2	...	...	1	1	2	3	65	48 3
1	7	14	11 6	17	10 0	2	3	34	22 6	1	1		.	1	·2	2	·3	61	34 3
2	1·1	11	18 8	10	28 2	6	4 0	29	52 1	...	...	..	.	...	...	...	...	38	56·1
3	3 1	14	25 5	22	27 0	10	1 44	49	70 0	...	...	...	...	...	...		...	69	82·8
2	1 7	8	5 4	14	13 4	8	2 9	27	23 4	...	...	...	.	1	3	1	·3	47	35·6

APPEN

Statement showing the monthly rainfall in the North-Western Provinces and

Division.	District.	Rain-gauge stations.	1											
			January.		*February.*		*March.*		*April*		*May.*		*January to May.*	
			Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
														OUDH
LUCKNOW.	Lucknow ...	Lucknow ...	4	2·6	1	·1	1	·2	2	·5	2	1 5	10	4·9
		Malihabad ...	3	2 0	1	·5	...	...	1	·1	3	1 5	8	3·1
		Mohanla'ganj ...	3	1·9	2	·6	1	·2	2	1·0	2	·7	10	4·4
	Unao ..	Unao ...	4	3 8	2	·6	1	·2	2	·2	4	1·9	13	6 7
		Purwa ...	5	2·3	1	·5	...	...	...	...	2	·6	8	3·4
		Safipur ...	4	2 5	...	...	1	·2	1	1·6	3	·4	9	4 7
		Mohan ...	3	2·3	1	·1	1	·2	1	·3	4	2 3	10	5 2
	Bara Banki ...	Nawabganj ...	2	2·3	...	...	1	·1	1	·2	2	·9	6	3·5
		Sanehighat ...	3	1·5	2	·5	1	·3	1	·5	4	1·6	11	4 4
		Fatehpur ...	3	2·3	1	·2	1	·2	3	·9	1	·1	9	3 7
		Haidargarh ...	5	1·7	2	·9	...	...	1	·1	2	·5	10	3·2
SITAPUR.	Sitapur. ...	Sitapur ...	3	1·6	1	·9	...	...	3	·5	5	3·02	12	6·02
		Biswan ...	3	1·5	1	·7	...	...	2	1 3	4	2 1	10	5·6
		Bari ...	4	2·0	...	...	...	...	2	·3	3	1·0	9	3 3
		Misrikh ...	3	1·8	1	·6	1	·2	3	·5	2	·9	10	4 0
	Hardoi ...	Hardoi ...	4	1·6	...	...	2	·8	1	·1	5	·7	12	3 2
		Sandila ...	4	1·1	..	..	1	·1	4	1·0	1	·2	10	2·4
		Shahabad ...	1	·6	1	2·0	1	·2	4	1·7	5	2·7	12	7·2
		Bilgram ...	4	1 5	1	·2	...	...	1	·1	1	·2	7	2·0
	Kheri ...	Kheri ...	2	·5	2	1 2	1	·3	4	2 8	3	2 2	12	7·0
		Muhamdi ...	3	2·1	3	1 0	2	·6	4	3·2	4	1·5	16	8·4
		Nighasan ...	2	1·3	1	·7	2	·5	3	·9	2	·8	10	4 2
FYZABAD.	Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad ...	1	1·2	2	1·2	1	·2	3	2·1	2	·7	9	5·4
		Akbarpur ...	2	·6	1	·3	...	...	...	...	3	2 0	6	2·9
		Bikapur ...	2	1·1	2	·6	...	...	8	5	3	1·8	10	4·0
		Tanda ...	2	·9	1	·3	...	...	2	·5	6	2 8	11	4·5
	Bahraich ...	Bahraich ...	3	1 9	2	1·8	1	·1	2	1 0	4	1 4	12	6·2
		Kaisarganj ...	2	1·0	...	...	...	...	4	1 3	4	1·8	10	4·1
		Nanpara ...	2	1·0	2	·9	...	...	2	1 6	7	3·5	13	7·0
	Gonda ...	Gonda ...	3	1·7	1	·5	...	...	2	·7	4	1·6	10	4 5
		Tarabganj ...	2	1·2	1	·8	...	...	2	·9	2	1·9	7	4·8
		Utraula ...	2	1·5	3	1·3	1	·2	1	·5	3	1·5	10	5·0
RAE BARELI.	Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli ...	2	1·8	1	·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	1·9
		Digbijaiganj ...	4	3·4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	3·6
		Dalmau ...	3	3·4	1	·2	...	...	...	..	4	6	8	4·2
		Salon ...	2	3·0	1	·5	...	...	..	...	3	1 1	6	4·6
	Sultanpur ...	Sultanpur ...	2	1 8	1	·3	2	·2	2	·7	3	·8	10	3 8
		Amethi ...	3	1·8	...	...	...	...	1	·4	4	1·7	8	3·9
		Kadipur ...	2	1·6	1	·3	1	·5	1	3	3	1·3	8	4 0
		Musafirkhana ...	3	2 6	...	...	...	...	1	·3	2	1·7	6	4 6
	Partabgarh ...	Partabgarh ...	3	2·35	...	...	...	...	3	·4	5	2·4	11	5·15
		Kunda ...	4	2·6	...	...	...	...	2	9	3	1·6	9	[illegible]
		Pati ...	4	2·0	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	1·0	10	3 2

DIX A.—(*concluded.*)

Oudh, and total rainfall of the year 1878, *tabulated according to seasons.*

2										3								4	
June.		*July.*		*August.*		*September.*		*June to September.*		*October.*		*November.*		*December.*		*October to December.*		*Year.*	
Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.	Rainy days.	Total fall in inches.
PROVINCE.																			
4	2·5	10	7·1	13	12·5	12	6·6	39	29·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	34·6
4	1·6	5	3·8	7	11·2	9	7·1	25	23·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	26·8
2	1·0	7	4·7	10	11·9	8	5·4	27	23·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	27·4
3	1·55	12	12·15	10	6·15	6	3·2	31	23·05	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	44	29·75
3	1·7	11	7·5	8	6·1	7	8·9	29	24·2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	27·6
3	3·2	8	5·4	9	8·25	8	2·3	28	19·15	...	...	...	...	1	2	1	·2	38	24·05
4	4·6	8	6·1	7	10·2	7	5·4	26	26·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	36	31·5
2	1·5	7	5·4	11	13·8	11	9·2	31	29·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	33·4
3	3·7	11	8·6	13	9·9	11	12·2	38	34·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	38·8
3	2·6	4	10·5	11	15·2	10	8·5	28	36·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	40·5
2	1·9	7	5·0	7	13·4	3	6·1	19	26·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	29·6
2	3·9	4	8·4	11	10·7	7	11·75	24	34·75	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	40·77
4	6·1	6	8·6	11	11·4	11	9·2	32	35·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	40·9
3	1·8	8	8·6	10	8·1	15	10·5	36	29·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	32·3
3	4·4	7	7·9	9	12·3	3	12·3	22	36·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	40·9
3	2·9	3	6·9	11	6·7	8	7·1	25	23·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	26·8
4	4·2	6	2·6	7	11·2	9	7·6	26	25·6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	28·0
3	·9	7	11·1	10	9·2	9	15·5	29	36·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	43·9
3	1·0	5	6·8	4	4·0	10	12·2	22	24·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	26·0
4	6·0	10	21·9	13	16·8	13	14·2	40	58·9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	65·9
2	2·3	6	19·3	14	11·3	13	11·6	35	44·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	52·9
4	3·5	9	23·2	13	15·5	14	14·6	40	56·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	61·0
3	3·7	15	11·8	14	15·1	14	10·4	46	41·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	55	46·4
2	·7	9	9·5	15	18·0	9	6·3	35	34·5	1	·2	...	...	...	...	1	·2	42	37·6
4	3·1	12	8·0	15	12·4	12	15·0	43	38·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	42·5
1	1·4	13	6·9	14	11·2	14	12·9	42	32·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	53	36·9
6	6·6	8	7·9	11	6·8	12	5·4	37	26·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	32·9
4	5·5	8	3·8	12	11·9	11	6·3	35	27·5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	31·6
3	2·0	7	5·5	9	4·6	11	8·2	30	20·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	43	27·3
4	3·5	11	9·2	13	11·9	9	7·7	37	32·3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	36·8
5	4·1	9	7·1	8	11·4	9	14·2	31	36·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	41·6
2	1·2	9	14·6	10	8·7	7	10·9	28	30·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	38	35·4
4	3·9	10	5·6	8	7·9	11	6·0	33	23·4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	25·3
3	4·6	8	5·25	8	4·8	10	9·2	29	23·85	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	27·45
4	1·7	6	3·5	6	8·5	9	5·0	25	18·70	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	33	22·9
1	2·1	7	4·9	11	12·0	6	6·4	25	25·4	1	·6	...	...	...	...	1	·6	32	30·6
1	·3	11	5·6	14	15·1	11	6·0	37	27·0	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	47	30·3
1	1·4	7	3·2	11	12·4	8	5·9	27	22·9	...	...	1	·2	...	...	1	·2	36	27·0
3	1·1	9	6·3	12	11·5	8	6·7	32	26·1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30·1
3	3·5	9	9·8	12	17·8	9	13·6	33	44·7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	39	49·3
1	3·0	8	3·4	15	9·35	11	5·0	35	20·75	1	·5	...	...	...	...	1	·5	47	26·4
1	·8	9	4·5	12	8·2	15	8·3	37	21·8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	46	26·9
1	·4	8	4·7	9	12·1	7	4·0	25	21·2	1	·3	...	...	...	...	1	·3	36	24·7

APPEN

1.—*Statement showing the price of WHEAT in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1877. June. Sr.	June. ch.	July. Sr.	July. ch.	August. Sr.	August. ch.	September Sr.	September ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	21	0	18	0	14	8	10	12
	Saháranpur	22	10	20	7	16	3	11	13
	Muzaffarnagar	23	2	22	0	16	8	13	2
	Meerut	25	8	21	0	16	4	11	8
	Bulandshahr	24	0	21	0	16	4	11	4
	Aligarh	23	8	21	0	17	0	11	8
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		13	8	12	12	9	0
	Garhwal	16	0	17	8	14	0	10	4
	Tarai	22	8	20	0	16	14	10	10
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	22	8	20	13	15	7	11	13
	Moradabad	20	10	19	6	15	10	10	15
	Bulaun	20	6	18	0	14	6	9	14
	Bareilly	18	12	17	8	14	6	9	11
	Shahjahanpur	22	8	19	10	15	12	11	0
AGRA ...	Muttra	21	0	19	0	14	8	10	12
	Agra	20	0	17	15	14	4	10	7½
	Farukhabad	20	4	17	14	13	12	10	0
	Mainpuri	21	8	18	0	15	4	10	6
	Etawah	20	0	17	0	14	0	10	8
	Etah	23	8	20	8	16	0	11	0
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	23	0	21	0	17	0	14	0
	Jhánsi	20	15	19	15	15	13	11	13
	Lalitpur	21	8	20	0	18	0	13	12
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	17	12	17	0	15	0	11	0
	Fatehpur	19	0	17	8	16	0	11	4
	Bánda	21	12	19	8	16	0	13	0
	Allahabad	17	12	16	0	14	8	12	0
	Hamírpur	21	10	20	4	18	0	12	7
	Jaunpur	21	14	19	12	14	13	12	0
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	20	2	18	6	14	14	11	6
	Basti	21	9	19	11	15	0	...	
	Azimgarh	20	5	18	7	14	0	11	13
	Mirzapur	18	0	16	0	15	0	10	8
	Benares	17	0	15	0	12	8	11	15
	Ghazipur	20	9½	18	10	16	12	13	8½
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	20	7½	18	11	15	2	10	11½
	Unao	20	4	18	8	15	12	10	8
	Bara Banki	21	0	18	0	14	12	10	8
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	26	9	23	4	16	14	10	8
	Hardoi	23	8	18	7	15	1	9	10
	Kheri	27	0	23	9	14	4	8	8
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	19	8	17	4	14	4	11	7
	Gonda	24	0	21	15	15	12	13	2
	Bahraich	24	0	24	0	15	0	12	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	19	0	18	6	15	6	10	4
	Sultanpur	22	0	21	8	17	0	11	8
	Partabgarh	...		...		18	0	12	7

DIX B.

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from June 1877 to May, 1879.

| | | |

APPEN

1.—*Statement showing the price of WHEAT in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1878 June. Sr.	ch.	July. Sr.	ch.	August. Sr.	ch.	September. Sr.	ch.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	...		14	8	13	8	14	8
	Saháranpur	17	0	15	0	16	0	17	12
	Muzaffarnagar	16	12	14	5	16	12	17	10
	Meerút	15	8	14	8	17	0	16	12
	Bulandshahr	15	0	14	4	16	0	16	0
	Aligarh	16	0	15	8	16	8	16	8
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	10	4	9	0	8	12	10	8
	Garhwál	16	0	14	8	14	0	15	0
	Tarái	17	8	16	4	15	10	16	14
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	15	3	12	15	12	0	14	6
	Moradabad	16	14	14	6	16	4	16	14
	Budaun	17	6	16	3	17	6	18	12
	Bareilly	15	5	13	7	15	5	15	15
	Sháhjahánpur	16	12	14	0	16	4	17	4
Agra ...	Muttra	14	4	14	4	14	4	15	4
	Agra	14	8	14	4	15	4	15	8
	Farukhabad	16	4	14	10½	16	14	16	15
	Mainpuri	15	0	14	8	16	0	17	4
	Etáwah	14	0	14	0	16	0	16	0
	Etah	15	12	15	0	17	0	18	0
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	15	8	15	0	16	0	21	0
	Jhánsi	13	1	12	13	14	10	17	14
	Lalitpur	12	12	12	4	15	0	14	0
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	14	8	13	12	15	4	15	8
	Fatehpur	12	11	11	12	13	6	14	1
	Bánda	12	8	12	4	14	4	15	8
	Allahabad	12	2	11	12	11	12	13	2
	Hamírpur	12	15	12	6	13	9	15	3
	Jaunpur	13	12	12	0	13	13	14	13
Benares ...	Gorakhpur	10	15	10	12¾	10	12¾	12	2½
	Basti	11	4	10	12	11	4	12	0
	Azamgarh	11	13	11	10	11	2½	12	12
	Mirzapur	12	0	11	0	11	0	14	0
	Benares	13	9	11	15	13	1	14	2
	Gházipur	...		11	0	12	4	13	8
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	13	15½	12	11½	13	5	14	10
	Unao	14	0	13	4	14	4	15	0
	Bara Banki	13	8	13	8	14	0	15	0
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	16	8	14	7	14	8	17	2
	Hardoi	15	0	13	0	14	0	...	
	Kheri	16	4	12	8	15	9	17	0
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	13	4	12	6	12	6	14	0
	Gonda	12	8	12	4	12	14	14	2
	Bahraich	11	4	11	0	14	0	13	8
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	12	15	11	3½	13	2½	15	0
	Sultanpur	12	8	11	8	13	8	14	4
	Partabgarh	11	13	11	8	12	5	13	8

D I X B.—(*continued*).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from June 1877 to May, 1879—(concluded.)

(*concluded*).															
						1879.									
October.		November.		December		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
Sr	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
13	8	12	8	12	8	10	8	11	0	11	8	14	0	14	0
16	3	14	6	13	12	11	13	10	12	14	14	16	3	16	0
16	8	14	5	14	5	12	2	11	12	14	5	16	12	16	8
15	0	14	0	13	0	11	12	12	4	14	4	16	8	16	8
15	8	13	0	13	4	12	12	13	8	13	8	16	4	17	0
16	0	16	0	14	8	14	8	13	8	15	0	17	4	16	0
11	0	10	4	9	12	9	12	8	12	10	0	9	8	12	0
16	0	16	0	16	0	...		13	0	13	4	13	4	14	0
17	8	16	4	15	0	13	12	13	2	16	4	18	12	18	8
13	12	12	6	11	6	11	2	11	10	11	13	15	3	15	8
16	14	15	0	15	0	13	2	14	1	16	4	17	3	16	9
19	3	17	1½	15	0	14	1½	13	9½	15	9½	16	8	15	12
15	15	15	0	13	7	12	8	12	13	14	11	14	6	15	10
16	8	16	10	...		14	2	15	12	...		16	12	16	6
14	4	14	0	14	0	13	0	12	4	14	4	14	8	14	4
14	8	...		13	12	12	12	12	12	13	0	14	8	...	
16	12	15	11	14	7	14	14	14	6	15	14	16	1	15	1
16	12	16	8	15	12	14	8	13	4	14	8	15	12	13	12
15	8	15	0	14	0	14	0	13	0	14	8	14	0	13	8
17	4	16	4	16	0	15	0	13	8	15	8	16	12	15	8
12	0	18	0	18	0	16	0	18	0	17	0	16	0	14	0
16	0	16	8	16	2	14	12	15	14	15	9	14	4	14	9
14	12	15	8	14	8	13	4	13	8	14	14	13	12	12	0
14	8	16	0	13	0	14	0	13	8	14	8	13	8	15	0
13	0	12	0	12	0	11	12	12	0	13	12	13	8	13	4
15	0	15	0	14	0	14	4	15	8	13	12	14	0	13	4
12	2	12	4	11	6	10	14	12	8	14	4	14	8	13	12
15	1	15	3	14	10	14	7	16	5	16	14	15	8	13	4
14	7	14	2	13	6	13	1	13	6	15	8	15	14	15	14
14	4	12	9½	12	9½	12	2½	12	2½	13	15½	14	6	14	6½
12	12	12	8	13	2	12	8	11	12	12	12	14	4	14	8
13	4	12	15	13	5	12	5	11	8	13	1	12	13	15	7
13	0	13	0	13	0	12	8	11	8	13	0	13	0	12	8
14	2	13	9	13	9	13	1	13	14	14	11	14	2	14	2
13	8	13	8½	14	13	14	13	13	8½	15	7	14	13	14	13
15	0	14	7¾	14	6	13	14½	13	8	15	1½	15	1½	14	13½
15	12	14	8	14	6	13	8	13	8	14	8	15	0	14	8
15	4	14	0¾	14	4	13	12	14	3	15	0	15	4	15	0
17	7	16	10	16	2	15	8	15	2	17	8	17	11	18	2
...		...		...		..		..		17	8	...		15	4
16	4	18	8	16	0	15	8	15	8	18	0	18	0	19	8
14	2	..		13	0	13	0	12	6	...		15	4	16	4
14	3	13	10	13	8	13	4	13	1	16	9	16	2	17	4
13	8	13	8	13	0	12	0	11	8	16	0	16	0	17	0
15	11	15	1½	14	15½	14	4	13	8	17	10	16	4	16	1
14	0	14	4	13	8	13	0	13	0	17	0	17	0	16	12
13	0	12	11	12	15	13	0	12	10	16	12	17	0	16	8

APPEN

2.—*Statement showing the price of BARLEY in the several districts of the North-*

Divisions.	Districts.	June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	35	0	33	0	24	0	14	0
	Sahéranpur	32	12	32	4	22	10	15	0
	Muzaffarnagar	44	0	37	6	23	8	15	6
	Meerut	38	0	31	0	21	8	14	0
	Bulandshahr	38	8	31	0	23	0	14	0
	Aligarh	33	0	30	0	20	0	12	8
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		19	0	17	0	11	0
	Garhwál	20	0	17	8	16	0	12	0
	Tarái	39	6	30	0	25	0	12	8
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	41	10	33	4	21	6	16	14
	Moradabad	35	10	30	10	21	4	14	9
	Budaun	30	0	26	6	15	8	11	6
	Bareilly	28	12	27	8	20	0	12	8
	Shahjahánpur	40	12	34	8	22	4	13	8
AGRA ...	Muttra	31	0	26	0	18	0	12	0
	Agra	27	12½	25	1	17	12	11	15½
	Farukhabad	30	8	26	2	19	4	12	0
	Mainpuri	27	0	22	8	18	4	12	4
	Etáwah	25	0	22	0	16	0	12	8
	Etah	31	0	25	8	18	0	12	8
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	28	0	26	0	22	0	16	0
	Jhánsi	29	0	28	0	19	7	13	10
	Lalitpur	31	0	27	0	24	0	13	8
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	26	8	23	0	18	8	12	12
	Fatehpur	32	0	29	0	20	8	12	12
	Bánda	34	8	26	0	23	0	15	0
	Allahabad	29	8	27	0	22	0	15	4
	Hamírpur	24	12	24	8	20	4	13	8
	Jaunpur	35	5	30	8	23	4	15	14
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	28	0	28	0	22	12	14	0
	Basti	32	8	30	10	20	0	...	
	Azamgarh	31	0	28	12	22	2	15	2
	Mirzapur	30	0	26	0	23	0	15	8
	Benares	28	0	24	8	19	9	14	11
	Gházipur	30	14½	28	5	22	8	15	7
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	29	9	27	4	19	15½	12	1
	Unao	26	8	24	0	17	8	12	8
	Bara Banki	35	0	26	0	18	0	14	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	52	0	36	6	24	9	14	12
	Hardoi	39	6	28	10	19	12	11	11
	Kheri	40	0	45	0	27	0	13	[illegible]
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	28	8	24	0	20	0	14	0
	Gonda	41	4	35	14	22	6	17	14
	Bahraich	48	0	44	0	30	0	16	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	27	8	23	4	16	10	11	0
	Sultanpur	32	0	30	8	23	0	13	8
	Partabgarh	...		...		20	10	14	10½

DIX B.—*(continued.)*

Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877, *to May,* 1879.

										1878.													
October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.									
Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.								
15	0	16	0	15	8	13	8	13	8	15	0	20	0	22	0								
16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	18	4	22	8	21	8								
15	6	15	6	15	6	15	6	16	8	28	10	24	3	23	10								
14	0	16	8	16	8	17	0	17	0	23	0	20	8	21	8								
15	0	15	8	16	8	15	0	17	0	26	0	23	0	21	4								
13	8	14	0	15	8	14	8	16	0	24	0	21	8	23	0								
12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	11	0	12	0								
12	4	11	4	11	0	10	8	10	0	...		12	0	16	0								
10	0	11	14	13	12	13	12	13	12	25	0	27	8	30	0								
14	1	16	5	16	14	15	12	15	12	24	12	25	14	25	5								
14	1	14	6	16	4	15	5	17	13	26	14	22	8	23	12								
10	12½	12	0	14	6	11	6½	14	6½	26	11	25	12½	25	8								
11	14	13	12	18	2	13	2	15	10	22	8	21	4	21	14								
13	8	13	4	14	2	13	4	15	6	25	0	22	12	23	2								
13	8	14	0	14	0	12	8	15	0	18	8	19	8	20	12								
13	8	14	8	14	0	13	0	14	8	18	8	17	8	19	0								
11	6½	11	1	11	3	10	5½	13	14	21	15	21	6	23	4								
11	0	13	0	12	4	11	0	13	8	20	8	20	12	21	0								
13	0	13	0	18	0	12	8	12	8	17	0	18	8	19	0								
12	0	13	4	13	4	12	8	13	8	23	0	22	8	22	8								
16	0	16	0	15	0	15	0	11	0	17	0	19	0	19	0								
14	11	16	0	13	6	18	8	12	0	15	14	16	0	19	0								
16	0	16	8	16	0	16	8	16	0	18	0	17	0	16	0								
16	0	14	8	14	8	12	4	12	0	17	8	18	8	19	8								
16	4	13	2	...		11	8	10	12	17	8	18	4	18	0								
17	8	18	0	16	12	14	0	13	0	18	0	17	8	18	0								
16	8	16	0	15	4	15	0	14	8	16	12	16	2	15	8								
15	12	14	10	16	5	13	4	10	11	19	2	17	2	20	4								
16	15	15	2	14	13	13	6	14	13	16	15	18	4	16	3								
12	4	12	4	12	4	14	0	14	14	17	8	17	8	14	0								
12	0	11	8	...		...		...		17	8	17	8	16	8								
15	8	14	6	14	6	14	12	15	2	19	3	18	13	16	12½								
19	0	17	0	16	0	14	0	14	0	14	0	15	0	16	8								
...		15	12	14	2	14	2	14	2	16	0½	17	10	16	5								
16	12	16	1½	15	7	15	7	14	2½	18	0	16	12	15	7								
13	5	13	3½	13	4	12	8	13	10	20	8	20	14½	19	2½								
14	8	14	0	13	0	13	0	11	8	20	0	20	0	19	0								
15	8	15	0	15	0	12	0	14	0	17	0	18	0	17	0								
14	0	15	0	15	8	13	0	13	0	28	8	25	0	24	0								
13	2	12	11	13	2	11	7	12	3	..		23	12	21	8								
13	8	14	0	16	0	14	0	11	0	26	0	22	8	25	0								
14	3	13	12	14	0	12	9	12	8	17	2	17	12	17	4								
15	7	15	4	15	0	14	0	14	0	20	4	21	8	19	14								
19	0	18	0	18	0	12	8	14	0	20	0	19	0	19	0								
12	8	12	0	13	0	...		12	0	...		19	0	17	1								
14	8	14	4	14	8	13	0	16	8	19	0	18	8	15	0								
16	5	14	1	14	15	14	0	15	9	18	0	17	13	15	5								

APPEN

2.—*Statement showing the price of BARLEY in the several districts of the North-*

Divisions.	Districts.	1878. June. Sr.	June. ch.	July. Sr.	July. ch.	August. Sr.	August. ch.	September. Sr.	September. ch.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	...		20	0	18	0	21	0
	Saháranpur	22	8	21	8	22	8	23	11
	Muzaffarnagar	22	0	18	2	23	2	24	3
	Meerut	19	8	18	0	21	0	24	0
	Bulandshahr	19	4	18	0	22	4	21	8
	Aligarh	20	0	19	0	22	0	23	0
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	13	0	12	0	11	0	12	0
	Garhwál	20	0	16	0	16	0	17	8
	Tarái	25	0	20	0	20	0	25	0
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor	20	4	15	12	17	7	18	9
	Moradabad	21	14	18	2	20	0	22	13
	Budaun	21	9½	20	6	22	12½	24	9½
	Bareilly	19	6	16	4	20	0	21	4
	Sháhjahánpur	20	12	17	0	20	0	22	4
Agra ...	Muttra	18	4	18	8	19	8	22	0
	Agra	17	8	18	0	20	0	22	8
	Farukhabad	20	15	17	13	22	4	24	15
	Mainpuri	18	0	18	8	21	0	23	8
	Etáwah	18	0	18	0	21	0	26	0
	Etah	19	0	18	0	23	0	25	8
Jhánsi ...	Jalaun	19	0	16	0	17	0	22	0
	Jhánsi	15	6	15	7	17	2	22	0
	Lalitpur	15	0	15	0	...		...	
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	18	0	16	8	20	8	22	8
	Fatehpur	15	0	14	12	17	8	19	4
	Banda	14	0	15	8	17	8	20	0
	Allahabad	15	4	15	0	15	8	19	12
	Hamírpur	15	0	15	3	18	8	21	2
	Jaunpur	16	3	14	13	18	0	21	3
Benares ...	Gorakhpur	14	0	12	9½	13	1	18	0
	Basti	16	0	14	0	14	8	16	0
	Azamgarh	14	14	14	0	14	6	17	1
	Mirzapur	15	0	14	0	14	0	19	0
	Benares	15	12	14	2	17	6½	18	3
	Gházipur	...		12	14	15	7	19	5
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	17	11½	15	15	16	15¾	21	2
	Unao	16	6	16	4	20	0	22	0
	Bara Banki	17	0	15	0	18	0	21	0
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	21	0	18	6	20	3	23	12
	Hardoi	18	12	15	8	17	2	...	
	Kheri	22	8	16	0	18	0	20	0
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	16	12	15	0	16	4	21	4
	Gonda	17	0	15	0	16	11	18	0
	Bahraich	16	0	13	8	18	0	23	0
Rae Bareli ..	Rae Bareli	16	2	14	1½	17	11½	21	8
	Sultanpur	15	0	13	8	17	0	20	0
	Partabgarh	14	13	14	3	16	3	18	8

DIX B.—(*concluded*)

Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877, to May, 1879.—(concluded.)

—(*concluded.*)						1879.									
October.		November,		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May.	
Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch,	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr	ch.
22	0	19	0	19	0	16	8	17	0	15	8	20	0	20	0
24	12	21	8	20	8	17	0	16	3	18	9	22	10	19	0
24	12	21	0	21	0	17	10	17	0	22	0	24	14	22	8
22	0	20	0	20	0	18	0	18	8	21	0	21	8	21	0
23	0	17	12	19	0	17	8	18	0	22	8	22	0	22	8
22	0	21	8	19	8	19	0	18	0	21	8	22	0	20	8
12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	11	0	12	0	12	0	14	0
18	0	18	0	18	8	...		15	0	14	8	14	8	19	0
22	8	22	8	20	0	20	0	17	8	25	0	20	0	27	8
19	2	16	5	16	14	15	12	15	12	18	0	22	4	23	1
22	8	19	6	20	10	18	7	16	6	23	12	23	2	22	8
27	14	26	6	22	12½	21	0	19	12½	21	9½	21	9½	19	12½
21	14	25	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	22	8	22	8	21	14
23	0	22	12	...		21	12	23	12	...		23	2	23	8
21	4	20	8	20	8	17	8	17	0	19	4	20	0	19	8
22	8	...		20	8	21	0	19	0	19	0	20	0	...	
24	12	24	1	21	9	22	1½	19	15	21	8	21	13	19	8
21	4	25	8	23	8	23	4	19	4	22	0	21	4	17	12
25	0	24	0	22	8	21	8	22	0	23	0	21	8	17	0
25	0	25	8	23	0	22	8	18	8	23	0	22	0	18	8
22	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	20	0	18	0
20	0	23	14	25	6	24	9	25	0	24	12	23	4	22	12
16	0	...		16	0	16	0	...		16	8	27	0	17	8
22	0	21	0	22	0	21	0	20	8	22	0	22	0	21	0
18	4	18	12	19	12	18	0	18	0	19	0	18	4	17	12
18	0	18	0	16	8	16	8	20	0	17	0	18	8	18	0
18	12	18	12	17	12	18	0	18	10	21	8	21	4	18	14
18	14	21	14	20	4	20	12	20	8	19	11	19	11	17	12
19	12	20	7	21	1	21	3	21	3	22	15	22	15	22	3
18	0	19	12¾	21	9½	23	6½	19	12¾	21	9½	20	11¼	21	9½
21	0	19	0	19	0	17	0	...		22	4	24	0	25	0
16	4	17	3	17	8	17	11	16	5	20	0	16	6	20	14
17	0	18	0	18	8	18	0	16	0	20	0	18	0	18	0
19	5	19	9	19	0½	19	1	20	2	20	2	19	13½	19	9
18	10	17	6	20	0	19	5	19	5	20	0	21	4	21	4
22	9½	21	10	21	10	20	7½	20	4	22	10	22	4	21	7
22	0	22	0	22	0	21	8	20	4	23	0	22	8	20	8
20	0	20	0	19	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	22	0	23	0
25	5	23	0	24	0	22	8	20	0	26	0	24	5	25	14
...		...		...		...		...		...		...		22	4
22	0	21	0	22	0	20	0	21	0	27	0	...		32	0
21	0	...		21	0	21	8	19	12	...		22	4	22	0
18	0	17	2	18	0	19	8	19	4	24	8	28	0	31	4
19	0	20	0	17	0	16	0	19	0	27	0	27	0	29	0
22	7	21	13	22	0	23	12½	19	0	26	8	23	0	21	0
20	0	20	0	20	0	21	0	21	0	26	0	24	8	23	12
18	0	19	3	20	2	21	5	22	0	16	4	25	13	23	1

APPEN

3.—*Statement showing the price of COMMON RICE in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1877. June. Sr.	June. ch.	July. Sr.	July. ch	August. Sr.	August. ch.	September. Sr.	September. ch.
Meerut ...	Dehra Dún	13	0	12	0	12	0	10	0
	Saharanpur	15	8	15	0	12	15	9	9
	Muzaffarnagar	16	8	13	11	12	2	9	13
	Meerut	14	0	13	0	12	0	8	8
	Bulandshahr	12	0	13	0	10	12	7	0
	Aligarh	14	0	13	0	10	0	9	0
Kumaun ...	Kumaun	...		10	0	10	0	8	0
	Garhwál	10	0	10	0	8	12	7	8
	Tarai	12	8	13	12	12	8	7	8
Rohilkhand ...	Bijnor...	13	8	12	15	11	4	9	0
	Moradabad	13	7	12	13	11	14	8	7
	Budaun	13	3	12	0	9	9½	8	6
	Bareilly	13	7	13	7	10	5	7	3
	Shábjahánpur	16	0	14	4	11	8	7	0
Agra ...	Muttra	12	8	12	8	10	8	8	8
	Agra	13	0	11	14	9	12	7	0
	Farukhabad	11	0	10	8	8	14	6	12
	Mainpuri	13	8	14	8	11	4	7	8
	Etáwah	14	8	14	8	10	8	9	0
	Etah	12	0	13	0	12	0	8	0
Jhansi ...	Jalaun	14	0	14	0	12	0	7	0
	Jhánsi	16	0	16	0	14	0	9	6
	Lalitpur	17	0	14	0	12	0	10	8
Allahabad ...	Cawnpore	13	0	12	8	10	0	9	0
	Fatehpur	15	0	15	0	11	4	9	0
	Bánda	18	0	16	8	12	0	9	8
	Allahabad	16	0	14	0	12	0	9	12
	Hamirpur	12	15	12	6	9	8	7	14
	Jaunpur	14	13	14	2	9	11	9	14
Benares ...	Gorakhpur	14	7	14	0	11	6	10	1
	Basti	15	10	14	1	11	0	...	
	Azamgarh	15	8	14	0	11	1	8	14
	Mirzapur	16	0	12	0	12	0	10	0
	Benares	16	0	13	0	11	14	10	14
	Gházipur	16	1½	15	7	12	4	9	10½
Lucknow ...	Lucknow	13	8	13	4	11	0	8	0
	Unao	16	0	13	12	11	8	9	0
	Bara Banki	13	0	13	0	10	0	8	0
Sitapur ...	Sitapur	13	0	13	8	11	8	7	8
	Hardoi	13	2	11	4	..		8	0
	Khori	13	0	13	8	13	8	8	8
Fyzabad ...	Fyzabad	14	4	12	12	9	12	8	8
	Gonda	16	4	15	8	11	4	10	4
	Bahraich	14	0	13	0	11	0	9	0
Rae Bareli ...	Rae Bareli	15	0	14	6	11	2	7	12
	Sultanpur	17	0	16	8	13	0	9	0
	Partabgarh	...		...		13	2	10	5

DIX B.—(*continued.*)

North-Western Provinces ann Oudh, from June, 1877, *to May,* 1879.

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APPEN

3.—*Statement showing the price of COMMON RICE in the several districts of the*

Divisions	Districts.	1878. June. Sr	ch	July. Sr.	ch.	August Sr.	ch.	September. Sr.	ch.
MEERUT	Dehra Dún	...		6	8	7	0	8	0
	Saháranpur	8	0	7	8	7	8	9	11
	Muzaffarnagar	7	12	6	9	7	12	13	4
	Meerut	8	8	8	8	8	8	9	8
	Bulandshahr	9	4	9	8	9	8	9	8
	Aligarh	9	0	8	8	9	0	9	0
KUMAUN	Kumaun	7	0	6	8	6	8	7	0
	Garhwál	6	0	6	8	8	0	10	0
	Tarai	7	8	7	8	10	0	11	4
ROHILKHAND	Bijnor	7	5	7	5	8	12	11	4
	Moradabad	7	13	7	13	8	7	10	0
	Budaun	8	1½	8	6	9	0	12	0
	Bareilly	6	4	7	8	8	12	9	6
	Shahjahánpur	8	8	8	0	9	8	10	0
AGRA	Muttra	8	8	8	12	8	8	9	0
	Agra	6	8	6	8	8	0	9	8
	Farukhabad	7	9	7	13	8	0	9	7
	Mainpuri	7	8	7	8	7	8	9	0
	Etawah	7	8	7	8	8	0	9	8
	Etah	8	0	8	8	10	0	10	0
JHÁNSI	Jalaun...	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
	Jhánsi	7	8	7	8	9	2	12	0
	Lalitpur	7	8	7	8	11	8	12	0
ALLAHABAD	Cawnpore	7	0	7	4	7	8	8	8
	Fatehpur	8	0	8	0	9	14	10	5
	Banda	8	0	8	0	9	8	10	0
	Allahabad	9	0	8	8	9	6	11	4
	Hamirpur	8	8	9	0	8	8	10	2
	Jaunpur	8	7	8	7	8	8	14	2
BENARES	Gorakhpur	8	12	9	0	8	1½	10	5½
	Basti	8	6	8	0	8	2	11	8
	Azamgarh	10	11	10	4	8	14	12	0
	Mirzapur	10	0	10	0	10	0	12	0
	Benares	11	2½	10	5	10	5	11	15
	Ghazipur	...		9	0	10	5	11	0
LUCKNOW	Lucknow	7	2	7	0	7	14	9	8
	Unao	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
	Bara Banki	7	0	7	0	7	0	8	8
SITAPUR	Sitapur	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
	Hardoi	6	2	6	0	6	9	...	
	Kheri	6	8	8	0	8	8	11	0
FYZABAD	Fyzabad	7	12	7	2	8	2	7	8
	Gonda	7	12	7	12	8	0	9	14
	Bahraich	6	8	6	8	7	8	9	0
RAE BARELI	Rae Bareli	7	0	7	0	9	4	13	0
	Sultánpur	9	8	8	0	10	0	12	0
	Partabgarh	8	5	8	5	9	13	11	11

D I X B.—(*continued*).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877 *to May,* 1879.—(concluded.)

—(*concluded.*)																							
														1879.									
October.		November.		December.		January.		February.		March.		April.		May									
Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch	Sr	ch.								
10	0	8	8	8	8	8	0	8	8	8	8	9	0	9	0								
10	12	10	2	9	9	9	1	8	0	8	8	9	9	9	0								
11	9	11	0	11	0	9	14	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6								
10	8	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	0								
10	0	10	4	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0								
11	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	8								
9	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	9	0	9	8	9	0	5	8								
14	8	14	0	13	12	...		10	8	10	8	10	0	10	0								
11	4	11	4	11	14	10	10	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0								
12	15	12	6	10	11	10	2	10	2	10	2	9	9	9	0								
12	3	11	4	11	4	11	4	10	10	10	14	10	10	10	0								
14	6	14	6	9	0	9	14	9	9¾	9	9½	9	9½	11	1½								
11	4	11	14	10	0	9	6	9	11	10	10	10	0	10	0								
12	2	13	4	...		11	6	12	0	..		11	4	12	0								
10	0	10	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	11	0								
9	8	...		10	8	10	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	...									
11	5	13	0	10	8	11	0	10	13	10	8	10	0	9	14								
10	0	13	0	12	8	12	0	12	0	11	0	11	0	10	8								
12	0	14	0	12	8	12	0	12	8	12	8	12	8	12	0								
11	0	16	0	14	0	15	0	13	0	12	0	11	0	11	0								
9	0	9	0	9	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0								
10	8	10	8	10	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	11	8	10	0								
10	0	9	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0								
10	8	12	0	11	0	11	0	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8								
13	10	13	10	13	8	12	12	12	12	12	4	12	0	12	0								
11	0	12	8	13	0	13	4	13	0	11	0	10	0	11	8								
13	8	11	12	13	0	12	0	13	4	13	0	12	8	12	4								
12	15	11	0	11	11	10	12	11	4	11	0	10	2	11	4								
12	11	12	11	12	11	14	2	11	4	11	4	11	4	11	4								
13	8	13	15	16	3	14	6½	12	9½	12	9½	12	9½	12	9½								
15	8	10	4	17	4	15	0	14	0	12	0	12	8	13	0								
14	7	14	4	15	5	15	8	12	5	12	5	8	15	12	9								
12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	10	0								
10	14	11	15½	12	8	14	2	14	2	11	15½	10	14	13	1								
11	9½	11	9½	14	2½	14	13	12	14	12	4	12	4	11	9½								
12	9¾	11	1¾	12	0	11	0	11	0	10	12	10	2½	10	10								
8	0	13	0	12	8	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	8	11	0								
13	0	13	0	13	0	12	0	14	8	10	0	10	0	10	0								
13	14	13	3	12	12	13	0	11	8	11	4	11	0	11	10								
..				...		...		...		..		...		10	5								
13	0	15	12	13	0	12	8	12	0	11	4	12	0	12	0								
12	8	...		13	0	12	4	12	4	...		10	8	10	12								
14	4	13	8	14	1	12	6	11	8	11	10	11	6	11	8								
14	0	13	0	14	0	14	0	11	8	11	8	11	8	12	0								
14	8	14	0	14	0	14	4	11	0	13	0	12	0	12	10								
16	0	16	0	16	0	16	0	15	8	14	8	14	0	14	8								
14	0	14	11	15	0	13	12	14	11	14	8	13	8	13	[illegible]								

APPEN

4.—*Statement showing the price of BAJRA in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1877. June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	16	0	16	0	13	0	13	0
	Saháranpur	17	2	17	0	10	12	12	14
	Muzaffarnagar	22	0	19	13	17	10	15	6
	Meerut	20	0	20	0	17	0	13	0
	Bulandshahr	20	0	20	0	16	0	10	0
	Aligarh	19	0	18	0	15	0	11	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		...		...		...	
	Garhwál	...		...		...		...	
	Tarái	...		...		...		...	
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	22	8	21	6	18	0	12	15
	Moradabad	18	12	18	12	7	8	13	12
	Budaun	16	12½	15	9½	6	0	6	0
	Bareilly	16	4	16	4	5	0	8	12
	Sháhjahánpur	...		...		...		...	
AGRA ...	Muttra	23	0	22	0	18	0	12	0
	Agra	19	0	18	14	15	7	10	15
	Farukhabad	...		...		...		...	
	Mainpuri	...		...		13	12	...	
	Etáwah	21	8	18	0	14	0	12	8
	Etah	...		...		...		...	
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	28	0	28	0	22	0	16	0
	Jhánsi	...		..		...		...	
	Lalitpur	24	0	22	0	22	8	17	0
ALLAHABAD ..	Cawnpore	20	0	16	8	12	0	11	4
	Fatehpur	...		...		...		...	
	Bánda	29	0	28	0	20	8	15	0
	Allahabad	24	4	20	0	18	8	14	0
	Hamírpur	23	10	20	13	20	0	11	13
	Jaunpur	25	6	24	0	22	9	...	
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	...		...		...		...	
	Basti	...		...		...		...	
	Azamgarh	...		...		...		...	
	Mirzapur	22	0	19	0	17	0	13	0
	Benares	...		19	0	...		...	
	Gházipur	25	12	21	14	16	12	14	2½
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	18	8	16	0	15	2	10	0
	Unao	20	0	17	0	14	0	12	0
	Bara Banki	16	0	16	0	16	0	12	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	17	0	...		...		...	
	Hardoi	...		...		...		...	
	Kheri	...		...		28	0	...	
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	16	0	16	0	...		...	
	Gonda	13	12	13	14	12	8	12	6
	Bahraich	20	0	18	0	12	0	10	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	...		...		...		...	
	Sultánpur	...		...		...		...	
	Partabgarh	...		...		...		...	

DIX B.—(*continued*).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877 *to May,* 1879.

				1878.				
October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
13 0	14 0	12 0	11 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
12 14	14 0	12 14	11 13	11 13	7 8	7 8	7 8
...	13 4	12 2	11 0	13 4	13 4	11 0	8 13
12 8	13 0	11 8	12 0	11 8	11 8	12 0	12 0
11 8	11 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	11 0
12 0	13 0	13 0	10 8	11 0	11 0	10 0	9 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	12 8	12 8	11 14	13 12	...	...
12 6	11 4	7 14	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10	5 10
...	12 8	12 13	12 8	...	...	...	...
9 9½	12 0	13 3	11 2	11 1½	9 0	8 6	6 0
13 2	13 2	12 8	12 8	11 14	13 12	10 0	5 0
...	...	13 0	11 2	10 8	...	...	...
12 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	12 0	10 0	10 0	8 0
11 0	12 0	11 8	10 0	9 8	10 8	10 0	9 0
12 6½	13 7	12 6	10 5½	10 3	...	...	...
...	12 0	12 8	10 4	11 4	...	...	...
14 8	14 0	14 0	12 8	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 0	15 0	15 0	14 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	10 0
15 0	13 8	13 6	12 8	...	...	...	...
14 0	16 0	16 0	12 8	12 0	...	...	...
16 0	14 0	13 0	12 4	12 0	9 4	9 8	...
...	14 0	..	11 8	10 6	...	...	...
15 0	17 0	16 8	13 8	12 8	...	...	...
16 0	15 0	14 10	13 8	13 2	12 8	12 4	11 0
11 13	16 0	15 8	11 4	10 0	10 4	10 6	10 8
...	14 2	11 4	9 14	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	13 2	...	10 8	8 12	7 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
18 0	14 8	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
...	13 1	13 1	11 15½	12 8	8 11	8 11	10 14
14 2½	14 2½	13 8	13 8	13 8	10 5	10 5	10 5
11 1	11 13½	12 8	11 0	11 0	9 0	10 0	10 0
15 0	13 0	13 0	11 0	11 8	9 0	8 0	...
10 0	11 0	11 0	11 0	8 0	8 0	8 0	8 0
...	14 0	13 8	11 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 2	13 2	...	...	...	...
...	...	16 0	12 0	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	11 8	11 8	...	...	...
12 0	12 2	12 4	9 14	8 2	8 4	8 2	8 2
10 0	10 0	12 0	11 0	10 0	10 0	8 0	7 0
13 8	12 12	12 8	...	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	13 0	12 0	12 4	12 4	12 4	...
10 5	13 1	13 14	12 15	12 14	14 0	...	...

APPEN

4.—*Statement showing the price of BAJRA in the several districts of the North-*

Divisions.	District.	1878- June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	...		8	0	8	0	10	0
	Saháranpur	7	8	7	8	8	8	15	0
	Muzaffarnagar	7	12	7	12	7	12	11	0
	Meerut	9	0	...		13	0	17	0
	Bulandshahr	10	0	5	0	9	0	14	0
	Aligarh	8	0	5	0	13	0	20	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		...		...		...	
	Garhwál	...		...		...		...	
	Tarai	6	4	3	2	20	0	17	8
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	4	8	3	10	8	7	13	8
	Moradabad	...		...		16	4	18	12
	Budaun	4	12½	4	12½	9	9½	19	3
	Bareilly	6	4	5	0	16	14	17	8
	Sháhjahánpur	...		...		...		...	
AGRA ...	Muttra	8	0	7	0	16	0	21	0
	Agra	8	0	7	8	16	0	19	6
	Farukhabad	7	0	...		13	9	...	
	Mainpuri	...		...		...		20	0
	Etáwah	12	0	8	0	14	0	20	0
	Etah	...		...		...		...	
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	8	0	6	0	8	0	8	0
	Jhánsi	...		...		...		...	
	Lalitpur	...		...		...		...	
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	8	0	9	0	14	0	16	0
	Fatehpur	...		...		...		...	
	Bánda	...		8	8	10	0	...	
	Allahabad	11	0	9	12	10	8	16	0
	Hamírpur	6	12	8	7	9	0	15	12
	Jaunpur	...		...		...		...	
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	7	0	5	6½	9	0	...	
	Basti	...		...		...		...	
	Azamgarh ...	...		...		...		...	
	Mirzapur	12	0	12	0	12	0	12	0
	Benares	7	10	7	10	8	11	11	15
	Gházipur	...		9	0	7	11	15	15
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	9	0	...		16	0	15	0
	Unao	8	0	8	0	8	0	8	0
	Bara Banki	8	0	6	0	14	0	12	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...		...		...		...	
	Hardoi	...		...		...		...	
	Kheri	9	0	3	8	6	0	...	
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...		...		...		...	
	Gonda	8	4	8	0	8	4	11	8
	Bahraich	7	0	7	0	7	0	7	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	...		...		...		...	
	Sultánpur	...		...		...		...	
	Partabgarh	...		...		10	0	...	

DIX B.—(*continued*).

Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877, *to May,* 1879—(concluded).

| .—(*concluded*) | | |

APPEN

5.—*Statement showing the price of JUÁR in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1877. June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch	Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	20	0	22	0	20	0	14	0
	Sahárunpur	25	12	25	12	23	11	17	2
	Muzaffarnagar	27	8	26	6	19	13	15	6
	Meerut	22	0	22	0	21	0	14	0
	Bulandshahr	20	0	30	0	21	0	12	8
	Aligarh	21	0	22	0	18	0	13	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		...		...		...	
	Garhwál	...		...		...		...	
	Tarái	...		...		...		12	8
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	29	4	22	8	19	2	12	15
	Moradabad	22	8	20	10	18	12	13	12
	Budaun	18	0	18	0	12	0	7	3
	Bareilly	20	0	20	0	10	0	11	9
	Shahjahánpur	...		...		...		...	
AGRA ...	Muttra	26	0	25	0	18	0	12	0
	Agra	22	3	21	13	18	0	12	0
	Farukhabad	...		...		...		...	
	Mainpuri	...		...		...		...	
	Etáwah	26	0	24	0	16	0	14	8
	Etah	...		...		...		...	
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	28	0	28	0	22	0	16	0
	Jhánsi	26	0	25	3	22	0	...	
	Lalitpur	28	8	24	8	21	8	14	12
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	25	0	19	0	18	0	13	0
	Fatehpur	...		...		...		...	
	Banda	28	8	29	0	21	0	15	0
	Allahabad	26	0	22	0	21	0	13	0
	Hamírpur	28	2	23	10	20	0	14	1
	Jaunpur	...		...		...		...	
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	28	0	...		...		14	14
	Basti	...		...		...		...	
	Azamgarh	...		...		...		...	
	Mirzapur	28	0	26	0	20	0	...	
	Benares	...		19	0	...		...	
	Gházipur	20	9½	20	9½	20	9½	16	12
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	30	0	...		...		12	0
	Unao	30	0	25	0	18	0	14	8
	Bara Banki	60	0	25	0	20	0	14	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...		...		...		...	
	Hardoi	...		...		...		...	
	Khori	...		...		22	8	14	0
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...		...		...		17	10½
	Gonda	30	4	28	4	18	14	15	3
	Bahraich	32	0	32	0	20	0	16	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	...		...		...		...	
	Sultánpur	...		...		...		...	
	Partabgarh	...		...		...		...	

DIX B.—(*continued*).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh from June, 1877, to May, 1879.

			1878.				
October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	13 12	14 0	13 0	12 8
16 0	12 15	12 14	13 14	12 14	11 13	11 12	10 12
15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	15 6	11 0
14 0	15 0	14 0	15 8	13 8	14 0	12 0	11 0
14 0	14 0	14 8	14 0	14 0	17 0	16 0	13 0
13 0	14 0	15 0	13 0	15 0	15 0	12 0	11 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12 8	12 8	12 8	13 2	12 8	13 12	...	...
12 15	13 8	14 1	12 6	11 4	13 8	12 6	9 0
13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	13 12	21 4	18 12	...
11 6	12 0	12 9½	11 6½	12 9½	10 3	9 0	7 3
13 12	13 12	12 8	12 8	11 14	15 0	10 0	6 4
...	...	12 0	11 12	11 6	...	...	...
12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	8 0
13 8	14 8	13 8	12 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	10 8
12 14½	13 7	12 12	10 5½	11 2	14 0	...	...
...	...	13 8	11 0	12 0	...	...	...
14 8	14 0	14 0	13 0	12 0	12 0	12 0	12 0
11 8	13 0	13 0	11 8	...	...	...	...
15 0	15 0	16 8	16 0	11 0	11 0	11 8	11 0
...	14 14	15	15 6	12 12	16 4	15 8	13 4
14 0	18 0	18 8	15 12	14 0	16 0	14 8	14 0
17 0	15 0	13 8	12 4	11 12	14 12	15 0	11 0
...	16 8	...	11 12	11 0	...	...	...
17 0	19 0	17 12	14 0	13 0	14 8	15 0	15 0
16 4	19 0	15 8	14 0	13 0	13 0	12 8	11 12
15 12	15 12	15 15	12 15	10 11	13 0	12 7	12 8
...	14 13	13 6	13 1	14 2	14 2	14 2	...
14 0	13 2	14 0	13 2	13 2	13 2	13 2	12 4
13 0	13 2	14 3	12 0½	10 15	...	...	...
15 2	15 0	14 6	14 12	15 2	15 2	...	...
...	19 8	15 0	13 0	13 8	13 0	13 0	13 0
...	15 4	14 2	14 2	14 10	15 4	13 1	14 11
16 13	16 12	16 1½	15 7	13 8	12 14	12 14	12 14
12 15	13 8	14 0	12 8	12 0	13 8	13 4	13 0
15 0	14 0	12 0	14 0	12 0	12 0	11 0	...
19 0	13 8	14 8	12 8	11 0	12 0	13 0	12 8
...	14 8	16 12	12 3	...	...	...	...
...	...	13 2	11 0	10 5	...	...	...
18 0	18 0	18 0	12 8	11 0	11 8	11 0	...
17 1½	14 2½	14 1½	11 12½	12 5½	...	...	...
17 4	15 5	15 10	13 1	12 0	12 15	14 14	14 4
25 0	18 0	18 0	11 0	11 0	13 8	14 0	14 0
...	14 4	13 0	...	11 0	...	...	...
...	...	13 8	12 8	14 12	12 0	14 0	...
...	14 1	14 10	13 7	13 11	...	...	...

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5.—*Statement showing the price of JUÁR in the several districts of the North-*

1878 (con

Divisions.	Districts.	June.		July.		August.		September.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	...		8	0	16	0	16	0
	Saharánpur	8	8	8	8	15	0	21	9
	Muzaffarnagar	8	4	8	13	19	14	22	0
	Meerut	10	0	9	0	16	0	19	0
	Bulandshahr	11	0	10	0	16	0	19	0
	Aligarh	9	0	9	0	14	0	20	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		...		...		...	
	Garhwál	...		...		...		...	
	Tarái	6	4	5	0	12	8	20	0
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	7	5	9	0	14	1	15	12
	Moradabad	...		...		16	4	18	12
	Budaun	6	0	8	6	14	6	19	3
	Bareilly	7	8	7	8	16	14	18	12
	Shábjahánpur	...		...		...		...	
AGRA ...	Muttra	8	0	7	0	13	0	12	0
	Agra	10	8	9	8	15	0	19	8
	Farukhabad	7	8	...		16	4	...	
	Mainpuri	...		...		...		...	
	Etáwah	11	0	8	0	12	0	16	
	Etah	...		...		...		...	
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	8	0	8	0	10	0	10	0
	Jhansi	10	8	8	10	...		...	
	Lalitpur	14	0	12	0	16	0	22	0
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	9	8	7	0	16	0	16	0
	Fatehpur	...		...		...		...	
	Bánda	...		9	8	11	0	...	
	Allahabad	11	8	9	12	10	12	16	0
	Hamírpur	7	14	10	6	9	0	16	14
	Jaunpur	...		...		...		...	
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	4	6	...		...		34	3½
	Basti	...		...		...		29	0
	Azamgarh	...		...		...		23	0
	Mirzapur	13	0	13	0	13	0	14	0
	Benares	10	9½	8	2½	10	14	21	12
	Gházipur	...		9	0	9	0	26	10
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	10	0	...		...		28	0
	Unao	...		...		...		32	0
	Bara Banki	12	8	8	8	9	0	30	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	...		...		...		...	
	Hardoi	...		...		...		...	
	Khéri	11	4	5	8	6	8	...	
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	...		...		...		20	0
	Gonda	12	0	12	4	12	8	32	12
	Bahraich	14	0	13	0	13	0	13	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	...		...		...		...	
	Sultánpur	...		...		...		...	
	Partabgarh	...		...		10	0	...	

DIX B.—(*continued.*)

Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877, to May, 1879.—(concluded.)

cluded.)				1879.				
October.	November.	December	January	February.	March.	April.	May.
Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.	Sr. ch.
16 0	15 0	16 0	12 8	13 0	13 8	14 8	14 0
21 9	18 0	18 2	13 15	14 0	15 9	16 3	15 0
22 0	16 8	17 10	14 13	15 6	18 11	22 0	20 14
19 0	17 0	17 8	15 8	16 8	18 0	22 0	19 0
21 4	16 8	17 8	15 8	16 12	19 0	19 0	17 8
21 0	20 8	19 0	17 8	18 0	21 0	...	19 0
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
25 0	18 12	20 0	17 4	15 10	20 0	...	...
16 14	16 14	15 3	13 12	14 1	15 12	18 0	15 12
18 12	18 2	18 12	18 2	17 13	21 4	21 4	21 4
27 9½	22 3	19 3	17 11	17 6	19 3	13 8	12 0
22 8	20 0	18 12	18 2	18 2	20 5	20 10	20 0
...	21 14	...	19 12	20 0	...	...	...
21 8	21 0	19 0	15 8	17 4	18 0	18 8	18 0
22 0	...	20 0	17 8	17 8	19 0	18 8	...
..	22 13	19 13	20 0	18 3	21 1	21 13	...
...	25 8	21 8	21 0	18 0	20 12	...	...
16 0	24 0	20 8	19 8	19 0	21 0	18 8	17 0
24 0	23 8	21 8	20 4	16 4	...	...	...
16 0	26 0	24 0	24 0	23 0	22 0	22 0	19 0
...	24 12	23 10	22 8	22 3	22 0	21 10	20 8
23 0	26 8	26 0	24 0	25 8	26 8	25 0	28 0
...	24 0	22 8	21 8	20 8	22 0	20 0	18 0
...	21 4	21 4	21 8	19 12	...	...	...
18 0	26 0	23 0	23 8	24 0	21 0	19 8	18 0
14 0	19 12	20 12	21 12	21 8	23 14	21 4	18 8
16 14	26 7	22 12	23 3	21 15	22 15	19 15	17 14
..	21 12	22 9	22 6	23 4	22 9	22 9	22 9
25 3½	27 14½	30 9½	27 14½	22 8	21 9½	22 8	23 4
26 0	26 0	27 0	28 0	24 0	23 0	23 0	23 0
20 10	23 4	24 14	25 7	21 14	23 9	24 4	19 3
20 0	20 0	20 0	18 0	18 0	20 0	20 0	18 0
20 10½	22 13½	21 12	23 7	22 4	22 13½	16 5	21 12
21 14	23 3	23 3	26 6½	23 13	25 0	25 0	21 4
25 5½	23 14¾	24 8	22 13½	20 4	21 5	20 1½	20 0
25 0	25 0	25 0	23 0	21 0	23 0	22 0	...
28 0	26 0	25 0	24 0	22 12	22 0	23 0	23 0
...	23 12	25 4	24 0	20 0	21 0	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	31 8	31 0	24 8	21 0	25 0	27 0	27 0
28 0	...	25 0	21 8	20 4	...	24 12	25 0
31 0	30 11	30 8	28 0	23 8	26 4	25 2	27 2
34 0	32 0	30 0	29 0	24 0	27 0	27 0	28 0
23 8	29 8	27 10	27 10	21 0	23 4	22 0	21 0
...	25 0	23 0	24 8	22 8	23 0	23 0	23 0
...	23 3	23 3	23 14	21 0	27 0	...	...

APPEN

6.—*Statement showing the price of GRAM in the several districts of the North-*

Divisions.	Districts.	June.		July.		August.		September.	
								1877.	
		Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	29	0	24	0	18	8	12	12
	Sahárunpur	36	8	29	0	19	6	15	0
	Muzaffarnagar	34	2	29	11	18	2	14	4
	Meerut	32	8	27	8	18	8	12	12
	Bulandshahr	36	0	29	0	21	0	12	12
	Aligarh	32	0	29	0	19	0	13	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	...		16	0	15	0	10	0
	Garhwál	10	0	10	0	10	0	10	0
	Tarái	25	0	21	4	18	2	11	4
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	28	11	26	7	16	14	13	8
	Moradabad	25	10	23	12	17	13	12	8
	Budaun	25	3	24	12½	15	9½	10	3
	Bareilly	25	0	21	4	16	4	11	4
	Sháhjahánpur	29	8	24	8	17	14	11	4
AGRA ...	Muttra	31	0	26	0	18	0	12	0
	Agra	27	3	24	13	17	6½	11	15
	Farukhabad	23	12	21	10	16	8	11	6
	Mainpuri	26	0	21	8	17	0	11	10
	Etawah	26	8	22	0	16	0	11	8
	Etah	28	4	25	0	17	8	11	0
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	32	0	26	0	21	0	16	0
	Jhansi	28	12	26	3	18	14	13	1
	Lalitpur	31	0	28	4	22	8	12	8
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	27	4	21	0	17	8	12	8
	Fatehpur	30	0	24	8	19	8	13	4
	Bánda	29	8	30	0	23	8	16	0
	Allahabad	29	0	24	4	20	6	14	10
	Hamírpur ..	34	0	26	3	23	2	14	10
	Jaunpur	35	5	26	13	21	3	13	6
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	28	0	27	2	21	0	14	0
	Basti	31	4	28	12	19	6	...	
	Azamgarh	29	8	25	13	19	15	15	2
	Mirzapur	28	0	21	0	18	0	14	8
	Benares	26	0	19	8	15	3½	15	3½
	Ghazipur	30	4½	27	11	23	3	14	13
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	25	2	23	5	15	13½	[illegible]	5
	Unao	27	4	24	0	18	0	11	8
	Bara Banki	27	0	24	0	17	8	12	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	33	14	30	12	20	12	11	3
	Hardoi	30	0	25	10	17	13	9	14
	Kheri	34	0	31	0	20	0	8	8
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	29	0	25	8	19	0	13	2
	Gonda	35	4	32	13	20	2	15	14
	Bahraich	39	0	34	0	20	0	14	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	27	10	24	4	17	0	10	4
	Sultanpur	35	0	33	8	23	0	13	8
	Partabgarh	...		...		26	12	14	13

DIX B.—(*continued.*)

Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877, *to May,* 1879.

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APPEN

6.—*Statement showing the price of GRAM in the several districts of the*

Divisions.	Districts.	1878. June. Sr.	ch.	July. Sr.	ch.	August. Sr.	ch.	September. Sr.	ch.
MEERUT ...	Dehra Dún	...		13	8	12	8	14	0
	Saháranpur	15	0	14	6	14	5	16	11
	Muzaffarnagar	15	6	14	0	16	0	17	10
	Meerut	15	8	14	4	16	8	17	0
	Bulandshahr	14	8	13	12	15	8	16	0
	Aligarh	16	0	15	8	16	0	17	0
KUMAUN ...	Kumaun	9	8	9	8	8	8	9	0
	Garhwál	8	12	6	0	5	0	4	0
	Tarái	15	0	12	8	13	8	18	12
ROHILKHAND ...	Bijnor	12	6	12	6	13	4	12	15
	Moradabad	15	10	13	12	15	5	16	4
	Budaun	17	1½	16	8	16	3	19	3
	Bareilly	15	0	13	12	15	5	16	4
	Sháhjahánpur	16	8	14	0	16	0	17	8
AGRA ...	Muttra	13	8	14	8	14	0	15	8
	Agra	14	8	14	0	15	8	17	0
	Farukhabad	15	6½	13	15½	16	5	16	1
	Mainpuri	15	0	14	8	16	0	15	12
	Etáwah	15	0	14	8	16	0	16	0
	Etáh	16	12	16	4	17	0	18	8
JHÁNSI ...	Jalaun	15	0	14	8	15	0	18	0
	Jhansi	14	6	13	14½	15	14	19	8
	Lalitpur	13	8	13	8	16	4	18	0
ALLAHABAD ...	Cawnpore	13	12	13	0	13	8	18	0
	Fatehpur	12	4	11	8	13	10	12	14
	Bánda	13	0	12	12	15	8	16	0
	Allahabad	12	12	11	9	11	12	13	4
	Hamirpur	13	2	12	14	14	10	15	12
	Jaunpur	12	11	12	11	12	11	14	2
BENARES ...	Gorakhpur	10	8	10	12¾	10	12¾	10	12¾
	Basti	12	4	11	12	11	12	12	4
	Azamgarh	11	13	11	8	10	5½	11	13
	Mirzapur	12	0	11	0	10	8	12	8
	Benares	11	14½	11	2	10	14	11	15
	Gházipur	...		12	4	11	9½	12	4
LUCKNOW ...	Lucknow	12	14¼	12	0½	12	9½	14	1
	Unao	16	0	12	10	13	0	13	4
	Bara Banki	13	12	13	4	14	0	17	0
SITAPUR ...	Sitapur	16	8	14	3	15	5	18	0
	Hardoi	15	0	13	0	14	0	...	
	Kheri	16	4	13	0	16	0	18	8
FYZABAD ...	Fyzabad	12	12	11	2	12	2	13	14
	Gonda	13	8	12	8	13	7	15	8
	Bahraich	12	8	12	8	16	0	16	0
RAE BARELI ...	Rae Bareli	12	12	11	5	11	15	14	13
	Sultánpur	13	0	11	12	12	4	13	0
	Partabgarh	11	12	11	0	11	8	11	11

DIX B.—(continued).

North-Western Provinces and Oudh, from June, 1877 *to May,* 1879.—(concluded).

| | | |

APPEN

7.—*Average prices of GRAINS*

District.	Average of 1869.		Average of 1870.		Average of 1871.		Average of 1872.	
Average prices of WHEAT								
	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.
Meerut	13	0	15	13	25	3	21	11
Agra	11	4	15	13	21	8	17	12
Cawnpore	11	14	16	1	23	4	17	4
Bareilly	10	13	17	12	26	6	19	9
Lucknow	12	4	16	13	22	5	15	9
Fyzabad	13	8	17	1	24	3	15	1
Allahabad	10	12	13	14	19	12	15	0
Gorakhpur	12	7	17	5	19	9	12	15
Benares	11	13	13	0	15	3	12	15
Jhánsi	9	0	15	5	21	15	17	3
Average prices of BARLEY								
Meerut	17	9	23	12	34	4	33	0
Agra	15	14	26	0	29	8	24	1
Cawnpore	15	5	22	9	30	11	24	13
Bareilly	13	14	25	0	38	1	27	10
Lucknow	16	0	23	15	34	3	20	14
Fyzabad	17	5	23	4	33	0	19	14
Allahabad	13	7	18	8	25	0	21	9
Gorakhpur	16	13	25	11	33	11	19	3
Benares	14	13	26	5	21	3	18	3
Jhánsi	11	3	26	1	29	7	24	4
Average prices of GRAM								
Meerut	12	1	15	0	21	15	23	7
Agra	11	9	16	8	24	3	21	12
Cawnpore	13	9	16	7	27	11	24	1
Bareilly	10	5	17	8	26	14	25	0
Lucknow	13	7	15	4	24	11	22	1
Fyzabad	15	0	15	4	27	8	21	0
Allahabad	12	11	14	3	21	8	23	9
Gorakhpur	15	5	15	7	25	16	22	1
Benares	13	4	13	0	19	0	21	7
Jhánsi	10	11	18	15	28	9	21	13
Average prices of JUÁR								
Meerut	14	9	24	1	30	15	20	11
Agra	15	4	25	5	26	13	19	9
Cawnpore	14	15	23	7	26	12	22	12
Bareilly	12	7	25	8	28	12	17	4
Lucknow	15	11	21	5	27	6	17	14
Fyzabad	21	0	26	12	32	12	25	2
Allahabad	14	8	19	13	22	5	18	8
Gorakhpur	23	14	27	14	27	12	28	13
Benares	17	4	21	15	21	13	20	5
Jhánsi	12	15	27	1	30	0	21	5
Average prices of BÁJRÁ								
Meerut	13	0	22	1	28	7	20	7
Agra	13	3	21	15	23	11	16	13
Cawnpore	13	15	23	5	25	3	21	6
Bareilly	12	4	23	5	27	8	16	6
Lucknow	13	1	21	1	21	4	17	9
Fyzabad	14	8	17	0	23	9	17	2
Allahabad	12	8	19	4	18	9	16	15
Gorakhpur	17	8	16	10	31	4	no returns.	
Benares	13	4	19	5	20	8	17	12
Jhánsi	12	3	24	13	27	11	20	12
Average prices of COMMON								
Meerut	9	4	13	4	16	8	14	5
Agra	10	8	12	3	13	8	13	0
Cawnpore	11	3	14	3	17	1	14	8
Bareilly	9	15	14	4	19	11	15	0
Lucknow	11	0	13	12	15	7	13	1
Fyzabad	10	12	13	0	15	12	12	15
Allahabad	10	13	14	3	15	9	14	8
Gorakhpur	15	1	19	1	22	15	18	4
Benares	9	5	12	9	11	13	11	15
Jhánsi	7	4	10	4	10	4	9	11
Average prices of ARHAR								
Meerut	11	0	16	3	24	8	23	13
Agra	10	5	18	4	26	5	22	10
Cawnpore	11	14	16	13	24	0	19	9
Bareilly	9	0	17	0	26	5	20	13
Lucknow	15	13	21	4	31	15	22	15
Fyzabad	17	11	13	15	20	9	16	0
Allahabad	10	4	14	8	19	12	17	18
Gorakhpur	13	8	12	15	19	9	14	13
Benares	9	3	11	11	14	15	14	1
Jhánsi	6	10	17	3	25	0	18	9

DIX B.—(*concluded.*)

from 1869 *to* 1878.

Average of 1873.		Average of 1874.		Average of 1875.		Average of 1876.		Average of 1877.		Average of 1878.		Average of 10 years.		Remarks.
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	Sr.	ch.	
20	13	20	13	22	8	25	15	19	15	15	0	20	2	
16	4	16	9	20	12	25	0	17	7	13	12	17	9	
16	11	17	8	23	8	24	15	15	15	13	12	18	2	
16	13	17	4	21	12	24	8	16	8	14	8	18	9	
14	18	17	4	25	0	27	9	16	13	13	7	18	3	
14	9	16	4	24	11	25	11	16	8	12	11	18	0	
14	8	14	11	19	13	24	7	15	4	12	1	16	0	
14	1	16	15	26	15	25	7	16	11	11	12	17	6	
13	7	14	12	20	11	21	15	14	8	13	0	15	2	
13	9	17	8	19	8	23	11	18	5	14	8	17	2	
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
28	9	27	8	30	12	36	4	28	4	20	4	28	0	
21	13	24	1	29	1	33	5	23	12	18	15	24	9	
22	0	22	1	31	3	39	3	24	4	18	12	25	2	
23	8	22	9	33	8	35	12	23	12	19	13	26	5	
19	15	21	12	31	9	38	12	24	5	18	8	25	0	
20	15	22	7	33	12	37	12	24	1	17	4	25	0	
19	11	19	7	28	3	34	7	24	3	16	9	22	2	
19	8	18	11	40	4	37	4	23	8	16	4	25	2	
16	4	18	13	27	12	30	15	22	1	16	12	21	5	
16	4	23	12	28	1	34	12	23	12	17	15	23	8	
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
25	8	25	13	27	8	33	8	25	13	15	13	22	9	
20	1	24	1	27	4	32	0	23	15	15	0	21	6	
22	11	21	1	28	13	34	9	22	9	13	4	22	8	
22	15	20	11	28	11	31	1	21	7	15	5	22	0	
19	0	19	5	28	11	36	3	21	5	13	4	21	5	
20	0	18	9	30	5	36	7	22	5	12	12	21	14	
19	11	19	13	27	4	35	8	23	12	12	13	21	2	
21	5	14	12	30	8	36	8	21	5	11	15	21	8	
19	3	17	12	24	5	28	8	20	13	12	5	19	0	
16	0	20	9	22	0	30	8	23	7	15	12	20	13	
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
26	15	23	11	25	13	27	13	22	5	14	7	23	2	
21	1	21	0	26	4	29	13	22	0	15	0	22	3	
22	0	22	0	28	0	37	14	21	12	14	9	23	6	
18	12	19	11	27	8	33	5	19	4	13	15	21	9	
17	0	20	7	32	13	41	5	23	6	17	11	23	8	
24	9	21	9	35	2	43	2	23	14	21	13	27	9	
19	3	20	10	29	1	33	12	23	4	13	15	21	8	
23	7	19	0	36	0	38	4	23	1	20	5	26	13	
18	8	18	0	23	13	29	6	22	14	15	11	21	0	
17	0	19	12	24	7	33	15	24	8	15	11	22	11	
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
24	11	20	7	25	1	29	5	19	3	13	9	21	9	
18	5	17	9	25	9	29	15	18	7	13	1	19	13	
20	6	22	3	28	4	35	1	19	1	13	4	22	3	
19	9	17	0	23	15	31	0	16	4	13	0	20	3	
16	9	18	15	26	15	38	3	18	9	13	11	20	9	
18	6	16	1	21	0	28	7	21	0	13	13	19	2	
17	9	19	14	27	3	33	3	21	12	13	5	20	0	
16	13	17	0	19	11	34	3	27	8	12	6	21	7	(nine years).
16	14	16	4	25	3	27	11	19	11	11	11	18	13	
16	9	18	8	22	1	32	11	21	0	19	8	21	9	
RICE from 1869 *to* 1878.														
12	4	13	1	15	9	17	15	13	3	9	0	13	6	
13	9	10	5	12	1	14	0	11	4	8	0	11	13	
14	5	13	11	16	12	18	0	12	11	8	12	14	2	
14	15	13	8	17	15	19	5	12	12	8	11	14	9	
10	8	14	11	20	1	21	12	12	15	9	1	14	3	
15	6	14	8	19	13	21	8	13	1	9	3	14	9	
14	5	13	9	18	3	21	7	15	3	10	4	14	13	
17	11	14	4	22	7	23	11	14	0	10	12	17	13	
12	11	10	15	16	5	19	11	14	2	11	5	13	2	
12	4	13	7	14	11	16	4	13	9	8	12	11	9	
from 1869 *to* 1878.														
24	4	15	11	18	4	27	3	21	7	9	11	19	3	
17	15	14	5	19	0	28	7	20	0	9	15	18	11	
18	8	14	4	21	1	28	12	18	11	9	3	17	6	
19	3	14	7	16	13	25	8	18	1	9	5	17	9	
				No returns.								23	0	(four years).
17	9					No returns.						17	3	(five years).
15	15	14	9	19	11	27	3	21	0	9	7	17	0	
16	1	13	0	20	3	28	12	18	13	9	8	16	11	
18	9	11	11	15	15	20	9	17	1	8	11	13	11	
13	11	12	3	14	9	21	5	15	11	8	8	15	5	

GOVERNMENT, N.-W. PROVINCES AND OUDH.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Dated Naini Tal, the 11th May, 1878.

Famine Relief—Principles, management, returns, and accounts.

PREAMBLE.

IT seems desirable to embody in one circular the orders which have been from time to time issued on the above subject, with such further instructions as the experience of the past suggests.

The following rules will therefore be taken as the orders on which local authorities are to act, in supersession of all former orders.

CHAPTER I.

PRINCIPLES.

1. The main object of all action is the sustaining of human life, where by reason of famine starvation is likely to ensue.

2. This object is not to be attained by means of indiscriminate charity, which leads to a demoralization of society and pauperization of the people; but by the exaction from all those able to work of a task which they are able to perform in return for a wage which, having regard to the price of food ruling at the time, shall be sufficient to sustain life.

3. The weak, the sick, the infirm, are fit objects of charity, and for them poor-houses will be established on the system arranged by Mr. Strachey in 1862, with a hospital attached at such central stations (sudder or tahsíl) as may be required. This system is defined in chapter II., section i., of this circular.

4. But the weak, if fit when in ordinary condition to work on roads or canals, will only be allowed to remain in poor-houses until such time as they regain sufficient strength to enable them to do some out-door work, when they should be drafted on to some relief work.

5. Work other than that done in poor-houses under the rules given in section i., chapter II., will be managed by Public Works officers on the rules laid down in chapter II., section ii.: though if such officers be not, on account of any sudden visitation, available at first, the district officer may organize work under those rules, applying, however, for the necessary Public Works establishment without delay to the Commissioner, who, if unable to comply, should address the Superintending Engineer of the circle in which the division lies (see appendix A.)

6. The amount of food considered necessary to sustain life in health, or in other words a bare subsistence, is as follows :—

For a working man—

10 chittacks flour.
2 ditto dál.
¼ ditto salt.

For a working adult woman or child above 10 years—

8 chittacks flour.
1½ ditto dál.
¼ ditto salt.

For children under 10 years—

4 chittacks flour.
1 ditto dál.

For children in arms—

2 chittacks flour.
1 ditto dál.

7. But when people come to relief works in a reduced state of body, it has been found necessary to have on every large work a gang of inefficient laborers, who are lightly tasked and receive an extra ration until they recover condition and are able to take their place in the ordinary gangs on the usual relief wage. It is necessary also to provide for the case of laborers who from apathy or want of practice are unable or unwilling to execute the task which may fairly be exacted with reference to their physical strength. There will therefore be three rates of wage, calculated on the principle that it consists of two parts, *viz.*—

(*a*) the money value of a certain ration of coarse flour or grain adjusted periodically according to the prevailing prices of such grain;

(*b*) a lump sum, not to be adjusted according to any sliding scale, to cover the cost of vegetables, salt, firewood, &c.

It is on the second part that reduction may be made in the case of short work.

8. The scale of wages will therefore be as follows :—

	Special gangs of people in a reduced condition.	Ordinary gangs doing within 25 per cent. of a full task.	Minimum wage below which reduction on account of short work should not go.
Adult male ...	12 chittacks flour + 9 pies.	10 chittacks flour + 9 pies	10 chittacks flour + 3 pies.
Woman or big child.	10 do. do. + 6 „	8 do. do. + 6 „	8 do. do. + 3 „
Small child ...	6 do. do. + 3 „	4 do. do. + 3 „	4 do. do. + 1 „

The money value of the ration of flour will be fixed with reference to the price at which such coarse flour as is ordinarily eaten by the people of the locality can easily be procured in the neighbouring bazars. The wage will be paid in the number of even pice (=3 pies each), which will cover the value of the ration plus the money above allowed.

9. In poor-houses relief will be given in the shape of cooked food. The ordinary ration for non-working adults of both sexes will be :—

8 chittacks flour.
1½ ditto dál.
¼ ditto salt.

But vegetables may be given twice a week ; and in the case of persons in a reduced state the ration may be larger. For patients in hospital a special diet should be prescribed by the Civil Surgeon.

10. All relief works, on which public money is expended, should, if possible, be of permanent public utility.

11. All local officers are laid under strict injunctions to abstain from any interference with the ordinary course of trade in the buying and selling of grain. Under no pretext whatever can any of them be held to be justified in bringing pressure to bear on the dealers, however serious may be the want of food, or however high may be the prices demanded.

12. The Local Government alone can be regarded as having authority to direct measures to be taken for the importation of food into any district from a distance; and without special authority the purchase of grain by public officers, otherwise than for distribution to persons receiving relief, is prohibited.

13. So far as is practicable, the purchase of grain for the purpose above referred to should be made from local dealers ; but when food has to be supplied for works undertaken by the Government, or at relief-houses, in places where the local dealers are not able to furnish what is needed, it will commonly be the best plan for the responsible officer to enter into an agreement with some one or more respectable dealers to supply the quantity required. Advances may be made on proper security without interest, on the understanding that the grain will be supplied at a price not higher than that current in the neighbouring markets. But this must be a matter

for special arrangement in each case according to the nature of the accommodation given to the dealer, and the local difficulties he may have to meet in providing for the retail sale. The dealers should, so far as is possible, be allowed to manage the retail sale of the grain by their own agents, and in their own way, and only in the case of absolute necessity should the officers of the Government undertake the duty of distributing grain themselves.

It is the duty of the Collector in whose district relief works are carried on to ascertain from time to time that the labourers have facilities for purchasing flour and other articles they require, and to verify by careful enquiry the rates at which these are sold to them. Further, if it is ascertained that this rate is higher than it ought to be with reference to the cost to the traders of transporting the provisions from the bazars from which they draw their supplies, it is the Collector's duty to arrange with one or more dealers, giving such assistance as may be needed for bringing the required supply to the neighbourhood of the works, and selling to the paupers at a fixed rate, which shall not exceed the current rate by more than may reasonably be allowed for cost of transport. The rate of wage should be fixed with reference to the price at which provisions can be purchased near the works, and the Collector should certify in the column of remarks in statement D. at what rate provisions were retailed to the famine laborers.

14. It is important that the means of obtaining work and food should be brought within the reach of the people of a distressed district as early as possible, and that the offer of relief should not be delayed so long as to lead to their strength being destroyed by continued want before they are provided with employment. All danger of creating any objectionable interference with the natural demand for labor on these occasions is at once rendered impossible by properly limiting the wages offered on relief works for a fair return of labor. If the rate is fixed so low as merely to give a bare subsistence, while a fair task is demanded from those able to work, it is certain that no one will seek employment on the relief works who can do better for himself in any other occupation. When a real pressure begins, the real sufferers will be led to the works, and as soon as that pressure is taken off they will leave them.

15. The occurrence of a famine is an emergency for which no rules can ever properly provide. The supreme authority cannot do more than indicate the course which past experience points out as likely to be the best, and leave the application of the general principles to the local executive officers. On such occasions no rules can relieve public officers of their responsibilities, still less can the absence of instructions be held to justify inaction; and any conflict of authority which shall cause obstruction to the execution of needful measures will be most blameworthy. With the greatly improved means of communication of the present time there can now hardly ever be sufficient reason for subordinates not instantly seeking instructions when in doubt, or instantly reporting measures adopted on their own responsibility for which there may not be apparent authority, or regarding the propriety of which there may be doubt.

16. Village chaukidars and the police should be instructed to inform the people in their respective beats and villages where poor-houses are to be established and relief works carried on, so that the people may be certain of knowing where, under the distressed circumstances indicated, they may seek relief.

17. Chaukidars should also be instructed to report at the police-station the case of any persons who, though having no means of support and unprovided with employment, remain at their houses at the risk of dying of starvation.

18. The mortuary returns should be carefully scrutinized as soon as they are received from the circle registrars, as they may indicate parts of the district for which special relief measures are required. Weekly returns may be called for, instead of the monthly return ordinarily submitted, from registering stations.

CHAPTER II.

SECTION i.—POORHOUSES.

1. Distressed persons not capable of employment on public works should receive relief in poor-houses organized for the purpose under the civil authorities, and such persons should be transferred from time to time from any works on which they may be found to the nearest poor-house.

2. At the sudder or other station a committee should be formed, under the orders of the Commissioner of the division, for the establishment, when necessary, of a poor-house, which should at the same time be a work-house. The composition of the committee must be left to the district officer, but the Civil Surgeon and one of the Magistrate's assistants should invariably be members, and it should comprise as many non-official gentlemen, European or Native, as can be induced and are qualified to co-operate. A sub-committee, composed of members of the general committee, should be appointed and charged with the duty of visiting the poor-house daily, passing candidates for admission, and otherwise supervising the management. One of the Collector's staff should visit the poor-house daily, and be responsible for enforcing the rules laid down for management.

3. At each tahsíli, or at other places where the distress is great, sub-committees should be appointed. These may consist of the tahsíldar, munsif, thanádar, and respectable native gentlemen of the place. These sub-committees should send to the central poor-house all persons who appear to have no other means of suport. It is their duty to supply the means to all such persons for reaching the central station, and for giving them food until they are received into the poor-house. All persons unable to walk should be sent in by cart or other conveyance.

4. The poor-house may be situated in a grove of considerable extent at a convenient distance from the city or station.

5. Clothing may be given as well as food in poor-houses, but where blankets are supplied, they should not be allowed to be carried away. The destruction of the filthy rags in which the paupers are clothed on their admission into the poor-house must often, for sanitary reasons, be insisted on, and proper decent clothing supplied.

6. It is necessary at the outset of operations to provide against the admission of persons who are not fit objects of charity. The first essential point is the observance of the rule that relief should ordinarily be given in the shape of cooked food. This rule provides the most valuable check that can be obtained, and it may be safely affirmed that without it no proper system is possible. In the next place, it must be insisted upon that no persons should receive food who had not first been examined and passed by a committee. The only exception is made in favor of those who are evidently in actual want of food at the time of examination. These, of course, should be relieved upon the spot. As a general rule, all applicants for relief must appear before the committee the day before they are admitted into the poor-house. Three members of the native sub-committee should meet daily for the purpose of receiving and judging of the propriety of all applications. After such enquiry the names of those persons who appear deserving of being admitted into the poor-house should be entered in a register drawn up in the following form :—

1	2	3			4	5	6		7	8
		Name					*Residence*			
Date.	Number.	Man.	Woman.	Child.	Father's name.	Caste.	Zila.	Pargana.	Age.	Rate at which food is given.

If the number of applicants is large, and if they come in a state of great exhaustion, it will be necessary to erect a fixed enclosure in front of the poor-house in which they may collect, and to arrange that some one be constantly on the spot, or at least visit it three times a day, in order to admit the starving paupers and to see that they are fed at once.

7. An order-book will be kept at each poor-house, in which all orders regarding the ration of food and management generally must be recorded when given.

8. A wooden ticket should be given to every person admitted, bearing a number corresponding with that in column 2 of the register, and signed by a member of the committee. No one can receive food at the poor-house until he presents this ticket.

9. The next step is to separate those who are fit for light work from those who are utterly helpless. Every one is expected to work who is not physically incapable.

10. So long as the allowance of food is kept at a reasonable rate—that is, at an amount not more than sufficient to preserve health, and while the rule is insisted upon that every one shall work who is able to do so, there is little inducement held out to persons to enter the poor-house who have other means of support. The application for relief afforded upon such conditions is the best evidence of want.

11. Ordinarily it must be insisted upon that every one who receives relief shall live permanently in the poor-house, and no one should be permitted, except for good and sufficient reason, to quit it until discharged.

12. Huts or sheds may be provided for the inmates of the poor-house; ordinarily each shed should not exceed the size required to accommodate twenty-five persons. To every person should be assigned his proper dwelling-place. Near each series of huts a space of ground may be marked off with bamboos, and within it the food should be distributed. For each workshop there should be a separate enclosure, with the necessary sheds, within which the work should be carried on. At the entrance to every enclosure should be placed a board showing the purpose to which it is devoted.

13. The management of all arrangements connected with the preparation of food should be left to the native members of the committee.

14. The cooking arrangements should be of two kinds:—For Muhammadans and for persons whose caste has not to be considered the cooking should be done by contract. This will be found to be the least troublesome and most economical plan. Large ovens will be built at convenient spots, and the flour should be baked into *chapatis*, each containing two chittacks. The whole of the food should be examined and weighed before it is distributed; and it is assumed that every seer of flour ought to produce one and-a-half seer weight of cooked food. Every possible precaution should be taken against fraud, and with proper supervision very little fraud is possible. The contract charge for cooking one maund of flour, together with whatever quantity of dál is required to be distributed with it, would not usually be more than four-and-a-half annas. This includes all charges except that for water, which would be supplied by *bhistis* as paid servants.

15. For preparing the food of persons who may unquestionably be classed as Hindus, and whose prejudices of caste have to be considered, Brahmin cooks and Kahárs should be entertained. If there is any doubt whether a man should be recognized as a Hindu, the decision should be in his favor.

16. No arrangements are more essential than those for ensuring the regular and orderly distribution of food after it has been cooked. The non-working paupers should be divided into parties of 500. To each of these parties a separate enclosure should be allotted, and the arrangements for each should be under the

commencement of any work for the purpose of giving occupation to the people; and no formalities, or risk of loss on the operations put in hand, should be allowed to stand in the way of giving early relief to any section of the community which seems to be on the verge of starvation owing to the high price of food. When the Commissioner authorizes the opening of a relief work, immediate report should be made to Government in the General Department, and as full explanation as possible given of the circumstances which are held sufficient to justify this measure, and of the extent, causes and probable duration of the distress which led to its adoption.

2. The persons asking for relief should be classified according to their capacity for work, and only those fit for such labor as is commonly performed on public works should be given employment of that description.

3. Persons employed on relief works should usually be paid in cash and not supplied with food directly. It will, however, be essential for the Public Works officer to satisfy himself in all cases in which money wages are given that the arrangements for the supply of food are such as to enable all the laborers to purchase what they require with reasonable convenience, and within a moderate distance of the works, in the manner laid down in para. 14, chapter I., of this circular.

4. Nothing should be done to attract persons to relief works by wages high in proportion to the work performed, the object being to give a mere subsistence and nothing more.

5. Payments of cash on relief works should be made daily and not at longer intervals.

6. To facilitate payments and the check of the number of persons employed, the laborers should be organized in gangs and placed under one or more headmen to be selected from among themselves, and who should receive the usual subsistence wages for this duty without further personal labor.

7. Persons who have not executed the task assigned to them will receive a proportionately reduced wage, which will not, however, be less than the minimum fixed in para. 8 of chapter I. If a gang fail to execute the task assigned, all the members shall receive the minimum wage, or such wage exceeding the minimum as the amount of work done justifies.

8. Payments of money wages should, as far as possible, be personally supervised by a European officer or other person of undoubted integrity. In these provinces the Civil and Public Works Departments are so intimately connected that it will be desirable, in many cases where the Public Works establishment is small, for the Civil officers to assist the Public Works officers by giving the means of paying the people on the works through the Civil subordinate establishment; but the accounts must appear in the Public Works books and all relief works where Public Works officers are available are to be wholly managed by the officers of that department. But in all matters connected with relief complete concert is necessary between the Civil and Public Works officers, especially in receiving people on the works and in deciding whether they are fit for work as able-bodied, or are suitable for the inefficient gangs or for poor-houses. There will thus be no danger of any persons being turned off the works without being otherwise provided for in a manner suitable to their condition.

9. When laborers are employed on relief works on an extensive scale during the rains or cold weather at a distance from their homes, suitable temporary huts may be provided for their shelter. These should ordinarily consist of grass and bamboo, or other similar material which may be locally available and can commonly be put up by the people themselves, if allowed to reckon the time occupied as though they had been employed on regular work and paid accordingly.

10. Due attention should be paid to the ordinary precautions for securing cleanliness in the neighbourhood of the localities where the people are hutted. Special sanitary rules are given in appendix B. and these should receive careful attention.

11. Owing to the difficulty of supervision with a small establishment, a task system may be adopted at a rate per 1,000 cubic feet.

For instance, experience has shown that 1,000 cubic feet may be done by—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Six men at 1½ annas	0	9	0
Six women at 1 anna	0	6	0
Six children at ½ anna	0	3	0
Total ...	1	2	0
Add for tools, being extra to laborers who bring their own ...	0	2	6
Add contingencies and supervision	0	2	0
Total per 1,000 cubic feet ...	1	6	6

This would be considered a suitable rate for able-bodied people.

12. But on every work there should be one or more special gangs for the weakly, called the inefficient gangs, and from these the amount required would be less, according to the discretion of the Public Works officer; *e.g.*, if the inefficient gang can only do half or one-third of the work of the strong gangs, the amount required of them should be only one-half or one-third, or double or treble the number of people should be allowed to do the 1,000 cubic feet.

13. Where work is being carried on on a long line of road or railway or canal, there might be an inefficient gang every two miles or so.

14. But where people first come to work in a weakly state, they may all be treated as inefficient and light work given at first, the task increasing as their condition improves. It must be understood that the point of first importance in the consideration of the Government is the relief of the people. If more than they can fairly do, on consideration of their strength, be demanded, they will not come, but will rather die at their homes.

It is desirable too as a rule that when families come on the works, they should not be separated. If not all able-bodied, the weaker should be put in an adjacent inefficient gang, so as to enable them to meet in the evening when their day's work is done. If the people are hutted, arrangements should be made accordingly.

15. In other cases where the influx on the works is very large it may be necessary to divide the people into classes, as—

Diggers—The strong men or women.

Carriers—The weak men, women and children.

When this is the system adopted, the diggers should be tasked at so many per thousand cubic feet, and the carriers should be put on the *cauri* or ticket system, where one or more *cauris* or tickets represent a basket of earth, and where a certain number of baskets of earth represent the work for the day. This number should be equivalent to walking over "the lead" a certain number of times, the total of which will represent a certain number of miles per diem, which may be twelve for an able-bodied woman, a half or a third or even less of that distance being exacted from those who are weaker, taking care that the task required is not disproportionate to their strength.

16. Women with children at the breast should generally be drafted to the work-houses, but where this cannot be conveniently done, a nursery may be formed

in a small shed near the work, and one or two of the women told off to look after the children, subsistence rate being given for the work.

Any child able to carry a basket should be employed. All others may be allowed to remain with their relatives on or near the works; but if this arrangement should be found subversive of discipline, or inconsistent with proper supervision, or inconvenient for any other reason, such children may be hutted adjacently and fed as the medical authorities may direct, their mothers or other women being told off to look after them, in the proportion of one woman to every twelve children.

17. Generally relief works should not be given close to the people's villages. People at one place should be drafted to work at another place, if possible at some distance from their habitation. This is the best test as to whether the people really require work or not. At the dead season of the year, even in a year of plenty, numbers will be found ready to avail themselves of work if opened close to their homes.

18. In case of rain or other cause preventing work being carried on, the usual subsistence allowance should be paid to the laborers.

The subsistence allowance being only sufficient to cover a ration for the day, it is manifest that it must be paid every day during which the people remain on the works.

CHAPTER III.

Returns and Accounts.

1. All relief, whether in poor-houses or on relief works, should be estimated in a forecast for each division, which will be made in the Secretariat of the General Department for the first, and in the Public Works Department for the second. These forecasts will embrace the period during which the distress is likely to last after consideration of the season.

2. A lump sum will thus be provided in each department for the expenditure likely to be incurred.

3. Disbursements by public officers, made directly for relief, will be treated in the public accounts like any other disbursements, and charged against the special grant which will be made by the Government for the purpose.

4. Relief works under the direction of the Public Works Department will be carried out in general accordance with the rules of the department, so far as circumstances will admit. Regular monthly accounts of all disbursements must be rendered with the usual punctuality.

5. All needful special establishments should be entertained to secure the vigilant supervision of the works and the prompt and regular submission of the accounts of Public Works officers in charge of relief works. Such establishment may be provisionally authorised by Superintending Engineers, subject to the final orders of Government.

6. All that is possible will be done to distribute the supervising agency of engineers available under Government in the manner most likely to give efficiency to extraordinary operations undertaken to employ the population. Works of minor importance will be suspended, or the establishments employed on them reduced and transferred to the relief works. Also temporary establishments may be engaged.

7. Besides these regular accounts submitted to the regular Accounts' officers, the Government requires returns, in the forms given in appendix C., of the numbers of people in poor-houses in each district, with their cost. These returns are required

to be submitted weekly by Collectors and Magistrates or Deputy Commissioners to the Secretary to the Government in the General Department.

8. The Government also requires returns, in the form given in appendix D, of people employed on relief works under Public Works officers, to be submitted by Commissioners to the Secretary to the Government in the Public Works Department. These returns will be prepared by the District Engineer or other Public Works officer in independent charge of any special relief work, and will be countersigned by the Collector and Magistrate or Deputy Commissioner, who, adding any remarks in respect of weather, crops, general prospects, or explaining any sudden change of numbers on the relief works, will forward them without delay to the Secretary to the Commissioner (Executive Engineer) of the division.

If relief works are opened by a Municipal Committee or by a Magistrate to be executed from municipal or local funds, the Magistrate should prepare and submit in the same form a statement of the labor employed on such works, and should have the expenditure thereon (whether they are supervised by Public Works officers or not) included in the weekly relief returns submitted by District Engineers, in order that the statements prepared in the Secretariat may exhibit accurately and completely the extent of the distress, and what is being done in all departments to relieve it by provision of work. In the column of remarks the funds from which the works are being executed should be noted when other than Imperial or Provincial.

9. It is necessary that the returns required under paras. 7 and 8 should be indentical with each other in respect of dates; and each month for the purpose of these returns should be divided into four weeks:—

I.—The period between 1st and 7th, both days inclusive.
II.— Ditto between 8th and 14th, ditto.
III.— Ditto between 15th and 21st, ditto.
IV.— Ditto between 22nd and the last day of the month, both days inclusive.

This is necessary because—

1st.—The relation between the poor-house population and that on relief works is very intimate.

2nd.—All accounts of the Empire being monthly, it is necessary that any expenditure within any particular month should be included in the accounts for that month.

10. Daily returns of the people in poor-houses and on relief works must be kept from which to make up the weekly returns required in the last para.; and a system of classification, to show the classes to which they belong, should be adopted.

The classification of the people in poor-houses will be obtained from the register required to be kept up under para. 6 of section i. of chapter II. of this circular, and an abstract of the classes should be submitted monthly to the Secretary to Government in the General Department in the form given in appendix E.

It must be carefully noted that in this statement it is not the caste, but the actual previous and customary occupation of the persons relieved, that is to be shown.

11. But the classification of the people on relief works, although perhaps more important to a due knowledge of the classes of people requiring relief, is more difficult on account of the great numbers employed It would be impossible to give nominal rolls, but as one day in seven is required as a rest both for the people employed and for those who supervise them, a portion of one day in the week might be devoted to obtaining a classification of the numbers of each religion, occupation, and district on the works on the previous day, and a report sent to the Secretary to Government, North-Western Provinces, Public Works Department, at the end of the month, in the

same form, appendix E., of the results of such classification. It will perhaps be necessary occasionally to vary the day on which this day of rest should be given, for though the Government would desire that it should ordinarily be Sunday, it has been shown by experience that if the day be known for certain beforehand, the numbers of the day previous will always largely increase, and this must be avoided. A special ticket might be given the night previous to the day on which the classification is to be made, upon which payment may be made at the ruling rate of subsistence allowance for the day of rest.

12. Any new comers arriving from the district on the day of rest should be arranged in separate gangs, and if, evidently in want, should be provided with the means of purchasing food for the day, like those already in possession of tickets.

13. Estimates must be submitted for all works undertaken as relief works, and must be sanctioned by Government.

The estimates, where the work is undertaken suddenly, may be of a rough character, but should show the probable cost at ordinary rates.

14. When any work is completed, a completion report should be submitted in the usual way, but accompanied by an explanation in the form shown in appendix F.

C. ROBERTSON,

Secy. to Govt., N.-W. P. and Oudh.

Appendix A. to Circular No. 51, *dated* 11*th May*, 1878.

Civil divisions.	Circles of superintendence	Superintending Engineers.	Head-quarters.
Agra ... ... Meerut ... ... Rohilkhand ... Kumaun	1st circle ...	Lieutenant-Colonel G A. Craster, R.E....	Agra.
Allahabad ... Benares ... ... Jhansi	2nd circle ...	J. Bennett, Esq , Offg. Supdg. Engineer...	Allahabad.
Lucknow ... ... Fyzabad ... ... Sitapur ... ... Rae Bareli ...	3rd circle ...	Lieutenant Colonel H. E. Whish, Offg. Supdg. Engineer.	Lucknow.

3. General cleanliness of the lines and their vicinity should be enforced. As the encampment will probably be constantly moving with the progress of the works, it does not appear advisable to establish regular latrines. Under the circumstances, the trench system is most suitable. Every morning one or more fresh trenches should be dug, according to the number of people to be provided for. They should not be deeper then eighteen inches and should be covered in daily. In selecting a place for these trenches, it is indispensable that they should be removed, as far as possible, consistent with convenience, from the water supply. The system has no other danger than contamination of the water, and it can be effectively carried out at very little expense.

4. Wherever any large body of people is collected together, it will be advisable to appoint a native doctor and provide a hospital hut. In most cases a central establishment will be sufficient for several miles of work.

5. These remarks apply more particularly to ordinary cases of sickness. Those diseases which are liable to become epidemic require separate attention. Under this head there are only three which need be considered: they are small-pox, cholera and contagious fever.

6. Small-pox is rarely epidemic among adult natives. On the appearance of any case, no matter how slight, the patient should at once be removed to a small-pox hospital, if one exists in the neighbouring station. If there is no special hospital for the reception of such cases, the sick man must be isolated in a separate hut, well removed

from the rest of the people, and all communication between it and the camp must, as far as possible, be cut off; on convalescence or death, his clothing and all other infected articles ought to be destroyed.

7. The occurrence of a case of cholera has a different significance according to the part of the country and the particular time of year at which it occurs. Under any circumstances, however, the appearance of even one case of the disease should not be lightly thought of. The care taken in the conservancy arrangements should be redoubled; the patient should be isolated and his discharges disinfected. Cholera pills should be freely distributed, so that cases of diarrhœa may be treated without delay. If the disease become epidemic, that portion of the encampment which has been attacked should be removed without delay, and if the attack has not been limited to any particular locality, it will be advisable to remove the whole of the people elsewhere. A move of even one or two miles often suffices.

8. Contagious fever in the upper provinces ought not to be lost sight of. Great and rapid prostration, attended with jaundice, ought always to excite suspicion and call for great care. On the occurrence of such a case, the patient should at once be isolated, and every precaution taken by preventing communication with the sick person, and by the use of disinfectants to prevent its spread. On the appearance of any contagious fever, a change of ground for the whole body of the workmen is very desirable.

9. The question of medical supervision has already been incidentally alluded to. It will be advisable, as has already been stated, that a native doctor, with a small hospital, should be attached to the relief works when on an extensive scale. It is also necessary that he should be under supervision. Whenever circumstances admit of it, the camp should be frequently visited by the Civil Surgeon of the district. Even when distant from his head-quarters, it is very desirable that he should pay at least one visit in the month, at uncertain intervals, to ascertain that the native doctor is carrying on his duties properly, and also to satisfy himself that the sanitary arrangements are good. A weekly report should be submitted by the native doctor to the Civil Surgeon. He would thus be informed of what was going on, and on the occurrence of any emergency his services would always be available when called for by the Engineer in charge.

10. Any reasonable outlay for such temporary cover as may be needed for bodies of work-people of considerable magnitude, and the marking out, clearing, and draining of their temporary stations; also for entertaining some small temporary establishment to look after the latrines, one or two policemen and hospital establishments will be authorized by Government as forming part of the contingent outlay on the work under execution.

Appendix B. to Circular No. 51, *dated* 11*th May*, 1878.

Sanitary Rules.

The great requisites for preserving the health of the work-people may be conveniently considered under the four heads—of houses, food, water, and conservancy. The measures which should be adopted on the actual appearance of disease, and specially of any disease likely to assume an epidemic form, will be separately discussed.

2. For the erection of the huts referred to in para. 8 of section ii., chapter II, of the accompanying circular, it is of great importance to select a good site. High ground removed from jungle, but well provided with trees, ought to be chosen wherever it is available. The neighbourhood of rank jungle, grass, or weeds is particularly to be avoided.

APPENDIX C. TO CIRCULAR No. 51, DATED 11TH MAY, 1878.

Statement showing number of persons relieved in each poor-house in the _____ *district and expenditure incurred during the week ending the* _____ 187

1	2	3	4	5	6			7			8			9			10			11			12
					Expenditure.									*Expenditure in column 8 how debited.*									
Place at which poor-house is open.	Number of inmates at end of previous week.	Admitted during the week.	Discharged, died or left during the week.	Remaining at end of the week.	Food.			Other purposes.			Total.			Debited to municipal or local funds or private subscriptions			Debited to Government grant.			Amount earned by inmates.			Remarks, with detail of expenditure on other purposes.
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

N.B.—For periods for which this return is to be submitted see para. 9, chapter III.

APPENDIX D. TO CIRCULAR No. 51, DATED 11TH MAY, 1878.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES AND OUDH, _____ DIVISION, _____ DISTRICT.

Statement of labor employed in week ending _____ 187 , *as required by G. O. Nos.* 562-72*A.-C., dated 25th September*, 1877.

Works.	Amount sanctioned.	*Number of laborers employed.*			Total.	Cost.			Total amount expended to date.			Remarks by Collector, showing general state of each district in respect of crops, prices of food-grains, rates of wages, rainfall, weather, markets, imports, general health, &c., &c.
		Men.	Women and big children.	Small children.								
	Rs.					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	

N. B.—The return should embrace the periods ending 7th, 14th, 21st and last day of the month: see para. 9 of chapter III.
By 'big children' is meant boys and girls between 10 years and 16 years of age. 'Small children' are those under 10 years of age, not infants in arms.

APPENDIX E. TO CIRCULAR No. 51, DATED 11TH MAY, 1878.

Classification of people $\frac{\textit{in poor-houses}}{\textit{on relief works}}$ *in the district of*_____*for the month of*_____

Occupation in life.	Musalmans.			Hindus.			Ordinary residence.	Remarks.
	Men.	Women and big children.	Small children.	Men.	Women and big children.	Small children.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1. Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	This district.	
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shoe-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salt-miners	...	...	...	...	...	...		
&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
2. Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	Other districts.	
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shoe-makers	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salt-miners	...	...	...	...	...	...		
&c., &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Foreigners—							*Foreign States.*	
3. Agriculturists	...	...	...	...	...	...	Gwalior	
Weavers	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Shoe-maker	...	...	...	...	...	...		
Salt-miners	...	...	...	...	...	...		
&c, &c.	...	...	...	...	...	...		

Column 1 should show each kind of occupation in life.
" 8 " " each district or Foreign State.
C. paras. 10 and 11, Chapter III. of circular.

APPENDIX F. TO CIRCULAR No. 51, DATED 11TH MAY, 1878.

*Particulars of relief works carried out in the*_____*district of the*_____*division, as required by G. O. Nos. 436-47A., dated 5th March,* 1878.

1	2	3			4									5			6	7		8			9		
		Number of people employed.			Cost.													Rates							
Authority for doing the work.	Nature of the works.	Men.	Women.	Children.	Men.			Women and big children.			Small children.			Any other items of charge.			Total cost.				As deduced from columns 5 and 6.	Ordinary prevailing rate for such work.	Cost at ordinary rate chargeable to Public Works Department.			Balance 5—8 chargeable to relief.		
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p	Rs.	a	p.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a	p.				Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.

This return should be submitted when any work is completed, or when it is no longer required as a relief work.